Ashtadyayi of Panini

panini	sutra	sutra_english
1.1.1	वृद्धिरादैच्	आ, ऐ and औ are called वृद्धि।
1.1.2	अदेङ् गुणः	अ, ए and ओ are called गुण।
1.1.3	इको गुणवृद्धी	In the absence of any special role whenever गुण or वृद्धि is enjoined about any expression by using the terms गुण or वृद्धि, it is to be understood to come in the room of the इक् (इ, उ, ऋ, ऌ) of that expression.
1.1.4	न धातुलोप आर्धधातुके	The गुण and वृद्धि substitutions which otherwise would have presented themselves do not take place, when such an आर्धधातुक 3.4.114 affix follows, which causes a portion of the root to be elided.
1.1.5	ङ्ङिति च	And that, which otherwise would have caused गुण or वृद्धि, does not do so, when it has an indicatory क् , ग् , ङ्।
1.1.6	दीधीवेवीटाम्	The गुण and वृद्धि substitutions which otherwise would have presented themselves do not however come, in the place of the vowels of दिधि 'to shine' and वेवि 'to go', and of the augment called इट् ।
1.1.7	हलोऽनन्तराः संयोगः	Consonants unseparated by a vowel are called conjunct consonants.
1.1.8	मुखनासिकावचनोऽनुनासिकः	That which is pronounced by the nose along with the mouth is called अनुनासिक or nasal.
1.1.9	तुल्यास्यप्रयत्नं सवर्णम्	Those whose place of utterance and effort are equal are called सवर्ण or homogeneous letters.
1.1.10	नाज्झलौ	There is however no homogeneity between vowels and consonants, though their place and effort be equal.
1.1.11	ईदूदेद्द्विवचनं प्रगृह्यम्	A dual case affix ending in ई or ऊ or ए is called प्रगृह्य , or excepted vowels which do not admit सन्धि or conjugation.
1.1.12	अदसो मात्	The same letters after the म् of the pronoun अदस् are प्रगृह्य।
1.1.13	शे	The affix शे (the Vedic substitute of the case-affixes) is a प्रगृह्य।
1.1.14	निपात एकाजनाङ्	A particle 1.4.56 consisting of a single vowel, with the exception of the particle आङ् is प्रगृह्य।
1.1.15	ओत्	The final ओ of a particle is a प्रगृह्य।
1.1.16	सम्बुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतावनार्षे	The final ओ of a vocative singular 2.3.49 before the word इति according to शाकल्य , in a secular or non-vedic literature is a प्रगृह्य।
1.1.17	उञः	The particle ऊञ् before इति , according to शाकल्य is a प्रगृह्य।
1.1.18	ऊँ	The particle ऊँ replaces उञ in non-vedic literature and it is a प्रगृह्य in the opinion of शाकल्य।

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1.1.19	ईदूतौ च सप्तम्यर्थे	The final ई and ऊ of words giving the sense of the locative case are प्रगृह्य।
1.1.20	दाधा घ्वदाप्	The words having the form of दा 'to give' and धा 'to place' are called घु।
1.1.21	आद्यन्तवदेकस्मिन्	An operation should be performed on a single letter, as upon an initial or upon a final.
1.1.22	तरप्तमपौ घः	The affixes तरप् and तमप् ae called घ।
1.1.23	बहुगणवतुडति संख्या	The words बहु 'many' , गण 'class' and the words ending in the affix वतु -- यद्तदेतेभ्यः परिमाणे वतुप् 5.2.39 and डति -- किमः संख्यापरिमाणे डति च 5.2.41 are called numerals (संख्या).
1.1.24	ष्णान्ता षट्	The संख्या-s having ष or न as their final are called षट्।
1.1.25	डति च	And the संख्या-s ending with the affix डति are called षट्।
1.1.26	क्तक्तवतू निष्ठा	The affixes क्त and क्तवतु are called निष्ठा।
1.1.27	सर्वादीनि सर्वनामानि	The words सर्व 'all' and the rest are called सर्वनाम or pronouns.
1.1.28	विभाषा दिक्समासे बहुव्रीहौ	The above words are optionally सर्वनाम when they occur in a बहुव्रीही compound signifying direction -- दिङ्नामान्यन्तराले 2.2.26.
1.1.29	न बहुव्रीहौ	The words सर्व etc. are not सर्वनाम when they occur in a बहुव्रीही compound.
1.1.30	तृतीयासमासे	In the Instrumental Determinative Compounds the words सर्व etc. are not सर्वनाम।
1.1.31	द्वन्द्वे च	And in Collective Compound -- दिङ्नामान्यन्तराले 2.2.26, the words सर्व etc. are not सर्वनाम।
1.1.32	विभाषा जसि	Their द्वन्द compounds are optionally सर्वनाम when the nominative plural termination जस् follows.
1.1.33	प्रथमचरमतयाल्पार्धकतिपयनेमाश्च	And also the words प्रथम 'first', चर्म 'last', words with the affix तय -- संख्याया अवयवे तयप् 5.2.42, अल्प 'few', अर्ध 'half', कतिपय 'some' and नेम 'half' are optionally सर्वनाम , before the Nominative Plural termination.
1.1.34	पूर्वपरावरदक्षिणोत्तरापराधराणि व्यवस्थायामसंज्ञायाम्	The words पूर्व 'prior', पर 'after', अवर 'posterior', दक्षिण 'south', उत्तर 'north', अपर 'other', अधर 'inferior', when they discriminate relative position, not when they are appellatives, are optionally सर्वनाम before the affix जस्।
1.1.35	स्वमज्ञातिधनाख्यायाम्	The word स्व 'own', when it does not mean a kinsman or property is optionally सर्वनाम before the affix जस्।
1.1.36	अन्तरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः	The word अन्तर always being a सर्वनाम , when meaning 'outer' or 'lower garment', is optionally so before the

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		affix जस्।
1.1.37	स्वरादिनिपातमव्ययम्	The words स्वर् 'heaven' etc. and the particles -- निपात एकाजनाङ् 1.4.56, are called अव्यय or indeclinables.
1.1.38	तद्धितश्चासर्वविभक्तिः	And the words ending in तद्धित or secondary affixes -- तद्धिताः 4.1.76, which are not declined in all the cases are also अव्यय or indeclinables.
1.1.39	कृन्मेजन्तः	The words formed by those कृत् or primary affixes -- कृदतिङ् 3.1.93, which end with a म् or in a ए , ओ , ऐ and औ are also अव्यय or indeclinables.
1.1.40	क्त्वातोसुन्कसुनः	The words ending in क्त्व , तोसुन् -- भावलक्षणे स्थेण्कृञ्वदिचरिहुतमिजनिभ्यस्तोसुन् 3.4.16, and कसुन् are अव्यय or indeclinables.
1.1.41	अव्ययीभावश्च	The compound called अव्ययीभाव is also अव्यय or indeclinable.
1.1.42	शि सर्वनामस्थानम्	The affix शि 7.1.20 is called सर्वनामस्थान।
1.1.43	सुडनपुंसकस्य	The first five case affixes comprised in the प्रत्यहार सुट् (i.e. the three case-terminations of the Nominative, and the singular and dual of the Accusative) are also called सर्वनामस्थान , except the case-affixes of the neuter gender.
1.1.44	न वेति विभाषा	'May or may not' is called विभाषा or option.
1.1.45	इग्यणः सम्प्रसारणम्	The इक् vowels which replace the semi-vowels यण् are called सम्प्रसारण।
1.1.46	आद्यन्तौ टकितौ	Of whatsoever the augments enunciated are distinguished by an indicatory ट् or क् , they precede or follow it accordingly.
1.1.47	मिदचोऽन्त्यात्परः	The augment that has an indicatory म् comes after the last among the vowels and becomes the final position of that which it augments.
1.1.48	एच इग्घ्रस्वादेशे	Of एच् vowels, इक् is the substitute, when short is to be substituted.
1.1.49	षष्ठी स्थानेयोगा	The force of the negative case in a sūtra is that of the phrase 'in the place of', when no special rules qualify the sense of Genitive 6th-Case.
1.1.50	स्थानेऽन्तरतमः	When a common term is obtained as a substitute, the likest of its significates to that in the place of which it comes, is the actual substitute.
1.1.51	उरण् रपरः	When a letter of अण् प्रत्यहार comes as a substitute for ऋ it is always followed by र्।
1.1.52	अलोऽन्त्यस्य	The substitute takes the place of only the final letter (of that which is denoted by a term exhibited in the

		Genitive 6th-Case.
1.1.53	ङिच्च	And the substitute which hs indicatory ङ् (even though it consists of more than one letter) takes the place of the final letter only of the original expression.
1.1.54	आदेः परस्य	That which is enjoined to come in th room of what follows is to be understood as coming in the room only of the first letter thereof.
1.1.55	अनेकाल्शित्सर्वस्य	A substitute consisting of more than one letter and a substitute having an indicatory श् take the place of the whole of the original expression exhibited in the Genitive 6th-Case.
1.1.56	स्थानिवदादेशोऽनल्विधौ	A substitute (आदेश) is like the former occupant (स्थानी) but not in the case of a rule the occasion for the operation of which is furnished by the letters of the original term.
1.1.57	अचः परस्मिन् पूर्वविधौ	A substitute in the room of a vowel caused by something that follows, should be regarded as that whose place it takes when a rule would else take effect on what stands anterior to the original vowel.
1.1.58	न पदान्तद्विर्वचनवरेयलोपस्वरसवर्णानुस्वारदीर्घ-जश्चर्विधिषु	Not so, in rules relating to the finals of words, to the doubling of letters, to the affixing of वरच् , to the elision of य , to accent, to homogenous letters, to अनुस्वर , to the lengthening of vowels and to the substitution of जस् and चर् characters.
1.1.59	द्विर्वचनेऽचि	Before an affix having an initial vowel, which causes reduplication, the substitute which takes the place of a vowel is like the original vowel even in form, only for the purpose of reduplication and no further.
1.1.60	अदर्शनं लोपः	The substitution of a blank (लोप) signifies disappearance.
1.1.61	प्रत्ययस्य लुक्श्लुलुपः	The disappearance of an affix when it is caused by the words लुक् , श्लु or लुप् are designated by those terms respectively.
1.1.62	प्रत्ययलोपे प्रत्ययलक्षणम्	When elision of an affix has taken place (लोप), the affix still exerts its influence and the operations dependant upon it, take place as if it were present.
1.1.63	न लुमताऽङ्गस्य	Of the base (अङ्ग), whose affix has been elided by the use of the three words containing लु , the operations dependant on it do not take place, regarding such base.
1.1.64	अचोऽन्त्यादि टि	The final portion of a word, beginning with the last among the vowels in the word, is called टि।
1.1.65	अलोऽन्त्यात् पूर्व उपधा	The letter immediately preceding the last letter of a word is called penultimate (उपधा).
1.1.66	तस्मिन्निति निर्दिष्टे पूर्वस्य	When a term is exhibited in the seventh case in these sūtras, the operation directed, is to be understood as effecting the state of what immediately precedes the which the term denotes.
1.1.67	तस्मादित्युत्तरस्य	An operation casused by the exhibition of a term in the Ablative 5th case, is to be understood to enjoin the substitution of something in the room of that which immediately follows the word denoted by the term.

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1.1.68	स्वं रूपं शब्दस्याशब्दसंज्ञा	In this Grammar, when an operation is directed with regard to a word, the individual form of the word pocessing meaning is to be understood, except with regard to a word which is a definition.
1.1.69	अणुदित् सवर्णस्य चाप्रत्ययः	The letters of the प्रत्याहार अण् i.e. the vowels and semi-vowels and a term having उ for its indicatory letter, refer to their own form as well as to their homogeneous letters, except when they are used as प्रत्यय-s or affixes.
1.1.70	तपरस्तत्कालस्य	The letter which has त् after or before it, besides referring to its own form, refers to those homogeneous letters which have the some prosodial length or time.
1.1.71	आदिरन्त्येन सहेता	An initial letter, with a final इत् letter as a final, is the name of itself and of the intervening letters.
1.1.72	येन विधिस्तदन्तस्य	An injunction which is made with regard to a particular attribute, applies to words having that attribute at their end as well as to that attribute itself.
1.1.73	वृद्धिर्यस्याचामादिस्तद् वृद्धम्	That word, among the vowels of which the first is a वृद्धि , is called वृद्धम्।
1.1.74	त्यदादीनि च	The words त्यद् etc. are called वृद्धम्।
1.1.75	एङ् प्राचां देशे	A word that has the letters ए and ओ as the first among its vowels, gets also the designation of वृद्धम्।
1.2.1	गाङ्कुटादिभ्योऽञ्णिन्ङ् इत्	All affixes after the verb गाङ् 'to study' and the verb कुट् 'to be crooked' and the rest, are as if they had an indicatory ङ् (ङित्), except those affixes which have an indicatory ञ् (ञित्) or ण् (णित्).
1.2.2	विज इट्	An affix which begins with the augment इट् -- आर्धधातुकस्येड् वलादेः 7.2.35, is ङित् after the root विज् 'to fear, to move'.
1.2.3	विभाषोर्णोः	After the verb ऊर्ण 'to cover', the affix beginning with the augment इट् is regarded optionally like ङित्।
1.2.4	सार्वधातुकमपित्	A सार्वधातुक -- तिङ्शित्सार्वधातुकम् 3.4.113, affix not having an indicatory ङित्।
1.2.5	असंयोगाल्लिट् कित्	The affixes of लिट् (Perfect Tense) not coming after a conjunct consonant, are as if they had an indicatory क् (कित्).
1.2.6	ईन्धिभवतिभ्यां च	The लिट् (Perfect Tense) affixes after the roots इन्धि 'to kindle' and भू 'to become' are also कित्।
1.2.7	मृडमृदगुधकुषक्लिशवदवसः क्त्वा	The affix क्त्वा is कित् after मृड् 'to be gracious', मृद् 'to squeeze', गुध् 'to wrap up', कुष् 'to tear', क्लिश् 'to suffer', वद् 'to speak' and वस् 'to dwell'.
1.2.8	रुदविदमुषग्रहिस्वपिप्रच्छः सँश्च	The affixes क्त्वा and सन् 3.1.7 are कित् after रुद् 'to weep', विद् 'to know', मुष् 'to steal', गृह् 'to seize', स्वप् 'to sleep' and प्रच्छ् 'to ask'.

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1.2.9	इको झल्	The affix सन् beginning with a letter of the प्रत्यहार झल् is like कित् after the verbs ending in इक् vowels.
1.2.10	हलन्ताच्च	And after a root ending in a consonant and preceded by a vowel of the प्रत्यहार इक् , the affix सन् beginning witha झल् consonant, is like कित् ।
1.2.11	लिङ्सिचावात्मनेपदेषु	After roots ending in a consonant, that adjoins a vowel of इक् प्रत्यहार , the substitutes of the -- विधिनिमन्त्रणामन्त्रण अधीष्टसम्प्रश्नप्रार्थनेषु लिङ् 3.3.161and सिच् -- च्लेः सिच् 3.1.44, when they begin with a consonant of झल् प्रत्यहार , are कित् when the आत्मनेपद affixes follow.
1.2.12	उश्च	And after the verbs ending in ऋ , the substitutes of लिङ् and the affix सिच् , are कित् , when they begin with झल् and the आत्मनेपद affixes follow.
1.2.13	वा गमः	Optionally after the verb गम् , the लिङ् and the सिच् beginning with झल् consonants, in the आत्मनेपद , are कित्।
1.2.14	हनः सिच्	The सिच् आत्मनेपद affixes are कित् after the root हन् 'to kill'.
1.2.15	यमो गन्धने	The affix सिच् before आत्मनेपद affixes is कित् after the verb यम् when meaning 'to divulge'.
1.2.16	विभाषोपयमने	The affix सिच् before आत्मनेपद affixes is कित् optionally when यम् means 'to expose'.
1.2.17	स्था घ्वोरिच्च	The affix सिच् before आत्मनेपद affixes is कित् after स्था 'to stand' and घु मृषस्तितिक्षायाम् 1.2.20 verbs, and these verbs change their आ into इ before these terminations.
1.2.18	न क्त्वा सेट्	The affix क्त्वा when it takes the augment इट् (i.e. when it is सेट्) is not कित् ।
1.2.19	निष्ठा शीङ्स्विदिमिदिक्ष्विदिधृषः	The सेट् निष्ठा affixes are not कित् after the verbs शीङ् 'to lie down', स्विद् 'to sweat', मिद् 'to melt', क्ष्विद् 'to be unctuous', and दृश् 'to offend'.
1.2.20	मृषस्तितिक्षायाम्	The सेट् निष्ठा affix is not कित् after the verb मृष् 'to forbear'.
1.2.21	उदुपधाद्भावादिकर्मणोरन्यतरस्याम्	The सेट् निष्ठा affix is optionally not कित् after the verbs with a penultimate उ if used impersonally or denoting the beginning of action.
1.2.22	पूङः क्त्वा च	The सेट् निष्ठा affix and the सेट् क्त्वा are not कित् after the verb पुङ् 'to purify'.
1.2.23	नोपधात्थफान्ताद्वा	The सेट् क्त्वा is optionally कित् after the verbs having a penultimate न् ending in a थ् and फ्।
1.2.24	वञ्चिलुञ्च्यृतश्च	The सेट् क्त्वा is optionally कित् after the verbs वञ्च् 'to cheat', लुञ्च् 'to pluck' and ऋत् 'to dare or abhor'.

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1.2.25	तृषिमृषिकृशेः काश्यपस्य	The सेट् क्त्वा is optionally कित् , according to the opinion of ऋषि काश्यप after the verbs तृष् 'to be thirsty', मृष् 'to sprinkle' and कृश् 'to become lean'.
1.2.26	रलो व्युपधाद्धलादेः संश्च	After a verb which begins in a consonant and ends in a letter of रल् प्रत्यहार and has as its penultimate इ or ई and उ or ऊ , the क्त्वा and सन् affixes are optionally कित् ।
1.2.27	ऊकालोऽज्झ्रस्वदीर्घप्लुतः	A vowel whose time is that of short उ , ऊ and the prolated ऊ , is called respectively ह्रस्व short, दीर्घ long and प्लुत prolated.
1.2.28	अचश्च	The short, long and prolated, when enunciated as such, by using these terms, are to be understood to come in the place of vowels only.
1.2.29	उच्चैरुदात्तः	The vowel that is perceived as having a high tone is called उदात्त or acutely accented.
1.2.30	नीचैरनुदात्तः	The vowel that is perceived as having a low tone is called अनुदात्तः or gravely accented
1.2.31	समाहारः स्वरितः	The vowel that has the combination of अनुदात्त and उदात्त tones is said to be स्वरित or circumflexly accented.
1.2.32	तस्यादित उदात्तमर्धह्रस्वम्	Of it (स्वरित-s) the first portion is उदात्त , to the extent of a half measure, or prosodial length.
1.2.33	एकश्रुति दूरात् सम्बुद्धौ	In addressing a person from a distance the tone is called एकश्रुति or monotony.
1.2.34	यज्ञकर्मण्यजपन्यूङ्खसामसु	In sacrificial works there is Monotony, except in जप (silent repetition of a formula), न्यूङ्ख vowels (16 sorts of ओम्) and the साम Vedas.
1.2.35	उच्चैस्तरां वा वषट्कारः	The pronounciation of the word वषट् , may optionally be by raising the voice (accutely accented), or it may be pronounced with monotony.
1.2.36	विभाषा छन्दसि	The monotony is optional in the recitation of the Vedas or they may be recited with accents.
1.2.37	न सुब्रह्मण्यायां स्वरितस्य तूदात्तः	There should be no Monotony in the recitation of the सब्रह्मण्य hymns and in those hymns, the vowels, that would otherwise have taken the स्वरित accent, take the उदात्त accent instead.
1.2.38	देवब्रह्मणोरनुदात्तः	The words देवा and ब्राह्मण in those hymns have अनुदात्त accent.
1.2.39	स्वरितात् संहितायामनुदात्तानाम्	The Monotony takes the place of the अनुदात्त vowels which follow the स्वरित vowels, in close proximity (संहिता).
1.2.40	उदात्तस्वरितपरस्य सन्नतरः	The accent called सन्नतर is substituted in the room of an अनुदात्त vowel, which has an उदात्त or स्वरित vowel following it.

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1.2.41	अपृक्त एकाल् प्रत्ययः	An affix consisting of a single letter is called अपृक्त।
1.2.42	तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः	A तत्-पुरुष compound, the case of each member is the same, is called कर्मधारय or Appositional Determinative compound.
1.2.43	प्रथमानिर्दिष्टं समास उपसर्जनम्	In (this book, in the sūtras relating to) compound, the word that is exhibited in the Nominative -1st case, is called उपसर्जन or the secondary word.
1.2.44	एकविभक्ति चापूर्वनिपाते	A word which hs one fixed case, (while the word compounded with it may vary its case) is also उपसर्जन , except for the purposes of the the rule which requires the उपसर्जन to stand first in a compound.
1.2.45	अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकम्	A significant form of a word, not being a verbal root (धातु), or an affix (प्रत्यय) is called a प्रातिपदिक or crude-form.
1.2.46	कृत्तद्धितसमासाश्च	The forms ending कृत् affixes or तद्धित affixes, or compound are also called प्रातिपदिक।
1.2.47	ह्रस्वो नपुंसके प्रातिपदिकस्य	The short vowel is substituted in the neuter, for the final vowel, of a प्रातिपदिक।
1.2.48	गोस्त्रियोरुपसर्ज्जनस्य	A short vowel is the substitute of प्रातिपदिक which ends with the word गो 'a cow' and of that which ends with what has as its termination a feminine affix, when regarded as उपसर्जन।
1.2.49	लुक् तद्धितलुकि	When a तद्धित affix is elided by the word लुक् there takes place the elision by लुक् of feminine affix of the उपसर्जन।
1.2.50	इद्गोण्याः	The short is substituted in the place of गोणी , when the तद्धित affix is elided by लुक्।
1.2.51	लुपि युक्तवद्व्यक्तिवचने	When a तद्धित affix is elided by using the word लुप् , then the gender and number (of the derivative word) agree with those of the original word.
1.2.52	विशेषणानां चाजातेः	And of adjectives (the gender and number are the same as of the word formed by लुप् elision of the तद्धित and which they qualify) so far as the जाति (or kind of species) is concerned, (or when not expressing जाति).
1.2.53	तदशिष्यं संज्ञाप्रमाणत्वात्	This (concord or gender and number, of primitive and derivative nouns, and of attributes and substantives need not be taught (or approved), because it has the authority of संज्ञा (conventional term or idiom).
1.2.54	लुब्योगाप्रख्यानात्	The sūtras declaring लुप् elision need not also be taught, because of the non-currency of the etymological meaning of the words supposed to be formed by लुप् elision.
1.2.55	योगप्रमाणे च तदभावेऽदर्शनं स्यात्	And if the etymological meaning 'be held authoritative', then when such meaning is absent, the word also should vanish.

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1.2.56	प्रधानप्रत्ययार्थवचनमर्थस्यान्यप्रमाणत्वात्	(Nor need be taught) the rule relating to the dependance of the meaning of a word on the principal (प्रधान in a compound) or on the affix (प्रत्यय) because the authority of the meaning (of a word, compound or derivative) consists in something else.
1.2.57	कालोपसर्जने च तुल्यम्	And a rule fixing the meaning of Tense (काल) and उपसर्जन (sequence) is equally (unnecessary, and need not be taught).
1.2.58	जात्याख्यायामेकस्मिन् बहुवचनमन्यतरस्याम्	In (a common) name (expressive of) class, in denoting the singular, the plural is optionally used.
1.2.59	अस्मदो द्वयोश्च	The plural of the pronoun अस्मद् 'I', is used optionally, though the sense requires a singular or a dual number.
1.2.60	फल्गुनीप्रोष्ठपदानां च नक्षत्रे	And the dual of फाल्गुनी and प्रष्ठपदा , when signifying asterisms, (also connotes optionally plural).
1.2.61	छन्दसि पुनर्वस्वोरेकवचनम्	In the Vedas, the two stars, पुनर्वासू , may optionally be singular, (and connote a dual).
1.2.62	विशाखयोश्च	In the Vedas, the two stars विशाखा may optionally be in the singular number.
1.2.63	तिष्यपुनर्वस्वोर्नक्षत्रद्वंद्वे बहुवचनस्य द्विवचनं नित्यम्	In the द्वन्द compounds of the stars तिष्व and पुनर्वसू , the dual constantly comes in place of the plural.
1.2.64	सरूपाणामेकशेष एकविभक्तौ	Of the words having the same form and all in the same one case-termination, the last one is only retained.
1.2.65	वृद्धो यूना तल्लक्षणश्चेदेव विशेषः	The वृद्ध (or patronymic गोत्र word becomes एकशेष and is retained, when compounded) with a patronymic word युवन् , provided that the specific difference in form between them be in their signs (affix) only.
1.2.66	स्त्री पुंवच्च	And so also a feminine word, ending with a वृद्ध affix, when similarly spoken along with the same word but which ends with a युवन् affix, is only retained and it is treated like a masculine.
1.2.67	पुमान् स्त्रिया	A word in the masculine gender, similarly spoken along with the same word, but ending with the feminine affix, becomes एकशेष and the latter is dropped.
1.2.68	भ्रातृपुत्रौ स्वसृदुहितृभ्याम्	The words भ्रातृ 'brother' and पुत्र 'son', when spoken of along with स्वसृ 'sister' and दुहितृ 'daughter' respectively are only retained and the latter are dropped.
1.2.69	नपुंसकमनपुंसकेनैकवच्चास्यान्यतरस्याम्	A neuter noun, which has the same form, only differing in affix, is optionally retained and the other is dropped and it is like a singular number.
1.2.70	पिता मात्रा	The word पितृ 'father' is optionally only retained when spoken of along with मातृ 'mother'.

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1.2.71	श्वशुरः श्वश्रूवा	The word श्वशुर 'father-in-law', is optionally only retained, when spoken of along with श्वशुरू 'mother-in-law'.
1.2.72	त्यदादीनि सर्वैर्नित्यम्	The pronouns त्यद् etc. when spoken of along with any other noun, (pronoun other than त्यद् etc.) are always retained as एकशेष (to the exclusion of others).
1.2.73	ग्राम्यपशुसंघेषु अतरुणेषु स्त्री	The feminine noun is only retained when denoting a collection of domestic animals, not being young.
1.3.1	भूवादयो धातवः	The words beginning with भू 'to become' and denoting action, are called धातु or verbal roots.
1.3.2	उपदेशेऽजनुनासिक इत्	The nasalised vowels are इत् in उपदेश or original enunciation.
1.3.3	हलन्त्यम्	In उपदेश , the final consonant of roots etc. is इत्।
1.3.4	न विभक्तौ तुस्माः	The final dental consonants and the final स् and म् are not इत् , in affixes called विभक्ति or inflective affixes.
1.3.5	आदिर्ञिटुडवः	The initial ञि , टु , डु are इत्।
1.3.6	षः प्रत्ययस्य	The initial ष् of an affix is indicatory.
1.3.7	चुटू	The initial palatals and linguals of an affix are indicatory.
1.3.8	लशक्वतद्धिते	The initial ल् and श् and the gutturals of all affixes, except , तद्धित are indicatory.
1.3.9	तस्य लोपः	Of this, (namely of that which has been called इत्), there is elision.
1.3.10	यथासंख्यम् अनुदेशः समानाम्	When a rule involves the case of equal numbers of substitutes and of things for which these are to be substituted, their mutual correspondence or assignment of each to each, is according to the order of enumeration.
1.3.11	स्वरितेनाधिकारः	In these aphorisms, when a word is marked with a स्वरित accent, by that an अधिकार or a governing rule is to be understood.
1.3.12	अनुदात्तङित आत्मनेपदम्	After a root which has an indicatory अनुदात्त vowel (अनुदात्तेत्) or an indicatory ङ् (ङित्), the affixes are those of the आत्मनेपद।
1.3.13	भावकर्म्मणोः	An आत्मनेपद affix is the substitute of the affix ल 3.4.69 when it denotes the action of the verb or the object of the verb.
1.3.14	कर्त्तरि कर्म्मव्यतिहारे	In denoting the agent, when reciprocity of action is to be expressed, the affixes of the आत्मनेपद are employed.
1.3.15	न गतिहिंसार्थेभ्यः	After verbs having the sense of 'motion', or 'injury', when expressing interchange of action, the आत्मनेपद affixes are used.

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1.3.16	इतरेतरान्योन्योपपदाच्च	And after the verbs which take the words इतरेतर 'each other' and अन्योन्य 'one another', as उपपद (or dependant qualifying words), the affixes of आत्मनेपद are not used, though reciprocity of action be denoted.
1.3.17	नेर्विशः	After the verb विश् 'to enter', when preceded by the preposition नि, the आत्मनेपद affixes are employed
1.3.18	परिव्यवेभ्यः क्रियः	After the verb क्री 'to purchase', when preceded by परि , वि or अव , the आत्मनेपद affix is employed, even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.
1.3.19	विपराभ्यां जेः	After the verb जि 'to conquer', preceded by वि or परा , the आत्मनेपद affix is employed.
1.3.20	आङो दोऽनास्यविहरणे	After the verb दा 'to give', preceded by अङ् , and when not meaning 'to open the mouth', the आत्मनेपद affix is used, even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.
1.3.21	क्रीडोऽनुसम्परिभ्यश्च	After the verb क्रीड 'to play', preceded by अनु , सम् , or परि as well as आङ्, the आत्मनेपद affix is used.
1.3.22	समवप्रविभ्यः स्थः	After the verb स्था 'to stand', preceded by सम् , अव , प्र , वि , the आत्मनेपद affix is used.
1.3.23	प्रकाशनस्थेयाख्ययोश्च	After the verb स्था 'when meaning to indicate one's intentions to another', or 'to make an award as an arbitrator', the आत्मनेपद affix is employed.
1.3.24	उदोऽनूर्ध्वकर्मणि	After the verb स्था 'to stand', preceded by उत् , when not meaning 'to get up or rise', as from a seat; the आत्मनेपद affix is used.
1.3.25	उपान्मन्त्रकरणे	After the verb स्था 'to stand', preceded by उप , when meaning 'to adore', the आत्मनेपद affix is used.
1.3.26	अकर्मकाच्च	After the verb स्था 'to stand', preceded by उप , when meaning 'to adore', the आत्मनेपद affix is used.
1.3.27	उद्विभ्यां तपः	After the word तप 'to shine', when used intransitively and preceded by उत् or वि the आत्मनेपद affix is used.
1.3.28	आङो यमहनः	After the verb यम् 'to stop' and हन् 'to injure', when used intransitively and preceded by अन् , the आत्मनेपद affix is used.
1.3.29	समो गम्यृच्छिप्रच्छिस्वरत्यर्तिश्रुविदिभ्यः	After the verbs गम् 'to go', ऋच्छ् 'to become hard', प्रच्छ् 'to ask', स्वर् 'to find fault', ऋ 'to go', श्रु 'to hear' and विद् 'to know', when used intransitively and preceded by सम् , the आत्मनेपद affix is used.
1.3.30	निसमुपविभ्यो ह्वः	After the verbs ह्वे 'to call', preceded by नि , सम् , उप and वि , the आत्मनेपद is used, even, when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.
1.3.31	स्पर्द्धायामाङः	After the verbs ह्वे 'to call', when meaning 'to challenge' and preceded by अङ् , the आत्मनेपद is used, even, when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.

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1.3.32	गन्धनावक्षेपणसेवनसाहसिक्य-प्रतियत्नप्रकथनोपयोगेषु कृञः	After the verb कृ when meaning 'to divulge', 'to revile', 'to serve', 'to use violence', 'to cause change', 'to recite' and 'to do an act tending to effect a desired purpose', the आत्मनेपद is used, even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.
1.3.33	अधेः प्रसहने	After the verb कृ preceded by अधि , when the sense is that of 'overcoming or defeat', the आत्मनेपद is used, even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.
1.3.34	वेः शब्दकर्म्मणः	After the verb कृ preceded by वि , even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent, and when the sense is that of 'making sound' (literally having 'sound' for its object), the आत्मनेपद affix is used.
1.3.35	अकर्मकाच्च	After the verb कृ preceded by वि , when used intransitively, the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.36	सम्माननोत्सञ्जनाचार्यकरणज्ञानभृतिविगणनव्ययेषु नियः	After the verb नी 'to lead', when used in the sense of 'to guide so as to render the person guided worthy', 'to lift up', 'make one a spiritual guide', 'to determine the true sense', 'to employ on wages', 'to pay debt' and 'to give as in charity', even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent, the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.37	कर्तृस्थे चाशरीरे कर्मणि	After the verb नी , when it governs an incorporeal object in the agent, as its object, the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.38	वृत्तिसर्गतायनेषु क्रमः	After the verb क्रम् 'to move', when used in the senses of 'continuity', 'energy' and 'development', the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.39	उपपराभ्याम्	After the verb क्रम् , preceded by उप and पर , when used in the senses of 'continuity', 'energy' and 'development', the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.40	आङ उद्गमने	After the verb क्रम् , preceded by an अङ् , the आत्मनेपद is used,when in the sense of 'the rising of a luminary'.
1.3.41	वेः पादविहरणे	After the verb क्रम् preceded by वि , the आत्मनेपद is used, when in the sense of 'placing of foot-steps'.
1.3.42	प्रोपाभ्यां समर्थाभ्याम्	After the verb क्रम् preceded by वि , the आत्मनेपद is used when it is preceded by प्र and उप , both conveying the same sense; viz. that of 'beginning an action'.
1.3.43	अनुपसर्गाद्वा	After the verb क्रम् the आत्मनेपद is optionally used, when it is not preceded by any preposition.
1.3.44	अपह्नवे ज्ञः	After the verb ज्ञ , when used in the sense of 'denying', the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.45	अकर्मकाच्च	And when used intransitively after the verb ज्ञ , the आत्मनेपद is used, when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.
1.3.46	सम्प्रतिभ्यामनाध्याने	After the verb ज्ञ , preceded by सम् and प्रति , the आत्मनेपद is used, when Not Used in the sense of 'remembering with regret'.

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1.3.47	भासनोपसम्भाषाज्ञानयत्नविमत्युपमन्त्रणेषु वदः	After the verb वद् , the आत्मनेपद is used, when used in the senses of 'showing brilliance, or proficiency in', pacifying', 'knowledge', 'effort', 'difference of opinion' and 'flattering'.
1.3.48	व्यक्तवाचां समुच्चारणे	After the verb वद् , the आत्मनेपद is used, when used in the sense of 'speaking articulately in a similar manner'.
1.3.49	अनोरकर्मकात्	After the verb वद् , preceded by अनु when it is intransitively used, the आत्मनेपद is used, when the sense is that of 'speaking articulately in a similar manner'.
1.3.50	विभाषा विप्रलापे	After the verb वद् , the आत्मनेपद is used otpionally, when the sense is that of 'contradicting with each other'.
1.3.51	अवाद्ग्रः	After the verb गृ 'to swallow', when preceded by अव, the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.52	समः प्रतिज्ञाने	After the verb गृ 'to swallow', when preceded by सम् , the आत्मनेपद affix is used in the sense of 'promising'.
1.3.53	उदश्चरः सकर्मकात्	After the verb चर् 'to walk' preceded by उत् , when used intransitively, the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.54	समस्तृतीयायुक्तात्	After the verb चर् 'to walk' preceded by सम् , and when connected with a noun in the Instrumental - 3rd Case, the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.55	दाणश्च सा चेच्चतुर्थ्यर्थे	And after the verb दा 'to give', preceded by सम् , and connected with a noun in the Instrumental - 3rd Case, the आत्मनेपद affix is used, provided this Instrumental Case has the sense of the Dative - 4th Case.
1.3.56	उपाद्यमः स्वकरणे	After the verb यम् 'to give', preceded by उप , when used in the sense of 'espousing', the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.57	ज्ञाश्रुस्मृदृशां सनः	After the Desideratives formed by the affix सन् , of the verbs ज्ञा 'to know', श्रु 'to hear', स्मृ 'to remember' and दृश् 'to see', the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.58	नानोर्ज्ञः	After the Desiderative of ज्ञा 'to know' when preceded by अनु , the आत्मनेपद affix is Not used.
1.3.59	प्रत्याङ्भ्यां श्रुवः	After the Desideratives of श्रु 'to hear', when preceded by प्रत and आङ् , the आत्मनेपद affix is Not used.
1.3.60	शदेः शितः	After the verb शद् 'to decay', when it has one of the affixes with an indicatory श् (शित्) the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.61	म्रियतेर्लुङ्लिङोश्च	After the verb मृ 'to die', when it has one of the affixes having an indicatory श् , as well as when it takes the affixes लुङ् (Aorist 3.2.110) and लिङ् (Benedictive 3.3.159), the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.62	पूर्ववत् सनः	The verb which is आत्मनेपदि in its primitive form before taking of the affix सन् , will also be आत्मनेपदि when it ends in the affix सन्। in other words; after a Desiderative verb, आत्मनेपद is used, if it would have been used after the primitive verb.

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1.3.63	आम्प्रत्ययवत् कृञोऽनुप्रयोगस्य	Like the verb that takes the affix आम् , if the verb be conjugated with the आत्मनेपद terminations, so of the verb कृ when subjoined thereto as an auxiliary, the terminations are of the आत्मनेपद , even when the fruit of the action does not acccrue to the agent.
1.3.64	प्रोपाभ्यां युजेरयज्ञपात्रेषु	After the verb युज् 'to join', the आत्मनेपद is used, when it is preceded by प्र and उप except with reference to sacrificial vessels even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.
1.3.65	समः क्ष्णुवः	After the verb क्षणु 'to sharpen', preceded by सम् , the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.66	भुजोऽनवने	After the verb भुज् , the आत्मनेपद is used, except in the sense of protecting.
1.3.67	णेरणौ यत् कर्म णौ चेत् स कर्ताऽनाध्याने	After a verb ending in the affix णि (causal) the आत्मनेपद is used, provided that when the object in the non-णि or non-causal sense becomes the agent in the causal; and when it does not mean 'to remember with regret', even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.
1.3.68	भीस्म्योर्हेतुभये	After the causatives of the verbs भी 'to fear' and स्मि 'to wonder' even when the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent the आत्मनेपद is employed, when the fear is produced directly by the causative agent.
1.3.69	गृधिवञ्च्योः प्रलम्भने	After the causatives of the verbs गृध 'to covet' and वञ्च 'to go' the आत्मनेपद is used in the sense of 'deceiving' even though the fruit of the action does not accrue to the agent.
1.3.70	लियः सम्माननशालिनीकरणयोश्च	After the causative of the verb लि 'to melt or stick', the आत्मनेपद is employed, when used in the sense of showing respect, subduing and deceiving, even though the fruit of action does not accrue to the agent.
1.3.71	मिथ्योपपदात् कृञोऽभ्यासे	After the causative of the verb कृ , the आत्मनेपद is used, when it has the word मिथ्या 'incorrect', as an उपपद or dependent word and is used in the sense of 'repeated wrong utterance', even when the fruit of action does not accrue no the agent.
1.3.72	स्वरितञितः कर्त्रभिप्राये क्रियाफले	After the verb marked with a स्वरित or which has an indicatory ञित् , the terminations of the आत्मनेपद are used, when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent.
1.3.73	अपाद्वदः	After the verb वद् 'to tell', preceded by अप , when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent, the terminations are of the आत्मनेपद।
1.3.74	णिचश्च	After a verb ending in the affix णि (causal) when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent, the आत्मनेपद is used.
1.3.75	समुदाङ्भ्यो यमोऽग्रन्थे	After the verb यम् 'to strive', preceded by सम् , उत् and आङ् , when it does not refer to a book, the आत्मनेपद is used, when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent.
1.3.76	अनुपसर्गाज्ज्ञः	After the verb ज्ञा , when not preceded by any उपसर्ग , the terminations are of the आत्मनेपद , when the fruit

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		of the action accrues to the agent.
1.3.77	विभाषोपपदेन प्रतीयमाने	The आत्मनेपद is optionally used, when the fact of the fruit of the action accruing to the agent is indicted by an उपपदग i.e. by a word used along with the verb.
1.3.78	शेषात् कर्तरि परस्मैपदम्	After the rest i.e. all those verbs not falling under any one of the previous provisions, the terminations of the परस्मैपद are used, in marking the agent i.e. in the active voice.
1.3.79	अनुपराभ्यां कृञः	After the verb कृ 'to make' preceded by the अनु and पर , परस्मैपद is used, even the fruit of the action goes to the agent and when the sense is that of 'divulging' etc.
1.3.80	अभिप्रत्यतिभ्यः क्षिपः	After the verb क्षिप् 'to throw', coming after अभि , प्रति and अति , परस्मैपद is used, even though the fruit of the action goes to the agent
1.3.81	प्राद्वहः	After the verb वह् 'to bear', coming after प्र , परस्मैपद is used, even though the fruit of the action accrues to the the agent.
1.3.82	परेर्मृषः	After the verb मृष् 'to bear', preceded by परि , परस्मैपद is used when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent.
1.3.83	व्याङ्परिभ्यो रमः	After the verb रम् 'to sport', preceded by वि and आङ् , परस्मैपद is used.
1.3.84	उपाच्च	And also after उप , the verb रम् takes the affixes of the परस्मैपद।
1.3.85	विभाषाऽकर्मकात्	After the verb रम् 'to sport', preceded by उप , परस्मैपद is optionally used, when employed intransitively.
1.3.86	बुधयुधनशजनेङ्प्रुद्रुस्रुभ्यो णेः	After the verbs बुध् 'to know', युध् 'to fight', नश् 'to destroy', जन 'to be born', एङ् 'to go', प्रु 'to move', द्रु 'to run' and स्रु 'to flow', ending in the affix णे (i.e. when used in the causative), परस्मैपद is used, even when the fruit of the action goes to the agent.
1.3.87	निगरणचलनार्थेभ्यः	And after the causatives of verbs which have no sense of the 'eating or swallowing' and 'shaking or moving' परस्मैपद is used, even when the fruit of the action goes to the agent.
1.3.88	अणावकर्मकाच्चित्तवत्कर्तृकात्	The affixes of the परस्मैपद are used after the causal of that verb, which in its non-causal state was intransitive and had a being endowed with reason for its agent, even when the fruit of the action accrues to the agent.
1.3.89	न पादम्याङ्यमाङ्यसपरिमुहरुचिनृतिवदवसः	But the affixes of the परस्मैपद are not used after the causals of the verbs पा 'to drink', दम् 'to tame', आयम् 'to extend', आयस् 'to exert oneself', परिमुह 'to be bewildered', रुच् 'to shine' नृत् 'to dance', वद् 'to speak' and वस् 'to dwell'.
1.3.90	वा क्यषः	The affixes of the परस्मैपद are used optionally after the denominative verbs ending in the affix क्यष।

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1.3.91	द्युद्भ्यो लुङि	After the verbs द्युत् 'to shine' etc., the terminations of the परस्मैपद are optionally employed, when the affixes of लुण् (Aorist) follow.
1.3.92	वृद्भ्यः स्यसनोः	After the verbs वृत् 'to exist' etc., परस्मैपद is optionally used when the affixes स्य (Future and conditional) and सन् (Desiderative) follow.
1.3.93	लुटि च क्लृपः	After the verb क्लिप् 'to be fit', परस्मैपद is optionally used, when लुट् (1st Future) is affixed, as well as when स्य and सन् are affixed.
1.4.1	आ कडारादेका संज्ञा	From this सूत्र up the the aphorism कडाराः कर्मधराये 2.2.38 only one name of each thing named is to be understood.
1.4.2	विप्रतिषेधे परं कार्यम्	When rules of equal force prohibit each other then the last in the order herein given is to take effect.
1.4.3	यू स्त्र्याख्यौ नदी	Word-forms ending in long ई and ऊ being names of females called नदी।
1.4.4	नेयङुवङ्स्थानावस्त्री	Feminine words ending in ई and ऊ which admit the substitute इयङ् and उवङ् 6.1.77 are not called नदी ; except the word स्त्री (which is called नदी not withstanding its substituting इयङ्).
1.4.5	वाऽऽमि	Feminine words ending in ई and ऊ though admiting इयङ् and उवङ् 6.1.77 substitutes, are optionally termed नदी when the affix अम् (Genitive Plural) follows, but not so the word स्त्री , which is always नदी।
1.4.6	ङिति ह्रस्वश्च	When a case-affix having an indicatory ङ् (ङित्) follows, then feminine words ending in short इ and उ are optionally termed नदी , as well as feminine nouns in long ई and ऊ which admit इयङ् and उवङ् ; but not so the word स्त्री which is always नदी।
1.4.7	शेषो घ्यसखि	The rest of the words that end in short इ and उ are घि with the exception of the word सखि।
1.4.8	पतिः समास एव	The word पति is called घि only when it is in a compound.
1.4.9	षष्ठीयुक्तश्छन्दसि वा	The word पति when used in connection with a noun ending in the 6th or genitive case, is घि , optionally, in the छन्दस् (Veda).
1.4.10	ह्रस्वं लघु	A short vowel is called लघु 'light'.
1.4.11	संयोगे गुरु	When a conjunct consonant followsm a short vowel is termed गुरु 'heavy'.
1.4.12	दीर्घं च	And a long vowel is also called गुरु 'heavy'.

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1.4.13	यस्मात् प्रत्ययविधिस्तदादि प्रत्ययेऽङ्गम्	After whatsoever there is an affix enjoined, wether verbal or crude-form, that which begins therewith in the form in which it appears when the affix follows it, is called अङ्ग 'Inflective base'.
1.4.14	सुप्तिङन्तं पदम्	That which ends in सुप् 'case-affix' 4.1.2 or तिङ् 3.4.78 (tense-affix), is called पद or inflected word.
1.4.15	नः क्ये	The word-form ending in न् , is called पद when क्य follows (i.e. the affixes क्यच् , क्यङ् and क्यष्।
1.4.16	सिति च	When an affix having an indicatory स् follows then that which precedes it is called पद।
1.4.17	स्वादिष्वसर्वनमस्थाने	When the affixes beginning with a सु 4.1.2 and ending in कप् 5.4.151 follow, not being सर्वनामस्थान 1.1.43 then that which precedes is called पद।
1.4.18	यचि भम्	And when an affix with an initial य् or an initial vowel, being one of the affixes, beginning with सु and ending in क् , follows, not being सर्वनामस्थान , then what precedes, is called भ।
1.4.19	तसौ मत्वर्थे	The word-form ending in त् or in स् is called भ when an affix with the force of मतुप् 'whose is it' or 'in whom it is' 5.2.94, follows.
1.4.20	अयस्मयादीनि च्छन्दसि	Words like अयस्मय etc. are valid forms in the छन्दस्।
1.4.21	बहुषु बहुवचनम्	In expressing multeity, a Plural case affix is employed.
1.4.22	द्व्येकयोर्द्विवचनैकवचने	The dual and singular case-affixes are employed severally in the sense of duality and unity.
1.4.23	कारके	The phrase कारक (meaning 'in the special relation to a word expressing an action') is to be understood in the following aphorisms.
1.4.24	ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानम्	A noun whose relation to an action is that of a fixed point from which departure takes place is called अपादान or Ablation.
1.4.25	भीत्रार्थानां भयहेतुः	In case of words implying 'fear' and 'protection from danger' that from which the danger of fear procedes is called अपादान कारक।
1.4.26	पराजेरसोढः	In the case of the verb पराजि 'to be tired or weary of', that which becomes unbearable, is called अपादान कारक।
1.4.27	वारणार्थानां ईप्सितः	In case of verbs having the sense of 'preventing, the desired object from which one is prevented or warded off', is called Ablation or अपदान कारक।
1.4.28	अन्तर्द्धौ येनादर्शनमिच्छति	When concealment is indicated, the person whose sight one wishes to avoid, is called अपादान कारक।
1.4.29	आख्यातोपयोगे	The noun denoting the teacher is called Ablation or अपादान , in relation to the action signifying formal

		teaching.
1.4.30	जनिकर्तुः प्रकृतिः	The prime cause of the agent of the verb जन् 'to be born', is called अपादान।
1.4.31	भुवः प्रभवः	The source of the agent of the verb भू 'to become' is called अपादान।
1.4.32	कर्मणा यमभिप्रैति स सम्प्रदानम्	The person whom one wishes to connect with the object of giving, is called सम्प्रदान or receipient.
1.4.33	रुच्यर्थानां प्रीयमाणः	In case of verbs having the signification of the root रुच् 'to like', the person or thing that is pleased or satisfied, is called सम्प्रदान or receipient.
1.4.34	श्लाघह्नुङ्स्थाशपां ज्ञीप्स्यमानः	In case of verbs श्लाघ् 'to praise', ह्नु 'to take away', स्था 'to stand', शप् 'to curse', the preson whom it is intended to inform of or persuade by, these actions, is called सम्प्रदान।
1.4.35	धारेरुत्तमर्णः	In the case of the verb धारि 'to owe', the creditor is called सम्प्रदान।
1.4.36	स्पृहेरीप्सितः	In the case of the verb स्पृह् 'to desire', the thing desired is called सम्प्रदान कारक।
1.4.37	क्रुधद्रुहेर्ष्यऽसूयार्थानां यं प्रति कोपः	In the case of the verbs having the sense of क्रुध् 'to be angry', द्रुह् 'to injure', ईर्ष्या 'to envy', असूया 'to detract', the person against whom the feeling of anger etc. is directed is called सम्प्रदान।
1.4.38	क्रुधद्रुहोरुपसृष्टयोः कर्म	But in the case of the verbs क्रुध् and द्रुह् , when preceded by prepositions, the person against whom the feeling of anger etc. is directed is called कर्म कारक or object.
1.4.39	राधीक्ष्योर्यस्य विप्रश्नः	In the case of the verbs राध् 'to propitiate' and ईक्ष् 'to look to', the person about whose good or bad fortune questions are asked is called सम्प्रदान।
1.4.40	प्रत्याङ्भ्यां श्रुवः पूर्वस्य कर्ता	In the case of the verb श्रु preceded by the prepositions प्रति and अङ् and meaning 'to promise', the person to whom promise is made (literally: the person who as the agent of the former verb) is called सम्प्रदान।
1.4.41	अनुप्रतिगृणश्च	In the case of the verb गृ preceded by अनु and प्रति and meaning 'to encourage by repeating', the person who was the agent of the prior action, which is repeated, is called सम्प्रदान।
1.4.42	साधकतमं करणम्	That which is especially auxiliary in th accomplishment of the action is called Instrument or करण कारक।
1.4.43	दिवः कर्म च	That which is especially auxiliary in the accomplishment of the action, of the verb दिव् 'to play' is called कर्म - object, as well as करण।

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1.4.44	परिक्रयणे सम्प्रदानमन्यतरस्याम्	In the case of hiring on wages, that which is especially auxiliary in the accomplishment of the action of the verb परिक्री 'employing on stipulated wages', is optionally called सम्प्रदान or receipient.
1.4.45	आधारोऽधिकरणम्	That which is related to the action as the site where the action is performed by reason of the agent or the object being in that place is called अधिकरण or location.
1.4.46	अधिशीङ्स्थाऽऽसां कर्म	That which is the site of the verbs शीङ् 'to lie down', स्था 'to stand', आस् 'to sit', when preceded by the preposition अधि , is however called कर्म कारक or object.
1.4.47	अभिनिविशश्च	That which is the site of the verb अभिनिविश् 'to enter', is also called कर्म कारक।
1.4.48	उपान्वध्याङ्वसः	That which is the site of the verb वस् 'to dwell', when preceded by उप , अनु , and आङ् is called कर्म कारक।
1.4.49	कर्तुरीप्सिततमं कर्म	That which is intended should be most effected by the act of the agent is called the object or कर्म।
1.4.50	तथायुक्तं चानिप्सीतम्	If that which is not intended to be most affected by the act becomes however similarly connected with the action it also is called कर्म।
1.4.51	अकथितं च	And if that कारक which is not spoken of as coming under any of the special relations of Ablation etc., is also called कर्म।
1.4.52	गतिबुद्धिप्रत्यवसानार्थशब्दकर्माकर्मकाणामणि कर्ता स णौ	Of the verbs having the sense of 'motion', 'knowledge or information' and 'eating' and of verbs that have some literary work for their object and of intransitive verbs, that which was the agent of the verb in its primitive (non-णि or non-causal state), is called the कर्म or object, in its causative state (when the verb takes the affix णि).
1.4.53	हृक्रोरन्यतरस्याम्	The agent of the verb in its non-णि (primitive) form in the case of हृ 'to lose' and कृ 'to make', is optionally called कर्म or object when these verbs take the affix.
1.4.54	स्वतन्त्रः कर्ता	Whatever the speaker chooses as the independent, principal and absolute source of action is called कर्ता or agent.
1.4.55	तत्प्रयोजको हेतुश्च	That which is the mover thereof, i.e. of the independent source of action, is called हेतु or cause, as well as कर्ता or agent.
1.4.56	प्राग्रीश्वरान्निपातः	From this point forward up to the aphorism अधिरीश्वरे 1.4.97, all that we shall say is to be understood to have the name of निपात or Particles.

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1.4.57	चादयोऽसत्त्वे	The word च 'and' etc. are called निपात or Particles, when they do not signify susbtances.
1.4.58	प्रादयः	The words प्र etc. are called निपात when not signifying susbtances.
1.4.59	उपसर्गाः क्रियायोगे	The words प्र etc. get the designation of उपसर्ग or prepositions, when in composition with a verb.
1.4.60	गतिश्च	The words प्र etc. are called also गति when in composition with a verb.
1.4.61	ऊर्यादिच्विडाचश्च	The words उरी 'assent' etc. and those that end with च्वि 5.4.50 and those that end with डाच् 5.4.57 (when in composition with the verb भू , कृ or अस्) are called गति।
1.4.62	अनुकरणं चानितिपरम्	A word imitative of sounds is also called गति when it is not followed by the word इति।
1.4.63	आदरानादरयोः सदसती	The words सत् and असत् when in composition with a verb ae called गति , when used in the sense of 'respect or love' and 'disrespect or indifference'.
1.4.64	भूषणेऽलम्	The word अलम् when in composition with a verb is called गति , when used in the sense of 'ornament'.
1.4.65	अन्तरपरिग्रहे	The word अन्तर् is called गति , when used in the sense of 'non-accepting', when in composition with a verb.
1.4.66	कणेमनसी श्रद्धाप्रतीघाते	The words कणे and मनस् are गति when in composition with a verb and used in the sense of 'reaction by satiation'.
1.4.67	पुरोऽव्ययम्	The word पुरः 'in front of', when indeclinable and in composition with a verb, is called गति।
1.4.68	अस्तं च	And the indeclinable word अस्तम् 'at home' is called गति , when in composition with a verb.
1.4.69	अच्छ गत्यर्थवदेषु	The indeclinable word अच्छ 'before in the presence of' is called गति , when used in the composition with verbs denoting 'motion' or with the verb वद् 'to speak'.
1.4.70	अदोऽनुपदेशे	The word अदस् 'that' is called गति when in composition with a verb and not implying a direction to another.
1.4.71	तिरोऽन्तर्द्धौ	The word तिरस् when used in the sense of 'disappearance' is called गति when in composition with a verb.
1.4.72	विभाषा कृञि	The word तिरस् 'disappearance' is optionally called गति when the verb कृ follows.
1.4.73	उपाजेऽन्वाजे	The words उपाजे and अनवाजे both meaning 'supporting or assisting the weak', are optionally called गति when used along with the verb कृ।

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1.4.74	साक्षात्प्रभृतीनि च	The words साक्षात् 'in the presence of' etc. are optionally called गति when used along with the verb कृ।
1.4.75	अनत्याधान उरसिमनसी	The word उर्सि 'in the breast' and मनसि 'in the mind' ae optionally called गति when the verb कृ follows, provided that they are not used in the sense of 'placing'.
1.4.76	मध्येपदेनिवचने च	And the words मध्ये 'in the middle', पदे 'in the foot' and निवचने 'speechless' are optionally called गति , when कृ follows, the sense not being of placing.
1.4.77	नित्यं हस्ते पाणावुपयमने	The word हस्ते 'in the hand', पाणौ 'in the hand' are always necessarily called गति when used with the verb कृ in the sense of 'marriage'.
1.4.78	प्राध्वं बन्धने	The indeclinable word प्रध्वम् followed by the verb कृ , is always called गति when in used in the sense of 'binding'.
1.4.79	जीविकोपनिषदावौपम्ये	The words जीविका and उपनिषद् followed by the verb कृ are called गति when used in the sense of 'likeness and resemblance'.
1.4.80	ते प्राग्धातोः	The particles called गति and उपसर्ग are to be employed before the verbal roots (i.e. to say that they are prefixes).
1.4.81	छन्दसि परेऽपि	In the छन्दस् (Veda) these गति and उपसर्ग are employed indifferently after the verbal root, as well as before it.
1.4.82	व्यवहिताश्च	In the छन्दस् (Veda) these गति and उपसर्ग are also seen separated from the verb by intervening words.
1.4.83	कर्मप्रवचनीयाः	From this point as far as aphorism 1.4.97 treated of, are to be understood as having the name of कर्म-प्रवचनीय।
1.4.84	अनुर्लक्षणे	The word अनु , when it denotes a sign, is called कर्म-प्रवचनीय।
1.4.85	तृतीयाऽर्थे	The word अनु , कर्म-प्रवचनीय when it has the force of the 3rd case.
1.4.86	हीने	The word अनु , कर्म-प्रवचनीय when it is used in the sense of 'inferior or subordinate to'.
1.4.87	उपोऽधिके च	The word उप when it means 'superior' or 'inferior to' is कर्म-प्रवचनीय।
1.4.88	अपपरी वर्जने	The words अप and परि are कर्म-प्रवचनीय when meaning 'exclusion'.
1.4.89	आङ् मर्यादावचने	The word आङ् 'as far as', is कर्म-प्रवचनीय when it expresses limit (e.g. when it means 'as far as inclusive of' or 'as far as exclusive of').
1.4.90	लक्षणेत्थम्भूताख्यानभागवीप्सासु प्रतिपर्यनवः	The words प्रति , परि and अनु are कर्म-प्रवचनीय when used in the sense of 'sign' ('in the direction of') , 'mere statement of circumstances' ('as regards'), 'division', 'share of' and 'pervasion', severally.

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1.4.91	अभिरभागे	The word अभि is कर्म-प्रवचनीय when used in the above senses of 'in the direction of', 'as regards', and 'each severally', but not when it means 'division', 'share of'.
1.4.92	प्रतिः प्रतिनिधिप्रतिदानयोः	The word प्रति is कर्म -प्रवचनीय when used in the sense of representative ('representative of') or exchange ('in exchange for').
1.4.93	अधिपरी अनर्थकौ	The words अधि and परि are कर्म-प्रवचनीय when used as mere expletives.
1.4.94	सुः पूजायाम्	The word सु is कर्म-प्रवचनीय when used in the sense of respect, (when it means 'excellently').
1.4.95	अतिरतिक्रमणे च	The word अति in the sense of super-abundance ('excessively') and 'excellently' is कर्म-प्रवचनीय।
1.4.96	अपिः पदार्थसम्भावनान्ववसर्गगर्हासमुच्चयेषु	The word अपि is कर्म-प्रवचनीय when it implies, the sense of word 'understood' ('somewhat') or 'possibility' (e.g. 'even' in the sense of such a great person), or permission to do as one likes, ('if you like'), or censure ('even' in the sense of what is disgraceful); or collection ('and').
1.4.97	अधिरीश्वरे	The words अधि is कर्म-प्रवचनीय when used in the sense of 'lord' ('being as a lord' or 'having as a lord')
1.4.98	विभाषा कृञि	The words अधि is optionally कर्म-प्रवचनीय when the verb कृ follows.
1.4.99	लः परस्मैपदम्	The substitutes of ल are called परस्मैपद।
1.4.100	तङानावात्मनेपदम्	The nine affixes comprised under the प्रत्याहार - तङ् and the two ending in आन (शानच् and कानच्), which are susbtitutes of ल are called आत्मनेपद।
1.4.101	तिङस्त्रीणि त्रीणि प्रथममध्यमोत्तमाः	The three triads in both the sets परस्मैपद and आत्मनेपद , of conjugational affixes (comprised under the general name तिङ् , a प्रत्यहार formed of the first and last of them, viz. तिप् and महिङ्) are called, in order, Lowest - 3rd Person of European Grammar, Middle -2nd Person, and Highest -1st Person.
1.4.102	तान्येकवचनद्विवचनबहुवचनान्येकशः	These three triads of conjugational affixes, which have received the name of Lowest etc. are called (as regard the three expressions in each triad) severally 'the expression for one' (singular), 'the expression for two' (dual) and 'the expression for many' (plural).
1.4.103	सुपः	Of सुप् (which is a प्रत्याहार formed of सु the first of the case affixes and the final प् of the last of them), the expressions in each successive set of the three, are also severally called singular, dual and plural.
1.4.104	विभक्तिश्च	The triads of conjugational affixes and case affixes are also called विभक्ति or Inflective affixes.
1.4.105	युष्मद्युपपदे समानाधिकरणे स्थानिन्यपि मध्यमः	When the pronoun युष्मद् 'thou' understood, and also when the same expressed, is the attendant word in the agreement with the verb, then there is the verbal termination called the middle (2nd person).
1.4.106	प्रहासे च मन्योपपदे मन्यतेरुत्तम एकवच्च	When joke is implied with reference to an action, the verb denoting it is used in the 2nd person; provided that the word मन्य 'to think' is the attendant word (उपपद) of such verb and of the verb मन्य itself, the affix

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		must be of the 1st person and singular number.
1.4.107	अस्मद्युत्तमः	When the pronoun अस्मद् 'I', understood and also when expressed, is the attendant word in agreement with the verb, then there is the verbal termination called the Highest or 1st person.
1.4.108	शेषे प्रथमः	In the other cases, viz. where 'thou' or 'I' are not the attendant words in agreement with the verb, there is the verbal termination called the Lowest (3rd person).
1.4.109	परः संनिकर्षः संहिता	The closest proximity of letters, there being the intervention of half a मात्रा or prosodial length between them, is called contact or संहिता।
1.4.110	विरामोऽवसानम्	The cessation or the absence of succeeding letters is called pause or अवसान।
2.1.1	समर्थः पदविधिः	A rule which relates to complete words (and not to the roots out of which the words are constructed) is to be understood to apply only to those words the senses of which are connected.
2.1.2	सुबामन्त्रिते पराङ्गवत् स्वरे	A word ending in सुप् or a case-affix, when followed by a word in the Vocative Case, is regarded as if it was the अङ्ग or component part of such subsequent vocative word, when a rule relating to accent is to be applied.
2.1.3	प्राक् कडारात् समासः	From this point up to the aphorism कडाराः कर्मधराये 2.2.38, all the terms that we shall say, describe will get the designation of समास or compound
2.1.4	सह सुपा	The words सह सुपा meaning 'with a word ending in a case-affix', are to be understood in each of the succeeding aphorisms.
2.1.5	अव्ययीभावः	From this point forward whatever we shall describe will get the name अव्ययीभाव समास or adverbial compound.
2.1.6	अव्ययं विभक्तिसमीपसमृद्धि- व्यृद्ध्यर्थाभावात्ययासम्प्रति- शब्दप्रादुर्भावपश्चाद्यथाऽऽनुपूर्व्ययौगपद्यसादृश्य- सम्पत्तिसाकल्यान्तवचनेषु	An अव्यय - indeclinable, used with the sense of an inflective-affix (विभक्ति) or of near to, or prosperity, or diversity, or absence of the thing, or departure, or not now, or the production of some sound, or after, or according to, or order of arrangement, or totality, or termination, is invariably compounded with a word ending in a case-affix which is connected with it in sense and the compound so formed is called अव्ययीभाव।
2.1.7	यथाऽसादृये	The indeclinable word यथा when it does not signify 'likeness' is invariably compounded with a word ending in a case-affix which is in construction with it and the compound is called अव्ययीभाव समास।

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2.1.8	यावदवधारणे	The indeclinable word यावत् when it signifies limitation, is invariably compounded with a word ending in a case-affix which is in construction with it, and the compound so formed is called अव्ययीभाव।
2.1.9	सुप्प्रतिना मात्राऽर्थे	A word ending in a case-affix is compounded with the indeclinable word प्रति , when meaning 'a little' and the compound so formed is called अव्ययीभाव।
2.1.10	अक्षशलाकासंख्याः परिणा	The words अक्ष 'a die for playing with', शलाका 'an ivory piece used in gambling' and सङ्खया 'numerals' are compounded with the word परि and the compound so formed is called अव्ययीभाव।
2.1.11	विभाषा	The word विभाषा or option governs all succeeding sūtras.
2.1.12	अपपरिबहिरञ्चवः पञ्चम्या	The words अप , परि , बहिल् and indeclinables ending in अञ्चु may optionally be compounded with a word ending in the 5th case affix and the compound so formed will be अव्ययीभाव ।
2.1.13	आङ् मर्यादाऽभिविध्योः	The word आङ् when signifying limit exclusive or limit inclusive, may optionally be compounded with a word ending in the 5th case and the compound so formed is called अव्ययीभाव।
2.1.14	लक्षणेनाभिप्रती आभिमुख्ये	The words अभि and प्रति when implying direction (towards), are optionally compounded with a word ending in a case-affix denoting the limit, or the goal which regulates or marks the direction and the resulting compound is अव्ययीभाव।
2.1.15	अनुर्यत्समया	The word अनु 'near to' is optionally compounded with that word, nearness to which is indicated by the particle and the resulting compound is अव्ययीभाव।
2.1.16	यस्य चायामः	The word अनु 'alongside of' is optionally compounded with the word indicative of that whose length the particle expresses and compound so formed is called अव्ययीभाव।
2.1.17	तिष्ठद्गुप्रभृतीनि च	And the words तिष्ठद्गु 'at the time when the cows stand to be milked', etc. are अव्ययीभाव compounds.
2.1.18	पारे मध्ये षष्ठ्या वा	The words पार 'across' and मध्य 'middle' may optionally be compounded with a word ending in the 6th-Case-affix, when they take forms परे and मध्ये and the compound so formed is अव्ययीभाव।
2.1.19	संख्या वंश्येन	A numeral (संख्या) may be compounded with a word denoting 'one belonging toa family' and the resulting compound is अव्ययीभाव ।
2.1.20	नदीभिश्च	A numeral (संख्या) may be compounded with the names of 'rivers' and the resulting compound is अव्ययीभाव

		denoting an aggregate.
2.1.21	अन्यपदार्थे च संज्ञायाम्	A word ending in a case-affix is compounded with words denoting the names of rivers, when the compound word denotes a thing other than that expressed by the terms of the compound and is an appelllative, the compound so formed being an अव्ययीभाव ।
2.1.22	तत्पुरुषः	From this sūtra as far as sūtra 2.2.23, the word तत्-पुरुष is governing word, and is understood in all the following sūtras.
2.1.23	द्विगुश्च	And the compound called द्विगु (Numeral Determinative Compound) is all called तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.24	द्वितीया श्रितातीतपतितगतात्यस्तप्राप्तापन्नैः	A word ending in a 2nd case-affix is compounded with the words श्रित 'who had recourse to', अतीत 'gone by', पतित 'who has fallen upon', गत 'who has gone to', अत्यस्त 'who has passed', प्राप्त 'who has obtained' and अपान्न 'who has reached' and the resulting compound is called तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.25	स्वयं क्तेन	The indeclinable word स्वयम् 'oneself' is compounded with a word ending in the affix क्त and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.26	खट्वा क्षेपे	The word खट्वा in the Accusative -2nd case is compounded with a word ending in the affix क्त , when censure is implied and the compound so formed is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.27	सामि	The indeclinable word सामि 'half' is compounded with a word ending in the affix क्त and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.28	कालाः	The words denoting time, being in the Accusative -2nd case, are optionally compounded with a word ending in the affix क्त and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष।
2.1.29	अत्यन्तसंयोगे च	Words denoting time being in the Accusative -2nd case, are optionally compounded with a word ending in a case-affix, when used in the sense of complete connection throughout with the time (i.e. duration of time) and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष।
2.1.30	तृतीया तत्कृतार्थेन गुणवचनेन	A word ending with the Instrumental -3rd case-affix is optionally compounded with what denotes quality, the quality being that which is instrumentally caused by the thing signified by what ends with the 3rd case-affix and with the word अर्थ 'wealth' and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.31	पूर्वसदृशसमोनार्थकलहनिपुणमिश्रश्लक्ष्णैः	A word ending in Instrumental -3rd case-affix is compounded with the words पूर्व 'prior', सदृश 'like', सम 'similar', अनर्थ 'words having the sense of less', कलह 'quarrel', निपुण 'proficient', मिश्र 'mixed' and श्लक्षण 'polished sleek', and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।

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2.1.32	कर्तृकरणे कृता बहुलम्	A word ending with the Instrumental -3rd case-affix, when it denotes the agent or instrument -- 2.3.18, is compounded diversely with what ends with a कृत् affix and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.33	कृत्यैरधिकार्थवचने	A word ending with the Instrumental -3rd case-affix when it denotes the agent or the Instrument, is compounded optionally with a word ending in a कृत्य affix, when exaggerated statement (wether of praise or of censure) is implied and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.34	अन्नेन व्यञ्जनम्	A word ending with the Instrumental -3rd case-affix and denoting a condiment, is optionally compounded with a word ending in a case-affix, signifying food and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.35	भक्ष्येण मिश्रीकरणम्	A word ending with the Instrumental -3rd case-affix and denoting a relish giving or refining ingredient, is compounded with a word meaning, victuals and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.36	चतुर्थी तदर्थार्थबलिहितसुखरक्षितैः	A word ending with the Dative -4th case is compounded with what denotes that which is for the purpose of what ends with the Dative -4th case and so too with the words अर्थ 'on account of', बलि 'a sacrifice', हित 'salutary', सुख 'pleasure' and रक्षित 'kept' and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.37	पञ्चमी भयेन	A word ending with the Ablative -5th case-affix is optionally compounded with the word भय 'fear' and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.38	अपेतापोढमुक्तपतितापत्रस्तैरल्पशः	A word ending with the Ablative -5th case-affix is compounded with the words अपेत 'gone away', अपोध 'carried away', मुक्त 'freed', पतित 'fallen', अपत्रस्त 'afraid of', when the event takes place in a gradual manner and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.39	स्तोकान्तिकदूरार्थकृच्छ्राणि क्तेन	Words with a sense of स्तोक 'aa little', अन्तिक 'near', दूर 'far' and कृच्छ्र 'penance', ending in the Ablative -5th case are compounded with what ends in क्त and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.40	सप्तमी शौण्डैः	A word ending in the Locative -7th-case-affix is compounded with the words शौण्ड 'skilled' etc. and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.41	सिद्धशुष्कपक्वबन्धैश्च	A word ending with the Locative -7th-case-affix is compounded with the words सिद्ध 'perfected', शुष्क 'dried', पक्व 'cooked', and बन्ध 'bound' and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.42	ध्वाङ्क्षेण क्षेपे	A word ending in the Locative -7th-case-affix is compounded with the words ध्वाङ्क्ष 'a crow' and synonyms of crow when contempt is implied and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.43	कृत्यैरृणे	A word ending with the Locative -7th-case-affix is compounded with words ending with कृत्य-affix (a Future Passive Participle) and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।

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2.1.44	संज्ञायाम्	A word ending with the Locative -7th-case-affix is invariably compounded with a word ending in a case-affix, when the compound thus formed is used as an appellative and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.45	क्तेनाहोरात्रावयवाः	The names of divisions of day or night ending with Locative -7th-case-affix are compounded with words ending with affix क्त and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.46	तत्र	The word तत्र 'there' which is a word ending with Locative -7th-case-affix सप्तम्यास्त्रल् 5.3.10, is compounded with a word ending in क्त and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.47	क्षेपे	The word ending in Locative -7th-case-affix is compounded with a word ending with the affix क्त when 'censure' is implied and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.48	पात्रेसमितादयश्च	The words like पात्रे-सम्मित 'a dish-companion' (a parasite) etc. are तत्-पुरुष compounds when contempt is implied.
2.1.49	पूर्वकालैकसर्वजरत्पुराणनवकेवलाः समानाधिकरणेन	A case-inflected word denoting an action which naturally precedes in time (पूर्वकाल) and the words एक 'one', सर्व 'all' जरत 'old', पुराण 'ancient', नव 'new', and केवल 'only' are compounded with their co-relative case-inflected words which are in the same case with them and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.50	दिक्संख्ये संज्ञायाम्	The words expressing a point of the compass or a number (संख्या) enter into compostion with the word correlated to them by being in the same case, when the sense of the compound is that of an appellative and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.51	तद्धितार्थोत्तरपदसमाहारे च	In a case where the sense is that of a तद्धित-affix or when an additional member comes after the compound or when an aggregate is to be expressed, then a word signifying a point of the compass or a number, enters into composition with a case-inflected word which is in agreement with it by being in the same case and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.52	संख्यापूर्वो द्विगुः	In a case where the sense is that of a तद्धित-affix or when an additional member comes after the compound or when an aggregate is to be expressed, the compound, the first member of which is numeral, is called द्विगु (Numeral Determinative Compound).
2.1.53	कुत्सितानि कुत्सनैः	Case-inflected words expressing vileness are compounded with case-inflected words, expressing contempt and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.54	पापाणके कुत्सितैः	The case-inflected words पाप 'sin' and अणक 'insignificant' are compounded with words expressive of vileness and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।

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2.1.55	उपमानानि सामान्यवचनैः	Case-inflected words denoting objects of comparison are compounded with words denoting what is likened to them, by reason of the latter possessing qualities in common with the former and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.56	उपमितं व्याघ्रादिभिः सामान्याप्रयोगे	A case-inflected word denoting subject of comparison is compounded with the words व्याघ्र 'tiger' etc., the latter being the standard of comparison and in construction with the former and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ; provided that any word expressing the common characteristic (सामान्य) as explained above, is not used.
2.1.57	विशेषणं विशेष्येण बहुलम्	A case-inflected word denoting the qualifier (the Adjective), is compounded diversely with a case-inflected word denoting the thing thereby qualified, (the Substantive), the latter being in agreement (same case) with the former and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.58	पूर्वापरप्रथमचरमजघन्यसमान-मध्यमध्यमवीराश्च	A case-inflected words पूर्व 'prior', अपर 'other', प्रथम 'first', चरम 'last', जघन्य 'hindmost', समान 'equal', मध्य 'middle', मध्यम 'middle', and वीर 'hero' are compounded with words ending with a case-affix and which are in agreement (same case) with them and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.59	श्रेण्यादयः कृतादिभिः	The case-inflected words श्रेणी 'class' etc. are compounded with words कृत् 'made' etc. which are in agreement (same case), with them and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.60	क्तेन नञ्विशिष्टेनानञ्	A word ending with the affix क्त and not having the negative augment नञ् is compounded with the same word ending with the affix क्त but which is distinguished from the former, by having the augment नञ् and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.61	सन्महत्परमोत्तमोत्कृष्टाः पूज्यमानैः	The words सत् 'good, महत् 'great', परम 'highest', उत्तम 'best' and उत्कृष्ट 'excellent' are compounded with the words denoting the person deserving the respect and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.62	वृन्दारकनागकुञ्जरैः पूज्यमानम्	A case-inflected word denoting object deserving of respect is compounded with the words वृन्दारक 'eminent', नाग 'serpent or elephant', कुञ्जर 'elephant' and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.63	कतरकतमौ जातिपरिप्रश्ने	The words कतर 'which or who of two', and कतम 'which or who of many', when used in asking questions about the genus or class, are compounded with the other case-inflected words with which they are in construction and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.64	किं क्षेपे	The word किम् 'what', when implying 'contempt' is compounded with a word ending in case-affix and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।

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2.1.65	पोटायुवतिस्तोककतिपयगृष्टिधेनुवशा-वेहत्बष्कयणीप्रवक्तृ- श्रोत्रियाध्यापकधूर्तैर्जातिः	A case-inflected word denoting a genus (जाति) is compounded with the words पोटा 'a hermaphrodite', युवति 'a young female', स्तोक 'a little', कतिपय 'a few', गृष्टि 'a cow which has had only one calf', धेनु 'milch cow', वशा 'a barren female', वेहद् 'a cow that miscarries', बष्कयणी 'a cow that has a full-grown calf', प्रवक्तृ 'an expounder', श्रोत्रिय 'a learned ब्राह्मण ', अध्यापक 'a teacher' and धूर्त 'a cunning fellow' and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.66	प्रशंसावचनैश्च	A case-inflected word denoting a genus (जाति) is compounded with a word denoting praise and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.67	युवा खलतिपलितवलिनजरतीभिः	The word युवा 'young' is compounded with the words खलति 'bald headed', पलित 'grey-haired', वलिन 'wrinkled', जरति 'decayed', when they are in agreement (same case) and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.68	कृत्यतुल्याख्या अजात्या	Words ending with कृत् -affix and the word तुल्य 'equal' and its synonyms are compounded with words which do not denote genus (जाति) being in the same case with them and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.69	वर्णो वर्णेन	A case-inflected word denoting 'colour' is compounded with another case-inflected word which is in agreement with the former and also denotes colour and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.70	कुमारः श्रमणाऽऽदिभिः	The word कुमार 'a boy' is compounded with co-ordinate words श्रमण 'an ascetic' etc. and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.71	चतुष्पादो गर्भिण्या	A case-inflected word denoting a quadraped is compounded with the co-ordinate word गर्भिणी and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष ।
2.1.72	मयूरव्यंसकादयश्च	And the words मयूर-व्यंसका 'cunning like a peacock' etc. are तत्-पुरुष compounds.
2.2.1	पूर्वापराधरोत्तरमेकदेशिनैकाधिकरणे	The words पूर्व 'front', अपर 'near', अधर 'lower', उत्तर 'upper', are compounded when in construction with a word signifying a thing that has parts, provided that the thing having parts is distinguished numerically by unity; and the compound is तत्-पुरुष।
2.2.2	अर्धं नपुंसकम्	The word अर्द्ध when it signifies exactly equal parts i.e. halves, is always neuter and is compounded with a word signifying a thing that has parts, provided that the thing halved is numerically one; and the compound is तत्-पुरुष।

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2.2.3	द्वितीयतृतीयचतुर्थतुर्याण्यन्यतरस्याम्	The words द्वितीय 'second', तृतीय 'third', चतुर्थ 'fourth', तुर्य 'fourth', are optionally compounded with that word which signifies a thing that has parts, provided that the thing having parts is distinguished numerically by unity. The compound so formed is called तत्-पुरुष।
2.2.4	प्राप्तापन्ने च द्वितीयया	The words प्राप्त 'obtained', and आपन्न 'obtained' are optionally compounded with words ending in a Second Case-affix and form तत्-पुरुष compound.
2.2.5	कालाः परिमाणिना	Words denoting time are compounded when in construction, with words denoting the object whose duration is measured by the time, and the compound is तत्-पुरुष।
2.2.6	नञ्	The negative word नञ् is compounded with a case-inflected word with which it is in construction, and the compound is तत्-पुरुष।
2.2.7	ईषदकृता	The word ईषत् 'a little' is compounded with a case-inflected word which does not end with a कृत् affix and the compound is तत्-पुरुष।
2.2.8	षष्ठी	A word ending with a sixth case-affix is compounded with a case-inflected word with which it is in construction and the compound is तत्-पुरुष।
2.2.9	याजकादिभिश्च	A word ending with a sixth case-affix is compounded with the word याजक 'sacrificer' etc. and the compound is तत्-पुरुष।
2.2.10	न निर्धारणे	A word in the genitive case is not compounded with another, when the force of the sixth case-affix is that of specification (निर्धारण).
2.2.11	पूरणगुणसुहितार्थसदव्ययतव्यसमानाधिकरणेन	A word ending in a sixth case-affix is not compounded with a word having the sense of an ordinal, an attribute, or satisfaction, or with a participle ending in the suffix सत् 3.2127, or an indeclinable, or ending with the affix तव्य , or with a word denoting the same object (i.e. when they are in apposition).
2.2.12	क्तेन च पूजायाम्	A word ending with sixth case-affix is not compounded with a word ending with the affix क्त , when the force of क्त is to denote 'respect' etc.
2.2.13	अधिकरणवाचिना च	A word ending with a sixth case-affix is not compounded with a word ending with the affix क्त , when the force of the latter is to denote 'locality' in which something happened
2.2.14	कर्म्मणि च	A word ending with a sixth case-affix is not compounded with another, when the force of the genitive is that of the accusative.
2.2.15	तृजकाभ्यां कर्तरि	A word ending with a sixth case-affix is not compounded with a word ending with त्रिच् or अक , when the force of the genitive case is that of an agent.

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2.2.16	कर्त्तरि च	A word ending with a sixth case-affix is not compounded with a word ending with त्रिच् or अक affix when the force of these latter affixes is that of an agent.
2.2.17	नित्यं क्रीडाजीविकयोः	A word ending with a sixth case-affix is invariably compounded with a word ending with अक , when these affixes denote a sport or livelihood; and the compound is तत्-पुरुष।
2.2.18	कुगतिप्रादयः	The indeclinable word कु 'bad' , the particles called गति and the prepositions प्र etc. are invariably compounded with other words with which they are in construction and the resulting compound is तत्-पुरुष।
2.2.19	उपपदमतिङ्	An उपपद of attendant word तत्रोपपदं सप्तमीस्थम् 3.1.92 which does not end with a tense-affix 3.4.78 is invariably compounded with that with which it is in construction. The compound thus formed is तत्-पुरुष।
2.2.20	अमैवाव्ययेन	When an उपपद is compounded with an indeclinable, then it is compounded only with those अव्ययs which end in the affix अम्।
2.2.21	तृतीयाप्रभृतीन्यन्यतरस्याम्	An उपपद ending in third case-affix 3.4.47 etc. is compounded optionally with an indeclinable formed by the affix अम् and the compound is तत्-पुरुष।
2.2.22	क्त्वा च	An उपपद ending in third case-affix or any other of the remaining four cases, is optionally compounded with a word ending with the affix क्त्वा and the compound is तत्-पुरुष।
2.2.23	शेषो बहुव्रीहिः	The remaining compound is called बहुव्रीही।
2.2.24	अनेकमन्यपदार्थे	Two or more words, ending in any case-affix, form compound, denoting another new thing, not connoted by those words individually and the compound is called बहुव्रीही।
2.2.25	संख्ययाऽव्ययासन्नादूराधिकसंख्याः संख्येये	indeclinable words and the words आसन्न 'near', अदूर 'near', अधिक 'more' and the words called संख्या (Numerals) are compounded with another संख्या word, when the sense is that of a numeral or संख्या। The compound is बहुव्रीही।
2.2.26	दिङ्नामान्यन्तराले	Words which are the names of the points of the compass are compounded, when the compound signifies the intermediate point and the compound so formed is बहुव्रीही।
2.2.27	तत्र तेनेदमिति सरूपे	Two homonymous words (both being in the locative case or both being in the instrumental case) are compounded, the sense being 'this happens therein or with that'. The compound so formed is बहुव्रीही।
2.2.28	तेन सहेति तुल्ययोगे	The word सह 'together' is compounded with a word ending with the third case-affix and the compound is बहुव्रीही ; provided that, the companion and the person accompanied are equally effected by any action or

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		thing, in the same manner.
2.2.29	चार्थे द्वंद्वः	When a set of several words ending with case-affixes stands in a relation expressable by 'and' the set is made into a compound and the compound so formed is called द्वन्द्व।
2.2.30	उपसर्जनं पूर्वम्	The उपसर्जन 1.2.43 is to be placed first in a compound.
2.2.31	राजदन्तादिषु परम्	The उपसर्जन is to be put last in the words राजदन्त etc.
2.2.32	द्वंद्वे घि	In a द्वन्द्व compound, let a word called घि 1.4.7, stand first.
2.2.33	अजाद्यदन्तम्	In a द्वन्द्व compound, let a what begins with a vowel and ends with a short अ be placed first.
2.2.34	अल्पाच्तरम्	In a द्वन्द्व compound, that word-form which has fewer vowels, is to be placed first.
2.2.35	सप्तमीविशेषणे बहुव्रीहौ	A word with the seventh case-affix and an epithet are to be placed first in the बहुव्रीही compound.
2.2.36	निष्ठा	What ends with a निष्ठा 1.1.26 shall stand first in a बहुव्रीही compound.
2.2.37	वाऽऽहिताग्न्यादिषु	In the compounds अहिताग्नि and the like, the निष्ठा-formed word may optionally be placed first.
2.2.38	कडाराः कर्मधराये	The words कडाराः and the like, are optionally placed first in the कर्मधार्य।
2.3.1	अनभिहिते	The word अनभिहिते meaning 'not being specified' is to be understood as the governing word.
2.3.2	कर्मणि द्वितीया	When the object is not denoted by the termination of the verb i.e. when the verb does not agree with it, the 2nd case-affix is attached to the word.
2.3.3	तृतीया च होश्छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Veda), the object of the verb हु 'to sacrifice' takes the affix of the 3rd case and of the 2nd case as well.
2.3.4	अन्तराऽन्तरेण युक्ते	A word joined with (or governed by) the word अन्तरा or अन्तरेण takes the second case-affix.
2.3.5	कालाध्वनोरत्यन्तसंयोगे	After a word denoting time, or length, the affix of the 2nd case is used, when denoting a full duration.

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2.3.6	अपवर्गे तृतीया	The 3rd case-affix is used after the words denoting the duration of time or place, when the accomplishment of the desired object is meant to be expressed.
2.3.7	सप्तमीपञ्चम्यौ कारकमध्ये	A noun denoting time or place gets the affix of the 7th or the 5th case when the sense applied is that the time or space is the interval between one action and another (or implies an interval of time and space between कारक-s.
2.3.8	कर्मप्रवचनीययुक्ते द्वितीया	The 2nd case-affix is employed after a word which is joined with a कर्मप्रवचनीयाः 1.4.83.
2.3.9	यस्मादधिकं यस्य चेश्वरवचनं तत्र सप्तमी	Where a word is governed by a कर्मप्रवचनीयाः 1.4.83 in the sense of 'more than' उपोऽधिके च 1.4.87 or 'lord of' अधिरीश्वरे 1.4.97 there the 7th case-affix (locative) is used.
2.3.10	पञ्चमी अपाङ्परिभिः	The 5th case-affix (Ablative) is used when a word is governed by the following कर्मप्रवचनीयाः 1.4.83 i.e. अप , आङ् and परि।
2.3.11	प्रतिनिधिप्रतिदाने च यस्मात्	The 5th case-affix (Ablative) is used after whatsoever is governed by a कर्मप्रवचनीयाः 1.4.83 in the sense of 'susbtitute' or 'exchange' -- प्रतिः प्रतिनिधिप्रतिदानयोः 1.4.92.
2.3.12	गत्यर्थकर्मणि द्वितीयाचतुर्थ्यौ चेष्टायामनध्वनि	In the case of roots implying motion, the place which the motion is directed takes the affix of the 2nd (Accusative) or the 4th (Dative) case in denoting the 'object', when physical motion is meant and the object is not a word expressing 'road'.
2.3.13	चतुर्थी सम्प्रदाने	In denoting the सम्प्रदान-कारक -- कर्मणा यमभिप्रैति स सम्प्रदानम् 1.4.32, the 4th case-affix of the Dative is used after the noun.
2.3.14	क्रियार्थोपपदस्य च कर्मणि स्थानिनः	The 4th case-affix is employed in denoting the object (कर्म) of that verb, which is suppressed (स्थानी) in a sentence and which has in construction (उपपद) there-with another verb, denoting an action, performed for the sake of the future action -- तुमुन्ण्वुलौ क्रियायां क्रियार्थायाम्3.3.10. In other words, when the sense of an infinitive of purpose formed by तुमुन् and न्वुल् -- 3.3.10, is suppressed in a sentence, the object of this infinitive is put in the Dative -- 4th case.
2.3.15	तुमर्थाच्च भाववचनात्	The 4th case-affix is used after a crude-form which ends in an affix denoting 'condition' (abstract noun -- भाववचनाश्च 3.3.11) and having the force of the affix तुम् (or Infinitive or purpose).
2.3.16	नमःस्वस्तिस्वाहास्वधालंवषड्योगाच्च	The 4th case-affix is used in conjuction with the words नमः 'salutation', स्वस्ति 'peace', स्वाहा , स्वधा (terms used in offering oblations to Gods and पित्रि-s, respectively), अलम् , 'a match for', 'sufficient for' and वषट् , a term for oblation.

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2.3.17	मन्यकर्मण्यनादरे विभाषाऽप्राणिषु	In denoting the indirect object, which is not an animal, of the verb मन्य 'to think', the Dative -- 4th case is optionally used, when contempt is to be shown.
2.3.18	कर्तृकरणयोस्तृतीया	In denoting the agent -- स्वतन्त्रः कर्ता 1.4.54, or the instrument -- साधकतमं करणम् 1.4.42, the 3rd case is used.
2.3.19	सहयुक्तेऽप्रधाने	When the word सह 'with', is joined to a word the latter takes the 3rd case, when the sense is that the word in the 3rd case is not the principal but the accompaniment of the principal thing.
2.3.20	येनाङ्गविकारः	By whatsoever limb, being defective, is pointed out the defect of the person after that the 3rd case-affix is used.
2.3.21	इत्थंभूतलक्षणे	Any mark or attribute, by which is indicated the existence of a particular state or condition, is put in the 3rd case to express this relation.
2.3.22	संज्ञोऽन्यतरस्यां कर्मणि	After the verb सम्-ज्ञः , the 3rd case-affix is optionally used in denoting the object.
2.3.23	हेतौ	When the word denotes 'cause' it takes the 3rd case-affix.
2.3.24	अकर्तर्यृणे पञ्चमी	A word implying 'debt', considered as a 'cause' but not as कर्तृ or agent, takes the 5th case-affix.
2.3.25	विभाषा गुणेऽस्त्रियाम्	The 5th case-affix is used optionally when the noun expresses an attribute, being the cause of an action and not being of the feminine gender.
2.3.26	षष्ठी हेतुप्रयोगे	The 6th-Case-affix is used after a noun implying the cause of an action, when the word हेतु is used along with such a word.
2.3.27	सर्वनाम्नस्तृतीया च	After a सर्वनामस्थान -- सर्वादीनि सर्वनामानि 1.1.27, when it signifies the cause of an action and the word हेतु is used with it, the 3rd case-affix is used, as well as the 6th.
2.3.28	अपादाने पञ्चमी	When the अपादान कारक -- ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानम् 1.4.24, is denoted, the 5th case-affix is used.
2.3.29	अन्यारादितरर्तेदिक्शब्दाञ्चूत्तरपदाजाहियुक्ते	When a noun is joined with words meaning 'other than' or with आरात् 'near or remote', or इतर 'different from' or ऋते 'without', or words indicative of 'directions' (used also with reference to the time corresponding to them) or with words having अञ्चु 'to bend' as the last member of the compound and expressive of direction, or with words ending with the affix आच् -- दक्षिणादाच् 5.3.36 or आहि -- आहि च दूरे 5.3.37, the 5th case-affix is used.
2.3.30	षष्ठ्यतसर्थप्रत्ययेन	The 6th-Case-affix is used when used in connection with words ending with affixes having the sense of the affix अतसुच -- दक्षिणोत्तराभ्यामतसुच् 5.3.28.
2.3.31	एनपा द्वितीया	With a word ending with the affix एनाप् -- एनबन्यतरस्यामदूरेऽपञ्चम्याः 5.3.35, the 2nd case-affix is used, as well as the 6th.

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2.3.32	पृथग्विनानानाभिस्तृतीयाऽन्यतरस्याम्	When joined with the words पृथक् 'without', विना 'without' and नाना 'without', the 3rd case-affix is used, optionally (as well as the 5th and the 2nd).
2.3.33	करणे च स्तोकाल्पकृच्छ्रकतिपयस्यासत्त्ववचनस्य	When expressing an instrument-कारक, optionally after the words स्तोक 'little', अल्प 'little', कृच्छ्र 'difficulty' and कतिपय 'some', the 5th case-affix is used, when they do not denote material objects.
2.3.34	दूरान्तिकार्थैः षष्ठ्यन्यतरस्याम्	When in conjunction with words having the sense of दूर 'distant' and अन्तिक 'near', the 6th-Case-affix is optionally used.
2.3.35	दूरान्तिकार्थेभ्यो द्वितीया च	After the words दूर 'distant' and अन्तिक 'near', the 2nd case-affix is used as well as the 5th and the 3rd.
2.3.36	सप्तम्यधिकरणे च	The 7th case-affix is used when the sense is that of location -- आधारोऽधिकरणम् 1.4.45, as well as after the words meaning 'distant' and 'near'.
2.3.37	यस्य च भावेन भावलक्षणम्	By the action (भाव) of whatsoever, the time of another action is indicated, that takes the 7th case-affix.
2.3.38	षष्ठी चानादरे	The 6th-Case-affix is used (as well as the 7th), when disregard is to be shown after that by whose action the time of another action is indicated.
2.3.39	स्वामीश्वराधिपतिदायादसाक्षिप्रतिभूप्रसूतैश्च	The 6th and the 7th case-affixes are used after words when they are joined with स्वामिन् 'master', ईश्वर 'lord', अधिपति 'ruler', दायाद 'an heir', साक्षिन् 'witness', प्रतिभू 'a surety' and प्रसूत 'begotten'.
2.3.40	आयुक्तकुशलाभ्यां चासेवायाम्	In conjunction with the words आयुक्त 'engaged', and कुशल 'skilful', when meaning entire absorption in an engagement, the 6th and the 7th case-affixes are used after a word.
2.3.41	यतश्च निर्धारणम्	The 6th and the 7th case-affixes are used after those words from which specification is made, (as of an individual from the whole class).
2.3.42	पञ्चमी विभक्ते	The 5th case-affix is used when the thing specified is different or divided from (and not included in) that from which specification is intended.
2.3.43	साधुनिपुणाभ्याम् अर्चायां सप्तम्यप्रतेः	In conjunction with the words साधु 'good' and निपुण 'skilfull' when they denote respect, the 7th case-affix is used, provided that the word प्रति is not used.
2.3.44	प्रसितोत्सुकाभ्यां तृतीया च	In conjunction with the words प्रसिक्त and उत्सुक 'greatly desirous of', the 3rd case-affix is used after the word, as well as the 7th.
2.3.45	नक्षत्रे च लुपि	When an affix declaring the time of an Asterism is elided by लुप् -- लुबविशेषे 4.2.4, the 7th and the 3rd case-affixes are used after the word, whose affix is also elided.
2.3.46	प्रातिपदिकार्थलिङ्गपरिमाणवचनमात्रे प्रथमा	Where the sense is that of the Nominal-stem -- अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकम् 1.2.45, or of gender only, or measure only or number only, the 1st case-affix is used.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
2.3.47	सम्बोधने च	And when the sense is that of addressing, the 1st case-affix is used.
2.3.48	साऽऽमन्त्रितम्	The word ending with the 1st case-affix, in the sense of addressing, is called आमन्त्रित or Vocative.
2.3.49	एकवचनं संबुद्धिः	In the case of Vocative, the singular number of the 1st case-affix is called स्मबुद्धि।
2.3.50	षष्ठी शेषे	The 6th-Case-affix is used in the remaining cases, that is to say, where there is a sense, such as the relation between property and its owner etc. different from that of a word related to a verb and from that of a Nominal-stem.
2.3.51	ज्ञोऽविदर्थस्य करणे	Of the verb ज्ञा , when not used in the sense 'to know', the instrument takes the 6th-Case-affix.
2.3.52	अधीगर्थदयेशां कर्मणि	Of the verbs having the sense of 'remembering', (अधिक्), and of दय 'to give', 'to pity', 'to protect', 'to move' and of ईश 'to rule or be master of', the object takes the 6th-Case-affix.
2.3.53	कृञः प्रतियत्ने	The object of the verb कृ takes the 6th-Case-affix, when it means 'to impart a new quality or virtue' -- गन्धनावक्षेपणसेवनसाहसिक्यप्रतियत्नप्रकथनोपयोगेषु कृञः 1.3.32.
2.3.54	रुजार्थानां भाववचनानामज्वरेः	The object of verbs having the sense of रुज् 'to afflict', with the exception of the Causative verb ज्वरय 'to be feverish', takes the 6th-Case-affix, when the verb expresses a condition (i.e. when the subject is an Abstract noun).
2.3.55	आशिषि नाथः	Of the verb नाथ् when meaning 'to bless', the object takes the 6th-Case-affix.
2.3.56	जासिनिप्रहणनाटक्राथपिषां हिंसायाम्	The object of the verbs जासि 'to strike', 'to hurt', हन् 'to strike' preceded by नि and ग्र , नाट् 'to injure', क्राथ and पिष when they mean 'to injure', takes the 6th-Case-affix.
2.3.57	व्यवहृपणोः समर्थयोः	The object of the verbs व्यवहृ and पण् when they ae synonymous, that is when they mean 'dealing in sale and purchase transactions' or 'staking in gambling' takes the 6th-Case-affix.
2.3.58	दिवस्तदर्थस्य	The object of the verb दिव् when having the above-mentioned sense of 'dealing' or 'stalking', takes the 6th-Case.
2.3.59	विभाषोपसर्गे	The object of the verb दिव् when having the above-mentioned sense of 'dealing' or 'stalking', optionally takes the 6th-Case, when preceded by an उपसर्ग (preposition).
2.3.60	द्वितीया ब्राह्मणे	The object of the verb दिव् when having the above-mentioned sense of 'dealing' or 'stalking', takes the 2nd case, in the ब्राह्मण literature.
2.3.61	प्रेष्यब्रुवोर्हविषो देवतासम्प्रदाने	The object of the verb प्रेष्य and ब्रूहि (imperative singular of दिवादि verb, meaning 'send' and 'utter') denoting sacrificial food, takes the 6th-Case-affix, when making offerings to deity is meant or when deity is the

		recepient.
2.3.62	चतुर्थ्यर्थे बहुलं छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् the 6th-Case-affix is used diversely with the force of the 4th case-affix.
2.3.63	यजेश्च करणे	The 6th-Case-affix is diversely used in the छन्दस् in denoting the instrument of the verb यज् 'to sacrifice'.
2.3.64	कृत्वोऽर्थप्रयोगे कालेऽधिकरणे	The 6th-Case-affix is used in denoting location (अधिकरण) after a word denoting time (काल) when used along with a word ending with an affix having the sense of कृत्वसुच् -- संख्यायाः क्रियाऽभ्यावृत्तिगणने कृत्वसुच् 5.4.17 'so many times'.
2.3.65	कर्तृकर्मणोः कृति	The 6th-Case-affix is used after a word, in denoting the agent and the object, when used along with a word ending with a कृत्-affix --कृदतिङ् 3.1.93.
2.3.66	उभयप्राप्तौ कर्मणि	When the agent and the object of the action denoted by the words formed by कृत्-affixes, are both used in a sentence, in the object only, the 6th-Case-affix is employed and not in the agent (the object is put in the Genitive 6th-Case and not the Agent).
2.3.67	क्तस्य च वर्तमाने	The past participle ending in क्त when used in the sense of the present tense, -- जीतः क्तः 3.2.187 and -- मतिबुद्धिपूजार्थेभ्यश्च 3.2.188 , is used with the Genitive 6th-Case.
2.3.68	अधिकरणवाचिनश्च	The past participle ending in क्त is used with the Genitive 6th-Case, when the former expresses location -- क्तोऽधिकरणे च ध्रौव्यगतिप्रत्यवसानार्थेभ्यः 3.4.76.
2.3.69	न लोकाव्ययनिष्ठाखलर्थतृनाम्	The 6th-Case-affix is not used the express the agent or the object, when the word is governed by an Active Participle ending in the affix ल , or उ , or उक or an indeclinable, or by a Past Participle in the क्त and क्तवतु or by a word ending in an affix having the sense of खल् or by a Noun of agency formed by तृन्।
2.3.70	अकेनोर्भविष्यदाधमर्ण्ययोः	The 6th-Case-affix is not used when the word is governed by a verbal nounin अक denoting futurity, or in a इन् denoting 'futurity and indebtness'.
2.3.71	कृत्यानां कर्तरि वा	The 6th-Case-affix is optionally used in denoting the agent, (but not the object), when the word is governed by a Future Passive Participle (कृत्य).
2.3.72	तुल्यार्थैरतुलोपमाभ्यां तृतीयाऽन्यतरस्याम्	The 3rd or the 6th-Case-affix may optionally be employed, when the word is joined with another word meaning 'like to or resemblance', excepting तुला and उपना।
2.3.73	चतुर्थी चाशिष्यायुष्यमद्रभद्र-कुशलसुखार्थहितैः	The 4th as well as the 6th-Case-affix may be used, when blessing is intended in connection with the words आयुष 'long life', मद्र 'joy', भद्र 'good fortune', कुशल 'welfare', सुख 'happiness', अर्थ 'prosperity' and हित 'good'.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
2.4.1	द्विगुरेकवचनम्	All affixes after the verb गाङ् 'to study' and the verb कुट् 'to be crooked' and the rest, are as if they had an indicatory ङ् (ङित्), except those affixes which have an indicatory ञ् (ञित्) or ण् (णित्).
2.4.2	द्वंद्वश्च प्राणितूर्यसेनाङ्गानाम्	An affix which begins with the augment इट् -- आर्धधातुकस्येड् वलादेः 7.2.35, is ङित् after the root विज् 'to fear, to move'.
2.4.3	अनुवादे चरणानाम्	A द्वन्द compound or words signifying persons belonging to the different Vedic-schools, when the sense is that of repition is singular.
2.4.4	अध्वर्युक्रतुरनपुंसकम्	A द्वन्द compound of words denoting क्रतु (sacrifices) ordained by यजुर् (अध्वर्यु) Veda, is singular, provided they are never used in the neuter gender
2.4.5	अध्ययनतोऽविप्रकृष्टाख्यानाम्	A द्वन्द compound of words denoting (persons who have studied) subjects, which in their order of study are not remote from each other, is singular.
2.4.6	जातिरप्राणिनाम्	A द्वन्द compound of words signifying जाति (genus) which are not the names of living beings, is singular.
2.4.7	विशिष्टलिङ्गो नदी देशोऽग्रामाः	A द्वन्द compound of words of different genders, denoting names of rivers and countries, but not of towns, is singular.
2.4.8	क्षुद्रजन्तवः	A द्वन्द compound of words signifying small animals, is singular.
2.4.9	येषां च विरोधः शाश्वतिकः	A द्वन्द compound of words signifying those animals only among whom there is permanent enimity i.e. natural and eternal antipathy or quarrel, is singular.
2.4.10	शूद्राणामनिरवसितानाम्	A द्वन्द compound of words denoting those classes of शुद्रा-s who have not been expelled from the communion of higher classes, is singular.
2.4.11	गवाश्वप्रभृतीनि च	The word गवाश and others are also द्वन्द compounds which take the singular number.
2.4.12	विभाषा वृक्षमृगतृणधान्यव्यञ्जन-पशुशकुन्यश्वडवपूर्वापराधरोत्तराणाम्	A द्वन्द compound of words being the names of trees, wild animals, grass, corn, condiment, domestic beasts and birds and the compounds अश्व-वडव , पूर्व-पर and अधरोत्तर , are optionally singular.
2.4.13	विप्रतिषिद्धं चानधिकरणवाचि	A द्वन्द compound of words of contrary significations, but not being the names of concrete substances.
2.4.14	न दधिपयआदीनि	The द्वन्द compounds like दधिपय etc. are not singular.
2.4.15	अधिकरणैतावत्त्वे च	A द्वन्द compound denoting a fixed number (एकत्व) of concrete things (अधिकरण) is not singular.
2.4.16	विभाषा समीपे	A द्वन्द compound denoting an approximate number of concrete substances, is optionally singular.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
2.4.17	स नपुंसकम्	It, namely the द्विगु or द्वन्द compound, with regard to which singular number has been ordained by the above rules, is always neuter gender.
2.4.18	अव्ययीभावश्च	An अव्ययीभाव -- अव्ययं विभक्तिसमीपसमृद्धिव्यृद्ध्यर्थाभावात्ययासम्प्रतिशब्दप्रादुर्भावपश्चाद्यथाऽऽनुपूर्व्ययौगपद्यसादृश्यसम्पत्तिसाकल्यान्तवचनेषु 2.1.6, compound is also neuter gender.
2.4.19	तत्पुरुषोऽनञ् कर्मधारयः	A तत्-पुरुष compound, with the exception of that which is formed by the particle नञ् , and or the कर्मधारय compound, becomes neuter gender, in the cases explained in the following sūtras.
2.4.20	संज्ञायां कन्थोशीनरेषु	When denoting an appellative, a तत्-पुरुष compound ending with the word कन्था 'town', is neuter in gender, provided that it is the name of a town situtated in a country of the उशीनर-s.
2.4.21	उपज्ञोपक्रमं तदाद्याचिख्यासायाम्	A तत्-पुरुष compound ending with the words उपज्ञा 'invention' and उपक्रम 'commencement' is neuter in gender, when it is intended to express the starting point of a work which is first invented or commenced.
2.4.22	छाया बाहुल्ये	A तत्-पुरुष compound ending with the word छाया 'shadow' in neuter in gender when the sense is that of profusenss of the thing indicated by the first term.
2.4.23	सभा राजाऽमनुष्यपूर्वा	A तत्-पुरुष compound ending with the word सभा 'court' is neuter, provided that it is preceded by (a word synonymous with) the word राजा or by a word denoting a non-human-being.
2.4.24	अशाला च	A तत्-पुरुष compound ending with the word सभा 'court', when it does not mean a house but means concourse, is neuter.
2.4.25	विभाषा सेनासुराछायाशालानिशानाम्	A तत्-पुरुष compound ending with the words सेना 'army', सुरा 'wine', छाया 'shadow', शाला 'house' and निशा 'night', is optionally neuter, with the exception of that which is formed by the particle नञ् -- नञ् 2.2.6, and the कर्मधारय compound.
2.4.26	परवल्लिङ्गं द्वंद्वतत्पुरुषयोः	The gender of द्वन्द compound or तत्-पुरुष compound is like that of the last word in it.
2.3.27	पूर्ववदश्ववडवौ	The gender of the compound of the word अश्व 'horse' and वडव 'a mare', is like that of the first word in it.
2.4.28	हेमन्तशिशिरावहोरात्रे च च्छन्दसि	Of the compounds हेमन्त-शिशिरौ and अहोरात्रे , the gender is like that of the first word, in the छन्दस् ।
2.4.29	रात्राह्नाहाः पुंसि	The द्वन्द and तत्-पुरुष compound ending with the words रात्र and अह्न are spoken of in masculine.
2.4.30	अपथं नपुंसकम्	The तत्-पुरुष word अपथम् 'a bad road', is neuter.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
2.4.31	अर्धर्चाः पुंसि च	The words अर्धर्च etc. are spoken of in masculine and neuter.
2.4.32	इदमोऽन्वादेशेऽशनुदात्तस्तृतीयाऽऽदौ	In the room of इदम् 'this', in the case of its re-employment in a subsequent member of the same sentence and referring to the same thing (अन्वादेश) there is the substitution of अश् which is अनुदात्त (gravely accented), when the Instrumental -3rd case-affix and the rest follow.
2.4.33	एतदस्त्रतसोस्त्रतसौ चानुदात्तौ	In the room of एतद् in the case of re-employment there is the substitution of the gravely accented अश् when the affixes त्र -- सप्तम्यास्त्रल् 5.3.10 and तस् -- पञ्चम्यास्तसिल् 5.3.7 follow, and the affixes त्र and तद् are अनुदात्त (gravely accented) also.
2.4.34	द्वितीयाटौस्स्वेनः	When an affix of the Accusative -2nd case or टा - Instrumental -3rd case singular or ओश् Locative -7th-case dual follows, एन् which is अनुदात्त is the substitute of इदम् and its re-employment.
2.4.35	आर्द्धधातुके	The clause 'when the affix is आर्धधातुक is understood in the following sūtras up to sūtra 2.4.58.
2.4.36	अदो जग्धिर्ल्यप्ति किति	The word जग्धि is the substitute of अद् 'to eat', when the affix ल्यप् -- समासेऽनञ्पूर्वे क्त्वो ल्यप् 7.1.37 or an आर्धधातुक कित् affix beginning with a त follows.
2.4.37	लुङ्सनोर्घस्लृ	When लुङ् (Aorist) or सन् (Desiderative) follows घस्लृ is the substitute of अद् 'to eat'.
2.4.38	घञपोश्च	And when the affix घञ् and अप् follow घस्लृ is the substitute of अद्।
2.4.39	बहुलं छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), घस्लृ is diversely substituted for अद्।
2.4.40	लिट्यन्यतरस्याम्	When लिट् (Perfect Tense) follows घस्लृ is optionally the substitute of अद्।
2.4.41	वेञो वयिः	When लिट् (Perfect Tense) follows, वयि is optionally the substitute follows of वेञ् 'to weave'.
2.4.42	हनो वध लिङि	बध् is the substitute of हन् 'to kill' when the आर्धधातुक लिङ् (Benedictive) follows.
2.4.43	लुङि च	And when लुङ् (Aorist) follows वध is the substitute of हन्।
2.4.44	आत्मनेपदेष्वन्यतरस्याम्	When आत्मनेपद affixes follow, वध् is optionally the substitute of हन् in the लुङ् (Aorist).

panini	sutra	sutra_english
2.4.45	इणो गा लुङि	गा is the substitute of the root इण् when लुङ् (Aorist) follows.
2.4.46	णौ गमिरबोधने	When the affix णि (causal follows, गामि is the substitute of इण् when the sense is not that of 'informing' but that of 'going'.
2.4.47	सनि च	And when सन् (Desiderative) follows, गमि is the substitute of ण् when the sense is not that of 'informing'.
2.4.48	इङश्च	And of इङ् 'to study', गमि is the substitute when सन् follows.
2.4.49	गाङ् लिटि	गाम् is the substitute of इङ् when लिट् (Perfect Tense) follows.
2.4.50	विभाषा लुङ्लृङोः	गाङ् is optionally the substitute of इङ् when लुङ् (Aorist) and लृङ् (Conditional Future) follow.
2.4.51	णौ च सँश्चङोः	गाङ् is optionally the substitute of इङ् is the causative णि , when that causative takes the affix सन् (Desiderative) and चन् (Aorist).
2.4.52	अस्तेर्भूः	भू is the substitute of the verb अस् 'to be' when an आर्धधातुक affix is to be applied.
2.4.53	ब्रुवो वचिः	वचि is the substitute of ब्रू 'to speak' when any आर्धधातुक affix is to be supplied.
2.4.54	चक्षिङः ख्याञ्	ख्याञ् is the substitute of चक्षिङ् 'to perceive, to tell', when any आर्धधातुक affix is to be applied.
2.4.55	वा लिटि	ख्याञ् is optionally the substitute of चक्षिङ् when लिट् (Perfect Tense) follows.
2.4.56	अजेर्व्यघञपोः	वी is the substitute of the verb अज् 'to drive', 'to lead', when an आर्धधातुक affix follows, with the exception of the affixes घञ् -- भावे 3.3.18 and अप् -- समुदोरजः पशुषु 3.3.69.
2.4.57	वा यौ	वी is optionally the substitute of अज् when the affix -- अनद्यतने लुट् 3.3.15 etc. follows.
2.4.58	ण्यक्षत्रियार्षञितो यूनि लुगणिञोः	After a word ending with the गोत्र affix ण्य -- कुर्वादिभ्यो ण्यः 4.1.151 and after a गोत्र word denoting the descendant of a क्षत्रिय or a ऋषि 'seer' and after a word ending with a गोत्र affix having an indicatory ञ् , the afffix ञ् , the afffix अण् and इञ् employed in the forming युवन् -- जीवति तु वंश्ये युवा 4.1.163, descendants, are elided by the substitution of लुक्।

panini	sutra	sutra_english
2.4.59	पैलादिभ्यश्च	And after the words पैल etc. there is the लुक् elision of the युवन् affix.
2.4.60	इञः प्राचाम्	After a word ending in the गोत्र affix -- 4.1.95, there is elision of लुक् of the युवन् affix, when the गोत्र of the people called प्राच्य 'Eastern' is denoted.
2.4.61	न तौल्वलिभ्यः	After the words तौल्वलि and the rest, there is no लुक् elision of the युवन् affix.
2.4.62	तद्राजस्य बहुषु तेनैवास्त्रियाम्	There is लुक् elision of तद्राज -- ते तद्राजाः 4.1.174, affix, when the word is used in the plural number, provided that the plural number is taken by the base itself and not by its standing as a compound epithet dependent upon another word and provided that the base is not used in the feminine.
2.4.63	यस्कादिभ्यो गोत्रे	After the word यस्क etc. there is the लुक् elision of the गोत्र affix when the word of itself and not as part of a compound epithet dependent on another word, takes the plural; but not in the feminine.
2.4.64	यञञोश्च	And there is लुक् elision of the गोत्र affix यञ् -- गर्गादिभ्यो यञ् 4.1.105 and अञ् -- अनृष्यानन्तर्ये बिदादिभ्योऽञ् 4.1.104, when the word of itself and not as part of a compound epithet dependent on another, takes the plural, but not in the feminine.
2.4.65	अत्रिभृगुकुत्सवसिष्ठगोतमाङ्गिरोभ्यश्च	After the words अत्रि , भृगु , कुत्स , वशिष्ठ , गोतम , अङ्गिरस , there is elision of the गोत्र affix, when the word takes the plural, but not in the feminine.
2.4.66	बह्वचः इञः प्राच्यभरतेषु	And there is लुक् elision of the गोत्र affix इञ् -- गोत्रादून्यस्त्रियाम् 4.1.95 after a word containing many vowels (a poly-syllabic word) which denotes the गोत्र of the people called प्राच्य and भरत when the word takes the plural.
2.4.67	न गोपवनादिभ्यः	After the words गोपवन etc. there is not लुक् elision of the गोत्र affix, when the word takes the plural.
2.4.68	तिककितवादिभ्यो द्वंद्वे	After the words तिक , कितब etc. when used as द्वन्द compound, there is the लुक् elision of the गोत्र affixes when the compound word takes the plural.
2.4.69	उपकादिभ्योऽन्यतरस्यामद्वंद्वे	After the words उपक etc. there is optionally लुक् elision of the गोत्र affix when the words take the plural wether they enter into द्वन्द compound or are used separately.
2.4.70	आगस्त्यकौण्डिन्ययोरगस्तिकुण्डिनच्	There is लुक् elision of the गोत्र affixes अण् and यञ् of the words अगस्त्य , and कौण्डिन्य , when they take the plural and the words अगस्ति and कण्डिनच् are the substitutes of the bases so remaining after the elision.
2.4.71	सुपो धातुप्रातिपदिकयोः	There is लुक् elision of the case-affix of a word when it gets the name of धातु 'root' or is of a crude form.
2.4.72	अदिप्रभृतिभ्यः शपः	After the verb अद् 'to eat' and the rest there is लुक् elision of the विकरण शप् -- कर्तरि शप् 3.1.68.
2.4.73	बहुलं छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) there is diversely the लुक् elision of the विकरण शप् -- कर्तरि शप् 3.1.68.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
2.4.74	यङोऽचि च	And there is diversely the लुक् elision of यङ् -- धातोरेकाचो हलादेः क्रियासमभिहारे यङ् 3.1.22, when the affix अच् -- नन्दिग्रहिपचादिभ्यो ल्युणिन्यचः 3.1.134, follows.
2.4.75	जुहोत्यादिभ्यः श्लुः	After the verbs हू 'to sacrifice' and others there is श्लु elision of the विकरण शप् -- कर्तरि शप् 3.1.68.
2.4.76	बहुलं छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) there is elision of the शप् diversely.
2.4.77	गातिस्थाघुपाभूभ्यः सिचः परस्मैपदेषु	There is लुक् elision of the affix सिच् -- च्लेः सिच् 3.1.44 in the prSmEpd after the verbs गा 'to go', स्था 'to stand', the verbs called घु मृषस्तितिक्षायाम् 1.2.20, पा 'to drink' and भू 'to be'.
2.4.78	विभाषा घ्राधेट्शाच्छासः	After the verbs घ्रा 'to smell', धेट् 'to drink', शा (शो) 'to pare' छा (छो) 'to cut' and सा (सो) 'to destroy' there is optionally the elision of सिच् when the परस्मैपद terminations are used.
2.4.79	तनादिभ्यस्तथासोः	After the verbs तन् 'to expand' and others there is optionally the लुक् elision of सिच् when the आत्मनेपद affixes त and थास् of the 2nd Person follow.
2.4.80	मन्त्रे घसह्वरणशवृदहाद्वृच्कृगमिजनिभ्यो लेः	In the मन्त्र portion of the Vedas there is लुक् elision of the sign of the Aorist (& लिट् -Perfect Tense) after the verbs घस् 'to eat', हूर् 'to be crooked', णश् 'to destroy', वृ 'to choose, to cover', दह् 'to burn', verbs ending in long आ , वृच् 'to avoid', कृ 'to make', गमि 'to go' and जनि 'to be produced'.
2.4.81	आमः	There is लुक् elision in the room of that tense-affix (लि) which comes after आम् of the लिट् (Perfect Tense).
2.4.82	अव्ययादाप्सुपः	There is लुक् elision of आप् (the feminine termination) and सुप् (the case-affixes) after an अव्यय or indeclinable.
2.4.83	नाव्ययीभावादतोऽमत्वपञ्चम्याः	There is not लुक् elision of the case-affix after an अव्ययीभाव compound that ends in आ ; आम् is the substitute of its case-affix es, but not when it is the 5th case-affix.
2.4.84	तृतीयासप्तम्योर्बहुलम्	The change to अम् of the Instrumental -3rd case and Locative -7th-case-affixes coming after an अव्ययीभाव compound that ends in अ , occurs diversely.
2.4.85	लुटः प्रथमस्य डारौरसः	डा , रौ and रस् are substituted respectively in the room of the three-affixes of the 3rd Person of लुट् (First Future), both in the prSmEpd and आत्मनेपद।
3.1.1	प्रत्ययः	An affix.
3.1.2	परश्च	And subsequent.
3.1.3	आद्युदात्तश्च	That which is called an affix has an acute accent on its first syllable.

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3.1.4	अनुदत्तौ सुप्पितौ	The case-affix es (सुप्) and the affixes having an indicatory प (पित्) are अनुदात्त।
3.1.5	गुप्तिज्किद्भ्यः सन्	After the verbs गुप् , तिज् and कित् comes the affix सन्।
3.1.6	मान्बधदान्शान्भ्यो दीर्घश्चाभ्यासस्य	The affix सन् comes after the verbs मान 'to honour', बध् 'to bind', दान् 'to cut', and शान् 'to whet', and long ई is the substitute of इ -- सन्यतः 7.4.79 of the re-duplicate -- पूर्वोऽभ्यासः 6.1.4 syllable.
3.1.7	धातोः कर्मणः समानकर्तृकादिच्छायां वा	The affix is optionally attached, in the sense of 'wishing' after a root expressing the object wished and having the same agent of the action as the wisher thereof.
3.1.8	सुप आत्मनः क्यच्	The affix क्यच् is optionally employed, in the sense of wishing after a word ending in a case-affix expressing the object wished as connected with the wisher itself.
3.1.9	काम्यच्च	And the affix काम्यच् is also used in the sense of 'wishing' after a word ending in a case-affix, expressing the object wished as connected with the wisher's self.
3.1.10	उपमानादाचारे	The affix क्यच् is optionally employed, in the sense of treatment after a word ending in a case-affix denoting the object of comparison.
3.1.11	कर्तुः क्यङ् सलोपश्च	The affix क्यङ् is optionally used in the sense of 'behaving' after a word ending in a case-affix denoting the object of comparison of the agent and there is लोप (elision) of the final स of the noun if it ends in a स।
3.1.12	भृशादिभ्यो भुव्यच्वेर्लोपश्च हलः	The affix क्यङ् in the sense of becoming what the thing previously was not, is used after the crude forms भृश् etc. which do not end with the affix च्वि -- अभूततद्भावे कृभ्वस्तियोगे सम्पद्यकर्तरि च्विः 5.4.50, and there is लोप (elision) of the final consonant of these words, if they end in a consonant.
3.1.13	लोहितादिडाज्भ्यः क्यष्	The affix क्यष् in the sense of becoming what the thing previously was not, is used after the words लोहित etc. and after those that end with the affix डाच् -- अव्यक्तानुकरणाद्व्यजवरार्धादनितौ डाच् 5.4.57, when these words do not take the affix च्वि -- अव्यक्तानुकरणाद्व्यजवरार्धादनितौ डाच् 5.4.57.
3.1.14	कष्टाय क्रमणे	The affix क्यङ् in the sense of exerting in the dishonesty, is employed after the word कष्ट 'mischief' when the latter has the 4th case-affix in construction.
3.1.15	कर्मणः रोमन्थतपोभ्यां वर्तिचरोः	The affix क्यङ् is used after the words रोमन्थ 'ruminating' and तपस 'austerity', when they are used as the objects of the action of repeating and performing respectively.
3.1.16	बाष्पोष्माभ्यां उद्वमने	The affix क्यङ् is used in the sense of ejecting after the words वाष्प 'vapour' and ऊष्म 'heat' as the object of the action.
3.1.17	शब्दवैरकलहाभ्रकण्वमेघेभ्यः करणे	The affix क्यङ् , in the sense of 'making', comes after these words, as the object of the action, viz. शब्द

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		'sound', वैर 'hostility', कलह 'strife', अभ्र 'cloud', कण्व 'sin' and मेध 'cloud'.
3.1.18	सुखादिभ्यः कर्तृवेदनायाम्	The affix क्यङ् in the sense of 'feeling', comes after the words सुख 'pleasure' etc. when the pleasure etc. belong to the agent as feels thereof.
3.1.19	नमोवरिवश्चित्रङः क्यच्	The affix in the sense of 'making', comes after these words, as the object of the action, viz. नमस् 'adoration', वरिवस् 'honour', चित्र 'wonder'.
3.1.20	पुच्छभाण्डचीवराण्णिङ्	The affix णिङ् , in the sense of making, comes after these words as the object of the action, viz. पुच्छ 'tail', भाण्ड 'pot' and चीवर 'rag'.
3.1.21	मुण्डमिश्रश्लक्ष्णलवणव्रतवस्त्रहलकलकृततूस्तेभ्यो णिच्	The affix णिच् , in the sense of 'making' comes after these words as the object of action viz. मुण्ड 'shaving', मिश्र 'mixture', श्लक्ष्ण 'soft', लवण 'salt', व्रत 'vow', वस्त्र 'dress', हल 'plough', कल 'strife', कृत 'done' and तूस्त 'matter hair'.
3.1.22	धातोरेकाचो हलादेः क्रियासमभिहारे यङ्	The affix वङ् , in the sense of repitition of the act, comes after a root, having a single vowel and beginning with a consonant.
3.1.23	नित्यं कौटिल्ये गतौ	The affix वङ् invariably comes in the sense of 'crookedness' after a simple verb expressing motion.
3.1.24	लुपसदचरजपजभदहदशगृभ्यो भावगर्हायाम्	The affix वङ् when it is intended to convey the sense of contempt (गर्हा) in respect of the sense of the root (भाव) comes always after the following roots - लुप् 'to cut off', सद् 'to sit', चर् 'to walk', जप् 'to mutter silently any sacred formula', जभ 'to gape or yawn', दह् 'to burn', दश् 'to bite' and गृ 'to swallow'.
3.1.25	सत्यापपाशरूपवीणातूलश्लोकसेनालोमत्वचवर्मवर्ण-चूर्णचुरादिभ्यो णिच्	The affix णिच् is used after these words - सत्य 'truth' (which then takes the form of सत्याप as exhibited in the sūtra), पाश 'a fetter', रूप 'form', वीणा 'a lute', तूल 'cotton', श्लोक 'celebration', सेना 'army', लोम 'the hair of the body', त्वच 'skin', वर्म 'mail', वर्ण 'celebration', चूर्ण 'powder' and the verb of the चुरादि class.
3.1.26	हेतुमति च	The affix णिच् is used after a root, when the operation of a causer is to be expressed.
3.1.27	कण्ड्वादिभ्यो यक्	The affix यक् is used after the roots कण्डु 'to itch' etc.
3.1.28	गुपूधूपविच्छिपणिपनिभ्य आयः	The affix आय comes after गुपू 'to protect', धूप 'to heat', विच्छ 'to approach', पण 'to contract or praise' and पन 'to praise'.
3.1.29	ऋतेरीयङ्	The affix ईयङ् comes after the sūtra root ऋति 'to reproach'.
3.1.30	कमेर्णिङ्	The affix णिङ् comes after the root कम 'to desire'.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
3.1.31	आयादय आर्धधातुके वा	The affixes आय and those that follow it i.e. आय , ईयङ् and णिङ् are optionally added, when it is desired to express one's self with an आर्धधातुक affix.
3.1.32	सनाद्यन्ता धातवः	All the roots ending with the affixes सन् and others are called धातु ।
3.1.33	स्यतासी लृलुटोः	When ऌ and लुट् follow, then स्य and तासि are respectively the affixes of a verbal root
3.1.34	सिब्बहुलं लेटि	सिप् is diversely the affix of a verbal root when लेट् follows.
3.1.35	कास्प्रत्ययादाममन्त्रे लिटि	आम् is the affix of the verb कास् 'to cough' and of those roots that are formed by affixes i.e. the derivative verbs, when लिट् (Perfect Tense) follows, in the मन्त्र।
3.1.36	इजादेश्च गुरुमतोऽनृच्छः	The affix आम् is used when लिट् (Perfect Tense) follows after a root beginning with a letter of इच् प्रत्यहार and having a heavy vowel, excepting the root ऋच्छ 'to go'.
3.1.37	दयायासश्च	After the words दय 'to give', 'to go' and 'to protect', अय 'to go'and आस 'to sit', there is the affix आम् when लिट् (Perfect Tense) follows.
3.1.38	उषविदजागृभ्योऽन्यतरस्याम्	The affix आम् is optionally used after these - उष् 'to burn', विद् 'to know' and जागृ 'to wake', when लिट् (Perfect Tense) follows.
3.1.39	भीह्रीभृहुवां श्लुवच्च	आम् is optionally affixed when लिट् (Perfect Tense) follows after these verbs - भी 'to fear', ह्री 'to be ashamed', भृ 'to nourish', हु 'to sacrifice' and when आम् is affixed, the effect is as if there were श्लु elision and the roots belonged to ह्वादि class.
3.1.40	कृञ् चानुप्रयुज्यते लिटि	After a verb which ends with आम् , the verb कृ 'to do', is annexed when लिट् (Perfect Tense) follows.
3.1.41	विदाङ्कुर्वन्त्वित्यन्यतरस्याम्	The form विदाङ्कुर्वन्तु is optionally employed as an irregular form.
3.1.42	अभ्युत्सादयांप्रजनयांचिकयांरमयामकः पावयांक्रियाद्विदामक्रन्निति च्छन्दसि	The forms अभ्युत्सादयामकः प्रजनयामकः चिकयामकः रमयामकः पावयांक्रियाद् विदामक्रन् are irregularly formed in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
3.1.43	च्लि लुङि	When लुङ् (Aorist) follows, the affix च्लि is added to the verbal root.
3.1.44	च्लेः सिच्	Of च्लि , सिच् is the substitute.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
3.1.45	शल इगुपधादनिटः क्सः	After a verb that ends in a शल consonant and has an इक् vowel for its penultimate letter and does not take इट् -- एकाच उपदेशेऽनुदात्तात् 7.2.10, क्स is the substitute of च्लि।
3.1.46	क्षिष आलिङ्गने	क्स is the substitute of च्लि after the verb क्षिष , when used in the sense of 'embracing'.
3.1.47	न दृशः	क्स is not the substitute of च्लि after the verb दृश् 'to see'.
3.1.48	णिश्रिद्रुस्रुभ्यः कर्तरि चङ्	After a root which ends in the णि -- पुच्छभाण्डचीवराण्णिङ् 3.1.20, -- मुण्डमिश्रश्लक्ष्णलवणव्रतवस्त्रहलकलकृततूस्तेभ्यो णिच् 3.1.21, -- च्लेः सिच् 3.1.44 etc. and after the verb श्रि 'to serve', द्रु 'to run', and स्रु 'to drop', चङ् is the substitute of च्लि , when लुङ् (Aorist) follows signifying an agent.
3.1.49	विभाषा धेट्श्व्योः	After the roots धे 'to suck' and श्वि 'to grow', चङ् is optionally the substitute of च्लि , when लुङ् (Aorist) follows signifying an agent.
3.1.50	गुपेश्छन्दसि	After the verb गुप् 'to protect', चङ् is optionally the substitute of च्लि in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
3.1.51	नोनयतिध्वनयत्येलयत्यर्दयतिभ्यः	After the causatives of the verbs ऊन 'to decrease', ध्वन 'to sound', इल् 'to send' and अर्द 'to go or to beg' चङ् is not the substitute of च्लि in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
3.1.52	अस्यतिवक्तिख्यातिभ्यः अङ्	After the verbs अस् 'to throw', वच् 'to speak' and ख्या 'to speak', अङ् is the substitute of च्लि , when लुङ् (Aorist) follows signifying an agent.
3.1.53	लिपिसिचिह्वश्च	After the verbs लिप् 'to paint', सिच् 'to sprinkle' and ह्वे 'to call', अङ् is the substitute of च्लि when लुङ् (Aorist) follows signifying the agent.
3.1.54	आत्मनेपदेष्वन्यतरस्याम्	After the verbs लिप् , सिच् and ह्वे अङ् is optionally the substitute of च्लि when the affixes of the आत्मनेपद follow.
3.1.55	पुषादिद्युताद्यॄदितः परस्मैपदेषु	अङ् is the substitute of च्लि after the verbs पुष् 'to nourish' and the rest; द्युत् 'to shine' and the rest; and the verbs having an indicatory ऌ , when the affixes of the परस्मैपद follow.
3.1.56	सर्तिशास्त्यर्तिभ्यश्च	After the words सृ 'to go', शास् 'to order' and ऋ 'to go', अङ् is the substitute of च्लि in the परस्मैपद as well as the आत्मनेपद ।
3.1.57	इरितो वा	अङ् is optionally the substitute of च्लि after that root which has an indicatory इर् , when the परस्मैपद terminations are used.
3.1.58	जृस्तम्भुम्रुचुम्लुचुग्रुचुग्लुचुग्लुञ्चुश्विभ्यश्च	And, optionally अङ् is the substitute of च्लि after the verbs जॄ 'to stiffen', स्रुच् & स्लुच् 'to go', मुच् & ग्लुच् 'to steal', ग्लुञ्च् 'to go' and श्वि 'to grow' when the terminations of the परस्मैपद are used.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
3.1.59	कृमृदृरुहिभ्यश्छन्दसि	After the words कृ 'to do', मृ 'to die', दृ (9P) 'to tear' and रुह 'to rise', अङ् is the substitute of च्लि when used in छन्दस् (Vedas).
3.1.60	चिण् ते पदः	चिण् is the substitute of च्लि after the verb पद् 'to go' when the affix त follows.
3.1.61	दीपजनबुधपूरितायिप्यायिभ्योऽन्यतरस्याम्	चिण् is optionally the substitute of च्लि , when त - 3rd Person Singular of आत्मनेपद follows after the verbs दीप् 'to shine', जन् 'to be produced', बुध् 'to teach or know', पूर् 'to be full', ताय् 'to extend or protect' and प्याय 'to smell'.
3.1.62	अचः कर्मकर्तरि	चिण् is optionally the substitute of च्लि , when त - 3rd Person Singular of आत्मनेपद follows after a root which ends with a vowel and when the object itself is spoken of as the agent.
3.1.63	दुहश्च	चिण् is optionally the substitute of च्लि after the verb दुह् 'to milk', when it is used reflexively and when त follows.
3.1.64	न रुधः	चिण् is not the substitute of च्लि after the verb रुध् 'to obstruct' when used in the reflexive sense in the 3rd Person Singular of आत्मनेपद ।
3.1.65	तपोऽनुतापे च	चिण् is not the substitute of च्लि after the verb तप् 'to suffer' when used reflexively and when the sense of experiencing remorse.
3.1.66	चिण् भावकर्मणोः	चिण् is the substitute of च्लि when त -3rd Person Singular आत्मनेपद follows, denoting the action (भाव) or the object कर्म्म।
3.1.67	सार्वधातुके यक्	The affix यक् comes after a root when a सार्वधातुक -- तिङ्शित्सार्वधातुकम् 3.4.113, follows, denoting the action or the object.
3.1.68	कर्तरि शप्	The affix शप् comes after a root when a सार्वधातुक follows, signifies the agent.
3.1.69	दिवादिभ्यः श्यन्	The affix श्यन् comes after a root of the दिवादि class when a सार्वधातुक affix denoting the agent follows.
3.1.70	वा भ्राशम्लाशभ्रमुक्रमुक्लमुत्रसित्रुटिलषः	The affix श्यन् optionally used in the active voice after the verbs - भ्राश् 'to shine', भ्लाश् 'to shine', भ्रम् 'to whirl', क्रम् 'to walk', क्लम् 'to be sad', त्रस् 'to fear', त्रुट् 'to cut' and लष् 'to desire'.
3.1.71	यसोऽनुपसर्गात्	The affix श्यन् is optionally used after the verb यस् 'to strive' when it is used without a preposition and when a सार्वधातुक affix denoting an agent, follows.
3.1.72	संयसश्च	The affix श्यन् is optionally used after the verb यस् 'to strive' when it is preceded by the preposition सम् and when a सार्वधातुक affix denoting an agent, follows.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
3.1.73	स्वादिभ्यः श्नुः	The affix श्नु comes after the roots of स्वादि class when a सार्वधातुक affix denoting an agent follows.
3.1.74	श्नुवः शृ च	And शृ is the substitute of श्नु and there is the affix श्नु after it, when a सार्वधातुक affix denoting an agent follows.
3.1.75	अक्षोऽन्यतरस्याम्	The affix श्यन् is optionally used after the root अक्ष् 'to pervade' when it is preceded by the preposition सम् and when a सार्वधातुक affix denoting an agent, follows.
3.1.76	तनूकरणे तक्षः	The affix श्यन् is optionally used after the root अक्ष् 'to bore or hew' when it is preceded by the preposition सम् and when a सार्वधातुक affix denoting an agent, follows.
3.1.77	तुदादिभ्यः शः	The affix श is used after the roots of तुदादि class, in denoting the agent when a सार्वधातुक affix follows.
3.1.78	रुधादिभ्यः श्नम्	The affix श्नम् comes after the roots of the रुधादिगणः (7th Conjugation), in denoting an agent when a सार्वधातुक affix follows.
3.1.79	तनादिकृञ्भ्य उः	The affix उ comes after the roots of the तनादिगणः (8th Conjugation) and after the verb कृ 'to make', when a सार्वधातुक affix follows, signifying the agent.
3.1.80	धिन्विकृण्व्योर च	The affix उ comes after the roots धिन्व 'to please' and कृणिव 'to hurt', when a सार्वधातुक affix denoting the agent follows and in these verbs अ is the final substitute of the final इ।
3.1.81	क्र्यादिभ्यः श्ना	The affix श्ना comes after the roots of the क्र्यादिगणः (9th Conjugation) when a सार्वधातुक affix follows denoting the agent.
3.1.82	स्तम्भुस्तुम्भुस्कम्भुस्कुम्भुस्कुञ्भ्यः श्नुश्च	And there is the affix श्ना after स्तम्भ , स्तुम्भ , स्कम्भ or स्कुम्भ 'to hinder', to be dull or insensible' 'to support' and स्कु 'to go by leaps', as well as the affix श्नु , when a सार्वधातुक affix follows, in denoting the agent. (Note: The first 4 धातु are not found in the धातुपाठ and are found in the sūtras, and hence called सौत्र धातु ।)
3.1.83	हलः श्नः शानज्झौ	The affix शानच् is the substitute of श्ना after a root ending with a consonant, when हि follows.
3.1.84	छन्दसि शायजपि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), शायच् is also the substitute of श्ना after the roots ending in consonants, when हि follows.
3.1.85	व्यत्ययो बहुलम्	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) there is diversely an interchange of the various विकरण-as शप् etc. which have been previously ordained under special circumstances.
3.1.86	लिङ्याशिष्यङ्	The affix अङ् is used in the छन्दस् (Vedas) when the affixes of the आशीर्लिङ् (Benedictive) follow.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
3.1.87	कर्मवत् कर्मणा तुल्यक्रियः	The ल denoting the agent, when the action affecting the agent is similar to the action which affects the object, is treated as if it were a ल denoting the object.
3.1.88	तपस्तपःकर्मकस्यैव	The agent of the verb तप् 'to heat', becomes similar to the object, only when the object is the word तपस् itself.
3.1.89	न दुहस्नुनमां यक्चिणौ	The affix यक् -- सार्वधातुके यक् 3.1.67,and चिण् -- अचः कर्मकर्तरि 3.1.62 are not used in the reflexive voice of the verbs दुह् 'to milk', स्नु 'to fall in drops' and नम् 'to bow.
3.1.90	कुषिरजोः प्राचां श्यन् परस्मैपदं च	The affix श्यन् comes after the roots कुष् 'to pull' and रञ्ज 'to colour' in the reflexive voice, according to the opinion of Eastern Grammarians and these verbs take the affixes of परस्मैपद ।
3.1.91	धातोः	As far as the end of the Third Chapter reckoning from the present sūtra, the affixes treated of are to be understood as coming after some verbal root. (Note: This is an अधिकार सूत्र। All these verbal affixes are broadly classified as कृत् and कृत्य affixes)
3.1.92	तत्रोपपदं सप्तमीस्थम्	In the Third Chapter of Grammar, referring to verbal roots, the word implied in a term exhibited in the Locative -7th-case, is called उपपद or dependant word.
3.1.93	कृदतिङ्	In this portion of the sūtras in which there is a reference to verbal roots, any affix except तिङ् - tense affixes, is called कृत् ।
3.1.94	वाऽसरूपोऽस्त्रियाम्	In this portion of the sūtras, in which there is reference to verbal roots, an affix which is calculated to debar a general one, not being of the same form, optionally debars it; but not so in the case of feminine affixes -- स्त्रियां क्तिन् 3.3.94.
3.1.95	कृत्याः प्राङ् ण्वुलः	From this sūtra up to ण्वुल्तृचौ 3.1.133 all the affixes treated will get the name कृत्य।
3.1.96	तव्यत्तव्यानीयरः	The affixes तव्यत् , तव्य and अनीयर् come after the verbal roots.
3.1.97	अचो यत्	The affix यत् comes after a root that ends in a vowel.
3.1.98	पोरदुपधात्	The affix यत् comes after a root which ends in a labial letter preceded by a short अ।
3.1.99	शकिसहोश्च	The affix यत् comes after roots शक्ऌ 'to be able' and सह 'to bear'.
3.1.100	गदमदचरयमश्चानुपसर्गे	The affix यत् comes after roots गद् 'to eat', मद् 'to be mad', चर् 'to go, to eat' and यम् 'to restrain', when these roots do not take any preposition.
3.1.101	अवद्यपण्यवर्या गर्ह्यपणितव्यानिरोधेषु	The words अवद्य , पण्य , वर्या are irregularly formed, having the sense of 'condemnable', saleable' and unobstructable', respectively.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
3.1.102	वह्यं करणम्	The word वह्यं is irregularly formed when the meaning of the word is an instrument of carrying.
3.1.103	अर्यः स्वामिवैश्ययोः	The word अर्य is irregularly formed when meaning 'lord' and a वैश्य।
3.1.104	उपसर्या काल्या प्रजने	The word उपसर्या is irregularly formed when meaning what has reached the time favourable to conception or ripe for fruition.
3.1.105	अजर्यं संगतम्	The word अजर्यम् 'imperishable' is irregularly formed when qualifying the word संगतम् 'friendship' expressed or understood.
3.1.106	वदः सुपि क्यप् च	After the root वद् 'to speak', governing a case-inflected word as its उपपद and not having a preposition annexed to it, there comes the affix क्यप् also.
3.1.107	भुवो भावे	After the root भू 'to be', in construction with a case-inflected word as its उपपद and when used without a preposition, the affix क्यप् is used to denote condition - भाव।
3.1.108	हनस्त च	After the root हनु 'to kill' when in construction with a case-inflected word as its उपपद and when used without a preposition comes the affix क्यप् in denoting condition and the letter त is the substitute of its final.
3.1.109	एतिस्तुशस्वृदृजुषः क्यप्	After the verbs इ 'to go', स्तु 'to praise', शास् 'to govern', वृ 'to respect' and जुष् 'to please' comes the affix क्यप्।
3.1.110	ऋदुपधाच्चाक्लृपिचृतेः	After the verbs having the penultimate short ऋ , the affix क्यप् is used, with the exception of the verbs क्लृप् 'to be able' and वृत् 'to hurt'.
3.1.111	ई च खनः	The affix क्यप् is used after the root खन 'to dig' and long ई is substituted for the final of the root.
3.1.112	भृञोऽसंज्ञायाम्	The affix क्यप् is used after the root भृञ् 'to bear' when not used as a name.
3.1.113	मृजेर्विभाषा	The affix क्यप् is optionally used after the verb सृज् 'to cleanse'.
3.1.114	राजसूयसूर्यमृषोद्यरुच्यकुप्यकृष्टपच्याव्यथ्याः	The words राजसूय , सूर्य , मृषोद्य , रुच्य , कुप्य , कृष्ट , पच्य and अव्यथ्य irregularly formed by the addition of the affix क्यप्।
3.1.115	भिद्योद्ध्यौ नदे	The words भिद्य and उद्ध्यौ are irregularly formed by the affix क्यप् , when meaning 'river'.
3.1.116	पुष्यसिद्ध्यौ नक्षत्रे	The words पुष्य and सिद्ध्य् are irregularly formed by the affix क्यप् , when used as names of asterisms.
3.1.117	विपूयविनीयजित्या मुञ्जकल्कहलिषु	When the words विपूय , विनीय and जित्या are irregularly formed they mean 'the मुञ्ज grass', 'the sediment' and 'the plough', respectively.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
3.1.118	प्रत्यपिभ्यां ग्रहेश्छन्दसि	The word ग्रह 'to seize', preceded by the prepositions प्रति and अपि , takes the affix क्यप् in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
3.1.119	पदास्वैरिबाह्यापक्ष्येषु च	The root ग्रह 'to seize' takes the affix क्यप् when it means a 'word', a 'dependent', 'outside' or a 'partisan'.
3.1.120	विभाषा कृवृषोः	After the verbs कृञ् 'to do' and वृष् 'to rain', the affix क्यप् is optionally used.
3.1.121	युग्यं च पत्त्रे	The word युग्यम् is irregularly formed meaning 'a vehicle'.
3.1.122	अमावस्यदन्यतरस्याम्	Optionally the word अमावस्या is irregular.
3.1.123	छन्दसि निष्टर्क्यदेवहूयप्रणीयोन्नीयोच्छिष्य मर्यस्तर्याध्वर्यखन्यखान्यदेवयज्याऽऽपृच्छय प्रतिषीव्यब्रह्मवाद्यभाव्यस्ताव्योपचाय्यपृडानि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the following words are found, which are formed irregularly - निष्टर्क्य , देवहूय , प्रणीय , उन्नीय , उच्छिष्य , मर्य , स्तर्या , ध्वर्य , खन्य , खान्य , देवयज्या , आपृच्छय , प्रतिषीव्य , ब्रह्मवाद्य , भाव्य , स्ताव्य , and पचाय्यपृड।
3.1.124	ऋहलोर्ण्यत्	The affix ण्यत् comes after a verb that ends in ऋ (long or short) or in a consonant.
3.1.125	ओरावश्यके	The affix ण्यत् comes after a verb that ends in the letter उ - long or short, when the sense is that of 'necessity'.
3.1.126	आसुयुवपिरपिलपित्रपिचमश्च	The affix ण्यत् comes after the verbs आसु 'to distill', यु 'to join', वप 'to sow', रप् 'to speak distinctly', लप् 'to prate', अप् 'to be ashamed' and चम 'to drink'.
3.1.127	आनाय्योऽनित्ये	The word आनाय्यः is irregularly formed when meaning 'impermanent'.
3.1.128	प्रणाय्योऽसंमतौ	The word प्रणाय्य is irregularly formed when meaning 'disapproved'.
3.1.129	पाय्यसान्नाय्यनिकाय्यधाय्या मानहविर्निवाससामिधेनीषु	The words पाय्य , सान्नाय्य , निकाय्य and धाय्या are irregularly formed meaning 'a measure', 'an oblation to fire', 'a dwelling' and 'a sacrificial prayer', respectively.
3.1.130	क्रतौ कुण्डपाय्यसंचाय्यौ	The words कुण्डपाय्यः and संचाय्यः are irregularly formed meaning 'a sacrifice'.
3.1.131	अग्नौ परिचाय्योपचाय्यसमूह्याः	The words परिचाय्यः , पचाय्य and समूह्याः are irregularly formed when they are names of fire.
3.1.132	चित्याग्निचित्ये च	The words चित्य and ग्निचित्य are also irregularly formed.
3.1.133	ण्वुल्तृचौ	The affixes ण्वुल् (अक्) and तृच् (तृ) are placed after all verbal roots, expressing the agent.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
3.1.134	नन्दिग्रहिपचादिभ्यो ल्युणिन्यचः	After the verbs classed as नन्द 'to be happy', ग्रह 'to take' and पच् 'to cook' there are the affixes ल्यु (अन), णिनि (इन्) and अच (अ) respectively.
3.1.135	इगुपधज्ञाप्रीकिरः कः	After a vern ending in a consonant but preceded by इ , उ or ऋ -long or short, and after the verbs ज्ञा 'to know', श्री 'to please' and कॄ 'to scatter', comes the affix क (अ)।
3.1.136	आतश्चोपसर्गे	Also after a verb ening in long आ when there is a preposition along with it, the affix क is placed.
3.1.137	पाघ्राध्माधेट्दृशः शः	The affix श (अ) is used after the roots पा 'to drink', घ्रा 'to smell', ध्मा 'to blow' and धेट् 'to suck' and दृश् 'to see' when there is a preposition along with these roots.
3.1.138	अनुपसर्गाल्लिम्पविन्दधारिपारिवेयुदेजिचेति-सातिसाहिभ्यश्च	The affix श is used after the verbs - धारि , पारि , वेदि , उदेजि , चेति , साति and साहि , when used without a preposition.
3.1.139	ददातिदधात्योर्विभाषा	The affix श is optionally used after the root दा 'to give' and धा 'to hold', when used without a preposition.
3.1.140	ज्वलितिकसन्तेभ्यो णः	After the verbs beginning with ज्वल 'to shine' and ending with कस 'to go', when used without apreposition, the affix ण is optionally used.
3.1.141	श्याऽऽद्व्यधास्रुसंस्वतीणवसाऽवहृलिह-क्ष्विषश्वसश्च	The affix ण is also used after the verbs - श्यै 'to go', verbs ending in a long भा , व्यद् 'to pierce', आस्रु 'to pain', संत्रु 'to flow', अतीण् 'to pass on', अवसा 'to complete', अवह 'to take away', लिह 'to lick', क्ष्विष 'to embrace' and श्वस 'to breathe'.
3.1.142	दुन्योरनुपसर्गे	The affix ण is used after the verbs दु 'to burn' and नी 'to lead', when used without a preposition.
3.1.143	विभाषा ग्रहेः	The affix ण is optionally used after the verb ग्रह 'to seize'.
3.1.144	गेहे कः	The affix क is used after the verb ग्रह 'to seize' when the agent so expressed denotes a house.
3.1.145	शिल्पिनि ष्वुन्	The affix ष्वुन् (अक्) comes after a verb when the agent so expressed denotes an artist.
3.1.146	गास्थकन्	The affix थकन् (थक) comes after the verb गै 'to sing' when the agent so expressed, denotes an artist.
3.1.147	ण्युट् च	The affix ण्युट् is also used after the verb गै 'to sing' when the agent so expressed denotes an artist.
3.1.148	हश्च व्रीहिकालयोः	After the verb हा , also the affix ण्युट् is used when the agent so expressed denotes 'rice' and 'time'.
3.1.149	प्रुसृल्वः समभिहारे वुन्	After the verbs प्रु 'to go', सृ 'to move', स्रु 'to flow' and लू 'to cut', the affix वुन् is used, when repitition is meant.
3.1.150	आशिषि च	The affix वुन् is applied after all verbs when Benediction is intended.

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3.2.1	कर्मण्यण्	The affix अण् comes after a verbal root when the object (or whatever sort it may be), is in composition with it (an an उपपद).
3.2.2	ह्वावामश्च	The affix अण् comes after a root हूञ् 'to call' वेञ् 'to weave', माङ् 'to measure', when the object is in composition with it.
3.2.3	आतोऽनुपसर्गे कः	The affix क comes after a verbal root that ends in long आ when there is no उपसर्ग preceding it and when the object is in composition with it.
3.2.4	सुपि स्थः	The affix क comes after the root स्था when in composition with a word ending in a case-affix, as an उपपद ।
3.2.5	तुन्दशोकयोः परिमृजापनुदोः	The affix क comes after the verbs परिमृज् 'to wash out' and अपनुद् 'to drive away' when in composition with the words तुन्द 'navel' and शोक 'grief', as objects respectively.
3.2.6	प्रे दाज्ञः	The affix क comes after the root दा 'to give' and ज्ञ 'to know', when taking the preposition प्र in composition with a word in the Accusative -2nd case.
3.2.7	समि ख्यः	The affix क comes after root ख्या 'to tell', when preceded by the preposition सम् and when the object is in compsition with it.
3.2.8	गापोष्टक्	The affix टक comes after the verbs गै 'to sing' and पा 'to drink' when used without a preposition and when the object is in composition with it.
3.2.9	हरतेरनुद्यमनेऽच्	The affix अच् comes after the verb हृञ् when it does not mean 'to raise up', when the object is in composition with it.
3.2.10	वयसि च	The affix अच् comes after the verb हृञ् when the object is in composition with it and when the meaning of the word to be formed is descriptive of age.
3.2.11	आङि ताच्छील्ये	The affix अच् comes after the verb हृञ् (when the object is in composition with it) the root taking the preposition आङ् and the sense of the word to be formed in inclination or accustomed occupation.
3.2.12	अर्हः	The affix अच् comes after the verb अर्ह 'to respect', when the object is in composition with it.
3.2.13	स्तम्बकर्णयोः रमिजपोः	The affix अच् comes after the verb रम् 'to sport' and जप् 'to whisper' when the case-inflected words स्तम्भ 'a clump of grass' and कर्ण 'ear' are in composition with them respectively.
3.2.14	शमि धातोः संज्ञायाम्	The affix अच् is used after the verbal roots when शम् 'well' is in composition and the word to be formed denotes a name.
3.2.15	अधिकरणे शेतेः	The affix अच् comes after the verb शी 'to lie down' when in composition with a case-inflected word

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		indicating location i.e. in the Locative -7th-case.
3.2.16	चरेष्टः	The affix ट comes after the verb चर् 'to go' when a case-inflected word in composition with it denotes a location.
3.2.17	भिक्षासेनाऽऽदायेषु च	The affix ट is used after the verb चर् 'to go' when the words in composition with it भिक्षा 'alms', सेना 'army' and आदाय 'having taken'.
3.2.18	पुरोऽग्रतोऽग्रेषु सर्तेः	The affix ट comes after the verb सृ 'to move' when the words in composition with it are पुरः , अग्रतः and अग्रे , all meaning 'in front or before'.
3.2.19	पूर्वे कर्तरि	The affix ट comes after the verb सृ 'to go' when पूर्व in composition with it, denoting the agent.
3.2.20	कृञो हेतुताच्छील्यानुलोम्येषु	The affix ट comes after the verb कृञ् 'to make' when the object is in composition with it denoting cause, habit and going with the grain (concession).
3.2.21	दिवाविभानिशाप्रभाभास्करान्तानन्तादिबहुनान्दी-किम्लिपि लिबिबलिभक्तिकर्तृचित्रक्षेत्र-संख्याजङ्घाबाह्वहर्यत्तत्धनुररुष्षु	The affix ट comes after the verb कृञ् 'to make' when the following words are in composition with it - 1. दिवा 'by day' 2. विभा 'light' 3. निशा 'night' 4. प्रभा 'splendour' 5. भाः 'light' 6. कार 'work' 7. अन्त 'end' 8. अनन्त 'endless' 9. आदि 'beginning' 10. बहु 'many' 11. नान्दी 'benediction' 12. किम् 'what' 13. लिपि 'writing' 14. लिबि 'writing' 15. बलि 'oblation' 16. भक्ति 'devotion' 17. कर्तृ 'agent' 18. चित्र 'painting' 19. क्षेत्र 'field' 20. संख्या - words denoting numerals 21. जङ्घा 'thigh' 22. बाहु 'hand' 23. अहः 'day' 24. यत् 'what' 25. तत् 'that' 26. धनुस् 'bow' 27. अरुस् 'wound'.
3.2.22	कर्मणि भृतौ	The affix ट comes after the verb कृञ् 'to make' when the word कर्म is in composition with it and the sense of the word to be formed is that of wages.
3.2.23	न शब्दश्लोककलहगाथावैरचाटुसूत्रमन्त्रपदेषु	The affix ट does not come after the verb कृ 'to make' when the following words are in composition with it - 1. शब्द 'sound' 2. श्लोक 'verse' 3. कलह 'quarrel' 4. गाथा 'praise' 5. वैर 'enimity' 6. चाटु 'flattery' 7. सूत्र 'thread' 8. मन्त्र 'hymns' 9. पद 'word'.
3.2.24	स्तम्बशकृतोरिन्	The affix इन् comes after the verb कृ when the objects in composition with it are the words स्तम्ब 'a sheaf' and शकृत् 'ordure'.
3.2.25	हरतेर्दृतिनाथयोः पशौ	When the agent indicated is an animal, the affix इन् comes after the verb हृ 'to take', the object in composition with it being the words दृति 'a leather bag' and नाथ 'a master'.

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3.2.26	फलेग्रहिरात्मम्भरिश्च	And the words फलेग्रहि and आत्मम्भरि are irregularly formed.
3.2.27	छन्दसि वनसनरक्षिमथाम्	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the affix इन् comes after the verbs वन् 'to honour', सन् 'to worship', रक्ष् 'to protect' and अथ् 'to agitate', when the object is in composition.
3.2.28	एजेः खश्	The affix खश् comes after the verb एजृ 'to tremble' when ending in शि and when the object is in composition with it.
3.2.29	नासिकास्तनयोर्ध्माधेटोः	The affix खश् comes after the verbs ध्मा 'to blow' and धे 'to suck' when नासिका 'nose' and स्तन 'breast' are in composition with them as object.
3.2.30	नाडीमुष्ट्योश्च	And when the words नाडी 'a tube' and मुष्टि 'a fist' are objects in composition with the verbs ध्मा 'to blow' and धे 'to suck', ghe affix खश् is used.
3.2.31	उदि कूले रुजिवहोः	The affix खश् comes after the verbs रुजि 'to break into pieces' and वह् 'to carry', when preceded by the उपसर्ग उत् and the word कूल 'bank' is in composition with them as the object.
3.2.32	वहाभ्रे लिहः	The affix खश् comes after the verb लिह 'to lick' when the object in composition with it, is the word वह 'the shoulder of an ox' or अभ्र 'a cloud'.
3.2.33	परिमाणे पचः	The affix खश् comes after the verb पच् 'to cook' when the object in composition with it denotes a measure.
3.2.34	मितनखे च	The affix खश् is used after the verb पच् 'to cook' when मित 'a measured partition' or नख 'a nail' is the word in composition with it as an object.
3.2.35	विध्वरुषोः तुदः	The affix खश् comes after the verb तुद् 'to strike' when विधु 'the moon' or अरुस् 'a wound' is the word in composition with it as object.
3.2.36	असूर्यललाटयोर्दृशितपोः	The affix खश् comes after the verb दृश् 'to see' and तप् 'to heat' when असूर्य and ललाट are the words in composition with it as object.
3.2.37	उग्रम्पश्येरम्मदपाणिन्धमाश्च	The words उग्रम्पश्य , इरम्मद , पाणिन्धम are irregularly formed.
3.2.38	प्रियवशे वदः खच्	The affix खच् comes after the verb वद् 'to speak' when प्रिय or वश is the word in composition with it as an object.
3.2.39	द्विषत्परयोस्तापेः	The affix खच् comes after the verb ताप् 'to heat' when द्विषत् or पर is the word in composition with it as an object.
3.2.40	वाचि यमो व्रते	The affix खच् comes after the verb यस् 'to curb'when the word वाक् 'speech' is in composition with it as an object and the sense indicated is that of a vow.

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3.2.41	पूःसर्वयोर्दारिसहोः	The affix खच् comes after the verb दारि 'to split' and सह् 'to bear' when respectively in composition with the words पुर् 'a city' and सर्व 'all', as objects.
3.2.42	सर्वकूलाभ्रकरीषेषु कषः	The affix खच् comes after the verb कष् 'to rub' when the words सर्व 'all', कूल 'bank', अभ्र 'cloud' and करीष 'a dry cow-dung' are in composition with it as objects.
3.2.43	मेघर्तिभयेषु कृञः	The affix खच् comes after the verb कृ 'to make' when the words मेघ 'cloud' अर्ति 'misfortune' and भय 'fear' are in composition as objects.
3.2.44	क्षेमप्रियमद्रेऽण् च	And the affix अण् as well as खच् come after the verb कृ 'to make' when the words क्षेम 'happiness', प्रिय 'pleasant' and भद्र 'joy' are in composition as objects.
3.2.45	आशिते भुवः करणभाववयोः	The affix खच् comes after the verb भू 'to be' when in composition with the case-inflected word आशित 'satisfied by eating' and the sense is that of instrument or condition.
3.2.46	संज्ञायां भृतृवृजिधारिसहितपिदमः	The affix खच् comes after the verbs - 1. भृ 'to bear' 2. तॄ 'to cross over' 3. वृ 'to choose' 4. जि 'to conquer' 5. धारि 'to hold' 6. सहि 'to bear' 7. तपि 'to heat' 8. दम 'to subdue'
3.2.47	गमश्च	And the affix खच् comes after the verb गम् 'to go' when in composition with a word ending in a case-affix and when the word to be formed denotes a name.
3.2.48	अन्तात्यन्ताध्वदूरपारसर्वानन्तेषु डः	And the affix खच् comes after the verb गम् 'to go' when in composition with the verbs - 1. अन्त 'end' 2. अत्यन्त 'extreme' 3. अध्वम् 'road' 4. दूर 'far' 5. पार 'across' 6. सर्व 'all' 7. अनन्त 'endless'.
3.2.49	आशिषि हनः	The affix ड comes after the verb हन् 'to kill' when the object is in composition with it and when benediction is intended.
3.2.50	अपे क्लेशतमसोः	The affix ड comes after the verb हन् 'to kill' when it is compounded with the preposition अप् and when the object in composition with it, is the word क्लेश 'pain' or तमस् 'darkness'.
3.2.51	कुमारशीर्षयोर्णिनिः	The affix णिनि comes after the verb हन् 'to kill' when the word in composition with it is कुमार 'a child' or शीर्ष 'head'.
3.2.52	लक्षणे जायापत्योष्टक्	The affix टक् comes after the verb हन् 'to kill' when it is in composition with the word जाया 'wife' or पति 'huband' as object and when the word so formed denotes the agent possessed of that attribute (or when the word so formed denotes a mark).
3.2.53	अमनुष्यकर्तृके च	The affix टक् comes after the verb हन् 'to kill' when the object is in composition with it and when the word to be formed denotes an agent other than a human being.

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3.2.54	शक्तौ हस्तिकपाटयोः	The affix टक् comes after the verb हन् 'to kill' when the object is in composition with it as its object is हस्ति 'elephant' or कपाट 'gate' and when the sense indicated is that of power.
3.2.55	पाणिघताडघौ शिल्पिनि	The word पाणिघ and ताडघ are irregularly formed when denoting an artificier.
3.2.56	आढ्यसुभगस्थूलपलितनग्नान्धप्रियेषु च्व्र्थेष्वच्वौ कृञः करणे ख्युन्	The affix ख्युन् , when in the sense of the word to be formed is that of an instrumental agent, comes after the verb कृ 'to make', when the following words are in composition with it - 1. आढ्य 'rich' 2. सुभग 'fortunate' 3. स्थूल 'big' 4. पलित 'grey' 5. नग्न 'naked' 6. अन्ध 'blind' 7. प्रिय 'pleasant', provided these words formed by the affix च्वि though not actually ending in the affix च्वि।
3.2.57	कर्तरि भुवः खिष्णुच्खुकञौ	The affixes खिष्णुच् and खकञ् , when the word to be formed denotes an agent comes after the verb भू 'to become', when it is in composition with the words formed by the affix च्वि though not actually ending in the affix च्वि।
3.2.58	स्पृशोऽनुदके क्विन्	The affix क्विन् comes after the verb स्पृश् 'to touch' when it is in composition with a case-inflected word other than उदक 'water'.
3.2.59	ऋत्विग्दधृक्स्रग्दिगुष्णिगञ्चुयुजिक्रुञ्चां च	The words - 1. ऋत्विक् 'a domestic priest' 2. दधृक् 'impudent' 3. स्रक् 'a garland' 4. दिक् 'direction' and 5. उष्णिक् 'a quatrain', are irregularly formed by adding the affix क्विन् and also after the verbs 6. अञ्चु 'to worship' 7. युजि 'to join' 8. क्रुञ्चु 'to approach', the affix क्विन् is used.
3.2.60	त्यदादिषु दृशोऽनालोचने कञ् च	And the affix कञ् comes after the verb दृश् 'to see' when it is in composition with त्यद् etc. and does not signify perception.
3.2.61	सत्सूद्विषद्रुहदुहयुजविदभिदच्छिद-जिनीराजामुपसर्गेऽपि क्विप्	The affix क्विप् comes after the following verbs when in composition with a word ending in a case-affix, though it may be an उपसर्ग viz. 1. सत् 'to sit' 2. सू 'to bring forth' 3. द्विष् 'to hate' 4. द्रुह् 'to bear malice' 5. दुह् 'to milk' 6. युज् 'to join' , 'to concentrate the mind' 7. विद् 'to know', 'to consider' 8. भिद् 'to divide' 9. च्छिद् 'to cut' 10. जि 'to conquer' 11. नी 'to lead 12. राज् 'to shine'.
3.2.62	भजो ण्विः	The affix ण्वि comes after the verb भज् 'to share' when in composition with a word ending in a case-affix whether it be an उपसर्ग or not.
3.2.63	छन्दसि सहः	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the affix णिव comes after the verb सह् 'to bear' when in composition with a word ending in a case-affix.

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3.2.64	वहश्च	The affix णिव after the verb वह् 'to carry' in the छन्दस् (Vedas), when the word ending in case-affix is in composition with it.
3.2.65	कव्यपुरीषपुरीष्येषु ञ्युट्	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the affix ञ्युट् comes after the verb वह् 'to carry' when it is in composition with the words कव्य 'oblation of food to deceased ancesters', पुरीष 'faeces' and पुरीष्य 'water'.
3.2.66	हव्येऽनन्तः पादम्	The affix ञ्युट् comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the verb वह् 'to carry' when it is in composition with the word हव्य 'an oblation to gods', provided that the word so formed does not occur in the middle of a पाद (4th part of a stanza).
3.2.67	जनसनखनक्रमगमो विट्	The affix विट् (the whole of which is elided) comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the verbs 1. जन् 'to be born' 2. सन् 'to bestow' 3. खन् 'to dig' 4. क्रम् 'to pace' 5. गम् 'to go' when a word ending in case-affix is in composition and the final nasals are changed into long आ।
3.2.68	अदोऽनन्ने	The affix विट् comes after the verb अद् 'to eat' when in composition with a case-inflected word other than अन्न 'food'.
3.2.69	क्रव्ये च	The affix विट् comes after the verb अद् 'to eat' when the word क्रव्य is in composition with it.
3.2.70	दुहः कब् घश्च	The affix कप् comes after the verb दुह् 'to milk' when in composition with a word ending in a case-affix and the letter घ replaces the final.
3.2.71	मन्त्रे श्वेतवहौक्थशस्पुरोडाशो ण्विन्	In the मन्त्र literature,the affix णिवन् comes after the words 1. श्वेतवह 2.उक्थश 3. पुरोडाश् ।
3.2.72	अवे यजः	In the मन्त्र literature,the affix णिवन् comes after the verb यज् 'to sacrifice' when in composition the word अव्।
3.2.73	विजुपे छन्दसि	The affix विच् comes after the verb यज् 'to sacrifice' when उप precedes it, in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
3.2.74	आतो मनिन्क्वनिप्वनिपश्च	The affixes मनिन् (मन्), वनिप् (वन्), विनय (वन्) and विच् come in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the verbs which end in long आ , when used in a case-inflected word or उपसर्ग in in composition.
3.2.75	अन्येभ्योऽपि दृश्यन्ते	These affixes i.e. - मनिन् (मन्), वनिप् (वन्), विनय (वन्) and विच् are seen after other verbs also besides those ending in long आ।
3.2.76	क्विप् च	And the affix क्विप् is also seen after all verbs, whether having an उपपद or not in the Vedic as well as in the modern Sanskṛt.

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3.2.77	स्थः क च	The affixes क and क्विप् come after the verb स्था when in composition with a word ending in a case-affix or an उपसर्ग ।
3.2.78	सुप्यजातौ णिनिस्ताच्छिल्ये	When habit is to be expressed, the affix णिनि comes after a verb, provided the word with a case-affix in composition with it does not mean a genus.
3.2.79	कर्तर्युपमाने	The affix णिनि comes after a verb when in composition with a word denoting an object of comparison, expressing the agent, the sense of the affix being 'doing something like that', that is to say, when the उपपद agent is the standard of comparison of the agent denoted by the word to which the sense of the affix refers.
3.2.80	व्रते	The affix णिनि comes after a verb, in composition with a word ending in a case-affix.
3.2.81	बहुलमाभीक्ष्ण्ये	The affix णिनि comes after a verb diversely when continued repitition of an action is to be expressed.
3.2.82	मनः	The affix णिनि comes after the verb मन् 'to think' when there is a word with a case-affix in composition with it.
3.2.83	आत्ममाने खश्च	And the affix णिनि comes after the verb मन् 'to think' when the word in composition with it is a word with a case-affix and when it is used to signify thought, whereof the object is self (the sense of the affix being 'thinking himself as such').
3.2.84	भूते	All the affixes to be treated of hereafter should be understood to come in the sense of past time.
3.2.85	करणे यजः	The affix णिनि comes after the verb यज् 'to sacrifice' with the sense of past time, when the word in composition is the Instrumental -3rd case.
3.2.86	कर्मणि हनः	The affix णिनि comes after the verb हन् 'to kill' with the sense of past time, when the word in composition is in the Accusative -2nd case.
3.2.87	ब्रह्मभ्रूणवृत्रेषु क्विप्	The affix क्विप् comes after the verb हन् 'to kill' with the sense of past time when the following words in the Accusative -2nd case ae in composition - 1. भ्रूण 'a foetus' 2. वृत्र ।
3.2.88	बहुलं छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the affix क्विप् diversely comes after the verb हन् 'to kill' with the sense of past time,ending with the word even when the word in composition with it is other than those mentioned in the last sūtra.
3.2.89	सुकर्मपापमन्त्रपुण्येषु कृञः	The affix क्विप् comes after the verb कृ 'to make' with the sense of past time, when the following words in the Accusative -2nd case are in composition - 1. सु 'action' 2. कर्म 'action' 3. पाप 'sin' 4. मन्त्र 'hymn' 5. पुण्य 'virtue'.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
3.2.90	सोमे सुञः	The affix क्विप् comes after the verb सु 'to press out juice' with the sense of past time, when the word सोम , in the Accusative -2nd case, is in composition.
3.2.91	अग्नौ चेः	The affix क्विप् comes after the verb चि 'to collect' with the sense of past time, when the word अग्नि , in the Accusative -2nd case, is in composition.
3.2.92	कर्मण्यग्न्याख्यायाम्	In expressing an object the affix क्विप् comes after the verb चि 'to collect' with the sense of past time when in composition with a word in the Accusative -2nd case, provided the word so formed is the name of fire.
3.2.93	कर्मणीनिर्विक्रियः	The affix इनि comes after the compound verb विकृ 'to sell' in the sense of past time, when in composition with a word in the Accusative -2nd case.
3.2.94	दृशेः क्वनिप्	The affix क्वनिप् comes after the verb दृश् 'to see' in the sense of past time, when in composition with a word in the Accusative -2nd case.
3.2.95	राजनि युधिकृञः	The affix क्वनिप् comes after the verbs युध 'to fight' and कृ 'to make' with a past signification when the word राजन् 'king' is in composition, in the Accusative -2nd case.
3.2.96	सहे च	The affix क्वनिप् comes after the verbs युध 'to fight' and कृ 'to make' with a past signification when the word सह 'with', is in composition.
3.2.97	ससम्यां जनेर्डः	The affix ड comes after the verb जन् 'to be produced', with a past signification, when the word, in composition with it is in the Locative -7th-case.
3.2.98	पञ्चम्यामजातौ	The affix ड comes after the verb जन् 'to be produced', with a past signification, when the word, in composition with it is in the Ablative -5th case, which does not denote a genus.
3.2.99	उपसर्गे च संज्ञायाम्	The affix ड comes after the verb जन् 'to be produced', with a past signification, when an उपसर्ग is in composition and when the sense is simply appellative.
3.2.100	अनौ कर्मणि	The affix ड comes after the verb जन् 'to be produced', with a past signification, when the root takes the preposition अनु and is compounded with a word in the Accusative -2nd case.
3.2.101	अन्येष्वपि दृश्यते	The affix ड is seen to come after the verb जन् 'to be produced', with a past signification,though it be in composition with other nouns, having cases other than those mentioned in the previous sūtras.
3.2.102	निष्ठा	The affixes called निष्ठा come after a verbal root used in the sense of past time.
3.2.103	सुयजोर्ङ्वनिप्	The affix ङ्वनिप् comes after the verbs सु 'to press out or extract juice' and यज् 'to sacrifice', with a past signification.
3.2.104	जीर्यतेरतृन्	The affix अतृन् comes after the verb जॄ 'to grow old' with the sense of past time.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
3.2.105	छन्दसि लिट्	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), the affix लिट् (Perfect Tense) comes after a verb with a past signification.
3.2.106	लिटः कानज्वा	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), the affix लिट् (Perfect Tense) is optionally replaced by the affix कानच्।
3.2.107	क्वसुश्च	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the affix क्वसु is optionally the substitute for लिट् ।
3.2.108	भाषायां सदवसश्रुवः	In modern Sanskṛt the affix क्वसु optionally replaces लिट् (Perfect Tense) aafter the verbs सद् , वस् and श्रु with a past signification.
3.2.109	उपेयिवाननाश्याननूचानश्च	The forms उपेयिवान् , नाश्यान् , नूचान् are irregularly formed.
3.2.110	लुङ्	The affix लुङ् (Aorist) comes after the verb in the sense of past time.
3.2.111	अनद्यतने लङ्	The affix लुङ् (Aorist) comes after a verbal root used in the sense of past before the commencement of the current day.
3.2.112	अभिज्ञावचने लृट्	When a word implying 'recollection' is in connection with it, a verb takes the affix लृट् (2nd Future) in the sense of the past before the commencement of the present day.
3.2.113	न यदि	The affix लृट् (2nd Future) is not applied in the sense of the past when the उपपद denoting recollection has in connection with it the particle यत्।
3.2.114	विभाषा साकाङ्क्षे	The affix लृट् (2nd Future) is optionally applied in the sense of the past, when a word implying 'recollection' is in connection with it and whether such a word has the particle यत् or is used simply; provided that the two verbs, occuring in the same complex sentence, are also connected together, that each is necessary to the other , to complete the sense of the speaker.
3.2.115	परोक्षे लिट्	The affix लिट् (Perfect Tense) comes after the verb in the sense of the past before the commencement of the current dayand unperceived by the narrator.
3.2.116	हशश्वतोर्लङ् च	And the affix लङ् (Imperfect Tense) comes after the verb when the particles ह and श्वत are in connection with it and when the verb denotes past action unperceived by the speaker and before the commencement of the current day.
3.2.117	प्रश्ने चासन्नकाले	The affixes लङ् (Imperfect Tense) and लिट् (Perfect Tense) come after a verb (in expressing a past time not belonging to the current day and unperceived by the speaker) when the past referred to is recent and the sentence is interrogative.
3.2.118	लट् स्मे	The affix लट् (Present Tense) comes after a verb when the particle स्म is in connection with it (and denotes a past time not belonging to the current day and unperceived by the speaker). Note : This debars लिट् (Perfect Tense) .

panini	sutra	sutra_english
3.2.119	अपरोक्षे च	The affix लट् (Present Tense) comes after a verb when the particle स्म is in connection with it and denotes a past action not belonging to the current day and when the action is perceived by the agent.
3.2.120	ननौ पृष्टप्रतिवचने	The affix लट् (Present Tense) is used after a verb in denoting a past action when the word ननु is in connection with it and an answer is givento the question.
3.2.121	नन्वोर्विभाषा	The affix लट् (Present Tense) comes optionally after a verb in denoting past time, in reply to an interrogation, when the words न 'not' and नु 'what of that' are in connection with it.
3.2.122	पुरि लुङ् चास्मे	Optionally the affixes लुङ् (Aorist) and लट् (Present Tense) come after a verb in denoting past time not belonging to the current day, when the word पुरा is used in the sentence, provided that the word स्म is not used.
3.2.123	वर्तमाने लट्	The affix लट् (Present Tense) comes after a verb when denoting a present action.
3.2.124	लटः शतृशनचावप्रथमासमानाधिकरणे	The affixes शतृ and शानच् are substitutes of लट् (Present Tense) when agreeing with what does not end with the 1st (Nominative Case) case-affix.
3.2.125	सम्बोधने च	The affixes शतृ and शानच् are substitutes of लट् (Present Tense) even when agreeing with what ends with a 1st (Nominative Case) case-affix, provided that it is in the Vocative Case.
3.2.126	लक्षणहेत्वोः क्रियायाः	The affixes शतृ and शानच् are substitutes of लट् (Present Tense) and come after a verb in expressing an attendent circumstance or characteristic and the cause of an action.
3.2.127	तौ सत्	These two - शतृ and शानच् are called सत्।
3.2.128	पूङ्यजोः शानन्	The affix शानन् comes after the verbs पू 'to purify' and यज् 'to sacrifice'.
3.2.129	ताच्छील्यववयोवचनशक्तिषु चानश्	The affix चानश् comes after a verb in expressing 'habit', standard of age' and 'inability'.
3.2.130	इङ्धार्योः शत्रकृच्छ्रिणि	The affix शतृ comes after the verb इङ् 'to go' and धारि 'to hold' in denoting that the agent does the action without trouble.
3.2.131	द्विषोऽमित्रे	The affix शतृ comes after the verb द्विष् when the agent indicated means 'an enemy'.
3.2.132	सुञो यज्ञसंयोगे	The affix शतृ comes after the verb सु 'to press out or extract juice' when the sense is that of association with sacrifice.
3.2.133	अर्हः पूजायाम्	The affix शतृ comes after the verb अर्ह in expressing praise.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
3.2.134	आक्वेस्तच्छीलतद्धर्मतत्साधुकारिषु	From this sūtra as far as क्विप् in sūtra 3.4.177 (inclusive), the affixes that we shall treat of, are to be understood in the sense of agents having such a habit or nature or having skill in such and such action.
3.2.135	तृन्	The affix तृन् comes after all verbs in the sense of 'agents having such a habit etc.'.
3.2.136	अलंकृञ्निराकृञ्प्रजनोत्पचोत्पतोन्मद-रुच्यपत्रपवृतुवृधुसहचर इष्णुच्	The affix इष्णुच् comes after following verbs in the sense of 'agents having such a habit etc.' - 1. अलंकृ 'to adorn' 2. ञ्निराकृ 'to expell' 3. प्रजन् 'to be born' 4. उत्पच् 'to be ripe' 5. उत्पत् 'to fly' 6. उन्मद् 'to be mad' 7. रुच् 'to shine' 8. अपत्रप् 'to be ashamed' 9. वृत् 'to move' 10. वृध् 'to grow 12. सह 'to bear' 13. चर् 'to walk'.
3.2.137	णेश्छन्दसि	The affix इष्णुच् in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit etc.' comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the verb that ends in the causative णि।
3.2.138	भुवश्च	The affix इष्णुच् in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit etc.' comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the verb भू 'to be' etc.
3.2.139	ग्लाजिस्थश्च क्स्नुः	The affix क्स्नु comes after the following verbs in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit etc.' viz. - 1. ग्ला 'to be weary' 2. जि 'to conquer' 3. स्था 'to stand', as well as after भू 'to be'.
3.2.140	त्रसिगृधिधृषिक्षिपेः क्नुः	The affix क्नु comes after the verbs - 1. त्रस् 'to tremble' 2. गृध् 'to be greedy' 3. धृष् 'to be bold' 4. क्षिप् 'to throw' in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.'.
3.2.141	शमित्यष्टाभ्यो घिनुण्	The affix घिनुण् comes after the 8 verbs beginning with शम् 'to be calm' in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit etc.'.
3.2.142	संपृचानुरुधाङ्यमाङ्यसपरिसृसंसृज-परिदेविसंज्वरपरिक्षिपपरिरटपरिवदपरिदहपरिमुह-दुषद्विषद्रुहदुहयुजाक्रीडविविचत्यजरज-भजातिचरापचरामुषाभ्याहनश्च	The affix घिनुण् comes after the following verbs in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit etc.'. - 1. संपृच् 2. अनुरुध् 3. आङ्यम् 4. आङ्यस् 5. परिसृ 6. संसृज् 7. परिदेवि 8. संज्वर् 9. परिक्षिप् 10. परिरट् 11. परिवद् 12. परिदह् 13. परिमुह् 14. दुष् 15. द्विष् 16. द्रुह् 17. दुह् 18. युज् 19. आक्रीड् 20. विविच् 21. त्यज् 22. रज् 23. भज् 24 अतिचर् 25. अपचर् 26. आमुष् 27. अभ्याहन्।
3.2.143	वौ कषलसकत्थस्नम्भः	The affix घिनुण् comes after the verbs कष् 'to injure', लस् 'to embrace and sport', कत्थ 'to praise' and स्नम्भ 'to believe', when these are in composition with the preposition वि।
3.2.144	अपे च लषः	The affix घिनुण् comes after the verb लष 'to wish' when compounded with the preposition अप and वि।

panini	sutra	sutra_english
3.2.145	प्रे लपसृद्रुमथवदवसः	The affix घिनुण् comes after the verbs 1. लप् 2. सृ 3. द्रु 4. मथ 5. वद् 6. वस् when compounded with the preposition वि।
3.2.146	निन्दहिंसक्लिशखादविनाशपरिक्षिपपरिरटपरिवादि -व्याभाषासूयो वुञ्	The affix वुञ् is added to the following verbs in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit etc.' - 1. निन्द् 2. हिंस् 3. क्लिश् 4. खाद् 5. विनाश् 6. परिक्षिप् 7. परिरट् 8. व्याभाष् and असूय।
3.2.147	देविक्रुशोश्चोपसर्गे	The affix वुञ् comes after the verbs देवि 'to lament' and क्रुश 'to cry' when an उपसर्ग is in composition with them.
3.2.148	चलनशब्दार्थादकर्मकाद्युच्	The affix युच् comes, in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit etc.' after intransitive verbs denoting 'motion' or 'sound'.
3.2.149	अनुदात्तेतश्च हलादेः	The affix युच् comes, in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit etc.' after intransitive verbs as are आत्मनेपदि and begin with a consonant and are अनुदात्त i.e. have a gravely accented vowel as as indicatory.
3.2.150	जुचङ्क्रम्यदन्द्रम्यसृगृधिज्वलशुचलषपतपदः	The affix युच् comes after the following verbs in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit etc.' - 1. जु 2. चङ्क्रम्य 3. दन्द्रम्य 4. सृ 5. गृध 6.ज्वल 7. शुच 8. लष 9. पत 10. पद।
3.2.151	क्रुधमण्डार्थेभ्यश्च	And after the verbs having the sense of क्रुध् 'to be angry' and मण्ड 'to adorn', the affix युच् is used.
3.2.152	न यः	The affix युच् is not used after the verbs which end in the letter य।
3.2.153	सूददीपदीक्षश्च	The affix युच् does not come after the verbs सूद् 'to strike', दीप् 'to shine' and दीक्ष् 'to initiate'.
3.2.154	लषपतपदस्थाभूवृषहनकमगमशृभ्य उकञ्	The affix उकञ् comes after the following verbs, in the sense of 'agent having such habit etc.' - 1. लष् 2. पत् 3. पद् 4. स्था 5. भू 6. वृष् 7. हन् 8. कम् 9. गम् 10. शृ ।
3.2.155	जल्पभिक्षकुट्टलुण्टवृङः षाकन्	The affix षाकन् comes, in the sense of 'agent having such habit etc.' after the following verbs - 1. जल्प् 2. भिक्ष् 3. कुट्ट 4. लुण्ट 5.वृङ ।
3.2.156	प्रजोरिनिः	The affix इनि comes in the sense of 'agent having such habit etc.' after the verb प्रजु 'to hasten forward'.
3.2.157	जिदृक्षिविश्रीण्वमाव्यथाभ्यमपरिभूप्रसूभ्यश्च	The affix इनि comes in the sense of 'agent having such habit etc.' after the verbs 1. जि 'to conquer' 2. दृ 'to respect' 3. क्षि 'to waste, to dwell, to go' 4. विश्रि 'to shelter' 5. इ 'to go' 6. वम् 'to vomit' 7. अव्यथ 'not to give pain' 8. अभ्यम 'to injure' 9. परिभू 'to humiliate' 10. प्रसू 'to beget'.
3.2.158	स्पृहिगृहिपतिदयिनिद्रातन्द्राश्रद्धाभ्य आलुच्	The affix आलुच् comes in the sense of 'agent having such habit etc.' after the words - 1. स्पृह् 'to desire' 2. गृह् 'to seize' 3. पत् 'to go' 4. दय् 'to give, to go , to protect' 5. निद्रा 'to sleep' 6. तन्द्रा 'to be tired' 7. श्रद्धा 'to

		venerate'.
3.2.159	दाधेट्सिशदसदो रुः	The affix रु comes after the verbs 1. दा 'to give' 2. धेट् 'to suck' 3. सि 'to bind' 4. शद 'to fall' 5. सद् 'to sit'.
3.2.160	सृघस्यदः क्मरच्	The affix क्मरच् comes in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.' comes after the verbs 1. सृ 'to flow' 2. घसि 'to eat' 3. अद् 'to eat'.
3.2.161	भञ्जभासमिदो घुरच्	The affix घुरच् comes in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.' after the verbs 1. भञ्ज् 'to break' 2. भास् 'to shine' 3. भिद् 'to be fat'.
3.2.162	विदिभिदिच्छिदेः कुरच्	The affix कुरच् comes in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.' after the verbs 1. विद् 'to know' 2. भिद् 'to divide' 3. छिद् 'to pierce'.
3.2.163	इण्नशिजसर्तिभ्यः क्वरप्	The affix क्वरप् comes in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.' after the verbs 1. इ 'to go' 2. नश् 'to destroy' 3. जि 'to conquer' 4. सृ 'to flow'.
3.2.164	गत्वरश्च	And the word गत्वर is irregularly formed.
3.2.165	जागुरूकः	The affix ऊक comes after the verb जागृ 'to be awake' in the sense of 'agent having such a habit'.
3.2.166	यजजपदशां यङः	The affix ऊक comes in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.' after the verbs 1. यज् 2. जप् 3. दश् when they end in the affix य्।
3.2.167	नमिकम्पिस्म्यजसकमहिंसदीपो रः	The affix र comes in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.' after the verbs 1. नम 'to bow' 2. क्मप् 'to shake' 3. स्मि 'to smile' 4. अजस् 'not to cease' 5. कम 'to desire' 6. हिंस 'to injure' 7. दीप 'to shine'.
3.2.168	सनाशंसभिक्ष उः	The affix उ comes after the roots that have taken the affix सन् and after all the verbs आशंस् 'to wish' and भिक्ष 'to beg' in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.'.
3.2.169	विन्दुरिच्छुः	The words विन्दु and इच्छु are irregularly formed by the addition of the affix उ , in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.'.
3.2.170	क्याच्छन्दसि	The affix उ comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the roots that have taken the Denominative affix क्य in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.'.
3.2.171	आदृगमहनजनः किकिनौ लिट् च	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), the affixes कि and किन् in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.' come after the verbs that end in long आ or long or short ऋ and after the verbs 1. गम् 'to go' 2. हन् 'to kill' 3. जन् 'to be produced' and these affixes operate likek लिट् (Perfect Tense) causing reduplication of the root.

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3.2.172	स्वपितृषोर्नजिङ्	The affix नजिङ् comes, in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.' after the verbs स्वप् 'to sleep' and तृष् 'to be thirsty'.
3.2.173	शृवन्द्योरारुः	The affix आरु comes, in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.' after the verbs शॄ 'to to injure' and वन्द् 'to praise, to salute'.
3.2.174	भियः क्रुक्लुकनौ	The affixes क्रु and क्लुकन come in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.' after the verb भी 'to fear'.
3.2.175	स्थेशभासपिसकसो वरच्	The affix वरच् comes, in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.' after the verbs 1. स्था 'to stand' 2. ईश 'to rule' 3. भास् 'to shine' 4. पिस् 'to go' 5. कस् 'to go'.
3.2.176	यश्च यङः	The affix वरच् in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.' comes after the verb या when it ends with the affix यङ्।
3.2.177	भ्राजभासधुर्विद्युतोर्जिपृजुग्रावस्तुवः क्विप्	The affix क्विप् comes in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.' after the verbs 1. भ्राज 'to shine' 2. भास् 'to shine' 3. धुर्व 'to injure' 4. द्युत् 'to shine' 5. ऊर्ज 'to be strong' 6. पॄ 'to fill' 7. जु 'to move rapdily' 8. स्तु 'to praise', when preceded by the word ग्रवन् 'a stone'.
3.2.178	अन्येभ्योऽपि दृश्यते	The affix क्विप् comes in the sense of 'agent having such a habit etc.' after the verbs other than those seen above.
3.2.179	भुवः संज्ञाऽन्तरयोः	The affix क्विप् comes after the verb भू 'to be' when the word so formed denotes a name or surety.
3.2.180	विप्रसम्भ्यो ड्वसंज्ञायाम्	The affix डु comes after the verb भू 'to be' when it is preceded by the उपसर्ग वि , प्र and सम् provided that the word to be formed does not mean an appellative.
3.2.181	धः कर्मणि ष्ट्रन्	The affix ष्ट्रन् comes, in denoting the object after the verb धा 'to feed'.
3.2.182	दाम्नीशसयुयुजस्तुतुदसिसिचमिहपतदशनहः करणे	The affix ष्ट्रन् with in the sense of instrument, comes after the verbs 1. दाप 'to cut' 2. नी 'to lead' 3. शस् 'to hurt' 4. यु 'to join' 5. युज् 'to join' 6. स्तु 'to praise' 7. तुद् 'to inflict pain' 8. सि 'to bind' 9. सिच् 'to sprinkle' 10. मिह् 'to urine' 11. पत् 'to fall' 12. दश् 'to bite' 13. नह् 'to bind'
3.2.183	हलसूकरयोः पुवः	The affix ष्ट्रन् is used after the verb पू 'to purify' with the sense of instrument when denoting a member of the body of a plough or of a hog.
3.2.184	अर्तिलूधूसूखनसहचर इत्रः	The affix इत्र comes after the verbs 1. ऋ 'to go' 2. लू 'to cut' 3. धू 'to shake' 4. सू 'to bring forth' 5. खन् 'to dig' 6. सह् 'to bear' 7. चर् 'to go' , with the sense of instrument.
3.2.185	पुवः संज्ञायाम्	The affix इत्र comes after the verb पू 'to purify' with the sense of the agent so expressed being the instrument

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		when the sense of the complete word is simply appellative and not descriptive.
3.2.186	कर्तरि चर्षिदेवतयोः	The affix इत्र comes after the verb पू 'to purify' with the sense of the agent or instrument when it is respectively used in connection with a sage or a deity.
3.2.187	ञीतः क्तः	The verbal roots marked with an indicatory ञि , take the affix क्त , in denoting the present time.
3.2.188	मतिबुद्धिपूजार्थेभ्यश्च	And after the roots denoting inclination, understanding, or respect, the affix क्त is used with the force of the present
3.3.1	उणादयो बहुलम्	The affixes उण् and the rest with the force of the present and with a sense simply appellative are attached diversely.
3.3.2	भूतेऽपि दृश्यन्ते	The उणादि affixes are seen also attached with the force of the past time.
3.3.3	भविष्यति गम्यादयः	The words गामि etc. are valid forms having the sense of the future time.
3.3.4	यावत्पुरानिपातयोर्लट्	The affix लट् (Present Tense) comes after a root with the force of futurity when it has in construction with it the particles यावत् and पुरा।
3.3.5	विभाषा कदाकर्ह्योः	The affix लट् (Present Tense) is optionally used after a root with the force of the futurity when it has in construction with it the adverbs कदा and कर्हि।
3.3.6	किंवृत्ते लिप्सायाम्	When the word किम् or its derivatives are in construction with a verb, the affix लट् (Present Tense) is used optionally after a root, in denoting future time, provided that the sentences expresses a desire of gaining on the part of the speaker.
3.3.7	लिप्स्यमानसिद्धौ च	And when the success, that would accrue to another by fulfilling the desire of the speaker, is indicated in a sentence, the present tense may optionally be used with the force of the futurity.
3.3.8	लोडर्थलक्षणे च	The affix लट् (Present Tense) is optionally used with the force of futurity after that root, which is in a conditional sentence, is the condition precedent for the action indicated by another verb having the sense of the imperative mood.
3.3.9	लिङ् चोर्ध्वमौहूर्तिके	The लट् (Present Tense) or the लिङ् (Potential) is used under similar conditions in denoting futurity, when the future time is future by a मूहूर्त (= 48 minutes).
3.3.10	तुमुन्ण्वुलौ क्रियायां क्रियार्थायाम्	The affixes तुमुन् and ण्वुल् are placed after a verbal root with the force of the future when the word in construction therewith is another verb, denoting an action performed for the sake of the (future) action.

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3.3.11	भाववचनाश्च	And the affixes that are ordained to come after a root with the force of denoting the mere action of the verb, such as धञ् etc. -- लोहितादिडाज्भ्यः क्यष् 3.1.3, have also the force of the future, when the word in construction therewith is another verb denoting an action performed for the sake of the future action.
3.3.12	अण् कर्मणि च	The affix अण् comes after a root with the force of the future when the word in construction with it is in the Accusative -2nd case and when the action is performed for the sake of another action.
3.3.13	लृट् शेषे च	The affix लृट् (2nd Future) is used after a verb in the remaining cases where futurity pure and simple is indicated and also where there is construction with it another verb denoting an action performed for the sake of the future action.
3.3.14	लृटः सद् वा	The affixes called सत् i.e. शतृ and शानच् are optionally the substitutes of लृट् (2nd Future).
3.3.15	अनद्यतने लुट्	The affix लुट् (1st Future) comes after a verbal root in the sense of what will happen but not in the course of the current day.
3.3.16	पदरुजविशस्पृशो घञ्	The affix घञ् comes after the roots 1. पद् 'to pace' 2. रुज् 'to pain 3. विश् 'to enter' 4. स्पृश् 'to touch'.
3.3.17	सृ स्थिरे	The affix घञ् comes after the verb शृ 'to move' when the agent is permanently fixed.
3.3.18	भावे	The affix घञ् comes after a root when mere action is denoted.
3.3.19	अकर्तरि च कारके संज्ञायाम्	The affix घञ् comes after a root when the sense is that of an appellative, the word being related to the verb from which its name is deduced, but not as agent.
3.3.20	परिमणाख्यायां सर्वेभ्यः	The affix घञ् comes after all roots when the word so formed is the name of a measure.
3.3.21	इङश्च	The affix घञ् comes after the root इङ् 'to study'.
3.3.22	उपसर्गे रुवः	The affix घञ् comes after the verb रू 'to roar' when it has an उपसर्ग in composition with it.
3.3.23	समि युद्रुदुवः	The affix घञ् comes after the roots 1. यु 'to join' 2. द्रु 'to run' 3. दु 'to burn' when in composition with the preposition सम्।
3.3.24	श्रिणीभुवोऽनुपसर्गे	The affix घञ् comes after the roots 1. शृ 'to go to' 2. नी 'to lead' 3. भू 'to be' when not in composition with an उपसर्ग ।
3.3.25	वौ क्षुश्रुवः	The affix घञ् comes after the roots 1. क्षु 'to sneeze' 2. श्रु 'to move and hear' when the preposition वि is in composition.
3.3.26	अवोदोर्नियः	The affix घञ् comes after the verb नी 'to lead' when the prepositions अव and उत् are in composition.

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3.3.27	प्रे द्रुस्तुस्रुवः	The affix घञ् comes after the roots 1. द्रु 'to run' 2. स्तु 'to praise' 3. श्रु 'to move and hear' when the word in composition is प्र।
3.3.28	निरभ्योः पूल्वोः	The affix घञ् comes after the roots 1. पू 'to purify' 2. लू 'to cut' when निर् and अभि are respectively in composition.
3.3.29	उन्न्योर्ग्रः	The affix घञ् comes after the root ग्रृ when the उपसर्ग-s उत् and नि are in composition.
3.3.30	कृ धान्ये	The affix घञ् comes after the verb कृ when the prepositions उत् and नि are in composition and when the sense of the verb relates to grain.
3.3.31	यज्ञे समि स्तुवः	The affix घञ् comes after the verb स्तु 'to praise' when it is preceded by the उपसर्ग सम् and the word refers to sacrificial subjects.
3.3.32	प्रे स्त्रोऽयज्ञे	The affix घञ् comes after the verb स्तृ 'to cover' when preceded by the preposition प्र ; provided that the word so formed does not refer to sacrifice.
3.3.33	प्रथने वावशब्दे	The affix घञ् comes after the verb स्तृ 'to cover' when the preposition वि is in composition with it when the sense is that of extension and when such spreading does not refer to words.
3.3.34	छन्दोनाम्नि च	The affix घञ् comes after the verb स्तृ 'to cover' with the उपसर्ग वि when the word so formed is the name of a metre.
3.3.35	उदि ग्रहः	The affix घञ् comes after the verb ग्रह् 'to seize' when the preposition उत् is in composition.
3.3.36	समि मुष्टौ	The affix घञ् comes after the verb ग्रह् 'to seize' when in composition with preposition सम् when the sense of the root refers to fist.
3.3.37	परिन्योर्नीणोर्यूताभ्रेषयोः	The affix घञ् comes after the roots 1. नी 'to lead' 2. इ 'to go' when the prepositions परि and नि respectively in composition with them and when the words so formed respectively mean 'a game' and 'propriety or arrangement or law'.
3.3.38	परावनुपात्यय इणः	The affix घञ् comes after the root इ 'to go' in composition with the word परि when the sense is that of following in regular succession.
3.3.39	व्युपयोः शेतेः पर्याये	The affix घञ् comes after the root सी 'to lie down' when the prepositions वि and उप are in composition with it and when the sense of the word so formed is that of 'regular succession'.
3.3.40	हस्तादाने चेरस्तेये	The affix घञ् comes after the root चि 'to collect' when the sense expressed is that of taking by hand provided it does not refer to stealing.
3.3.41	निवासचितिशरीरोपसमाधानेष्वादेश्च कः	The affix घञ् comes after the roots चि 'to collect' and क is the substitute of the initial च in these senses viz. - 1. 'a dwelling' 2. 'a fire on the funeral pile' 3. 'the body' 4. 'collection'.

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3.3.42	संघे चानौत्तराधर्ये	The affix घञ् comes after the roots चि 'to collect' and क is the substitute of the initial च in the sense of 'a multitude or assembly' (of living beings possessing some common characteristics) but not merely a confused crowd of men.
3.3.43	कर्मव्यतिहारे णच् स्त्रियाम्	The affix णच् comes after a root in denoting reciprocity of action and the word so formed is in the feminine gender.
3.3.44	अभिविधौ भाव इनुण्	The affix इनुण् comes after a root in denoting condition when co-extensiveness is meant.
3.3.45	आक्रोशेऽवन्योर्ग्रहः	The affix घञ् comes after the root ग्रह् 'to seize' in composition with अव and नि when maledicition is meant.
3.3.46	प्रे लिप्सायाम्	The affix घञ् comes after the root ग्रह् 'to seize' when the word प्र is in composition and the sense denoted is the desire of acquisition.
3.3.47	परौ यज्ञे	The affix घञ् comes after the root ग्रह् 'to seize' in composition with परि when it relates to sacrificial subjects.
3.3.48	नौ वृ धान्ये	The affix घञ् comes after the verb वृ preceded by नि when the sense is that of grain.
3.3.49	उदि श्रयतियौतिपूद्रुवः	The affix घञ् comes after the verbs 1. श्रि 2. यु 'to join' 3. पू 'to purify' 4. द्रु 'to run' when the preposition उत् is in composition.
3.3.50	विभाषाऽऽङि रुप्लुवोः	The affix घञ् is optionally used after the verbs 1. रू 'to roar' 2. प्लु 'to float' when the preposition अङ् is in composition.
3.3.51	अवे ग्रहो वर्षप्रतिबन्धे	The affix घञ् is optionally used after the root ग्रह् 'to seize' when the word अव is in composition, the sense being 'witholding the rain'.
3.3.52	प्रे वणिजाम्	The affix घञ् is optionally used after the root ग्रह् 'to seize' in composition with प्र when the word so formed relates to commerce.
3.3.53	रश्मौ च	The affix घञ् is optionally used after the root ग्रह् 'to seize' in composition with प्र when the word so formed means 'a rein'.
3.3.54	वृणोतेराच्छादने	The affix घञ् is optionally used after the verb वृ 'to choose' when प्र is in composition and the word so formed means 'a sort of covering'.
3.3.55	परौ भुवोऽवज्ञाने	The affix घञ् is optionally used after the verb भू 'to be', the word परि being in construction and the sense of the word so formed being 'disregard'.
3.3.56	एरच्	The affix अच् comes after a root ending in इ or ई (when mere action is denoted or when the sense is that of an appellative, the word being related to the verb from which its name is deduced, but not as an agent).
3.3.57	ऋदोरप्	After a root ending in long ऋ , short उ or long ऊ , there is the affix अप्।

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3.3.58	ग्रहवृदृनिश्चिगमश्च	The affix अप् comes after the verbs 1. ग्रह् 'to seize' 2. वृ 'to choose' 3. दृ 4. निश्चि 5. गम् 'to go'.
3.3.59	उपसर्गेऽदः	The affix अप् comes after the verb अद् 'to eat' when an उपसर्ग is in composition.
3.3.60	नौ ण च	And The affix ण as well as अप् come after the verb अद् 'to eat' when the उपसर्ग नि is in composition.
3.3.61	व्यधजपोरनुपसर्गे	The affix अप् comes after the verbs 1. व्यध् 'to hurt or to pierce' 2. जप् 'to mutter' when no उपसर्ग is in composition with them.
3.3.62	स्वनहसोर्वा	The affix अप् comes optionally after the verbs 1. स्वन् 2. हस् when no उपसर्ग is in composition with them.
3.3.63	यमः समुपनिविषु	And The affix अप् comes optionally after the verb यम् 'to surround' when the उपसर्ग -s सम् , उप , नि and वि are in composition ; or even when it is without उपसर्ग -less.
3.3.64	नौ गदनदपठस्वनः	The affix अप् comes optionally after the verbs 1. गद् 'to speak' 2. नद् 'to sound' 3. पठ् 'to read' 4. स्वन् 'to sound' when the उपसर्ग नि is in composition with them.
3.3.65	क्वणो वीणायां च	The affix अप् comes optionally after the verb क्वन् 'to jingle' when नि is in composition with it, as well as when it is without any उपसर्ग or when 'flute' is meant.
3.3.66	नित्यं पणः परिमाणे	The affix अप् comes Invariably after the verb पण् 'to barter' when the sense is that of 'measure'.
3.3.67	मदोऽनुपसर्गे	The affix अप् comes after the verb मद् when not in composition with an उपसर्ग ।
3.3.68	प्रमदसम्मदौ हर्षे	The words प्रमद and सम्मद are irregularly formed, meaning 'joy'.
3.3.69	समुदोरजः पशुषु	The affix अप् comes after the verb अज् 'to go' when the preposition सम् and उत् are in composition and the word so formed refers to beasts.
3.3.70	अक्षेषु ग्लहः	The word ग्लह is irregularly formed when the sense of the root refers to gambling.
3.3.71	प्रजने सर्तेः	The affix अप् comes after the verb श्रि 'to flow' in the sense of impregnating (the covering of cows etc.).
3.3.72	ह्वः सम्प्रसारणं च न्यभ्युपविषु	The affix अप् comes after the verb ह्वे 'to call' when the preposition नि , अभि , उप and वि are in composition with it and its semi-vowel is changed into the corresponding vowel.
3.3.73	आङि युद्धे	The affix अप् comes after the verb ह्वे 'to call' when the word in composition is the उपसर्ग आण् and the semi-vowel of the root is changed into its corresponding vowel, when the word so formed means 'battle'.
3.3.74	निपानमाहावः	The word आहाव is irregularly formed when meaning 'a trough'.

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3.3.75	भावेऽनुपसर्गस्य	The affix अप् comes after the verb ह्वे 'to call' and there is the change of the semi-vowel to its corresponding vowel, when the root is without an उपसर्ग and mere action is denoted.
3.3.76	हनश्च वधः	The affix अप् comes after the verb हन् 'to kill' when without an उपसर्ग , in the sense of mere action and वध is the substitute of हन् 'to kill' before this affix.
3.3.77	मूर्तौ घनः	The affix अप् comes after the verb हन् 'to kill' when the word so formed means 'solidity' and घन् is the substitute.
3.3.78	अन्तर्घनो देशे	The verb हन् preceded by the word अन्तर् takes the affix अप् and घन् is the substitute of the word हन् when the word so formed means 'a country'.
3.3.79	अगारैकदेशे प्रघणः प्रघाणश्च	The words प्रघणः and प्रघाण are irregularly formed meaning 'a portion of a dwelling house'.
3.3.80	उद्धनोऽत्याधानम्	The word उद्धन is irregularly formed in the sense of 'bench'.
3.3.81	अपघनोऽङ्गम्	The word अपघन is irregularly formed meaning 'a member of the body'.
3.3.82	करणेऽयोविद्रुषु	The affix अप् comes after the verb हन् 'to kill' when the words अयस् , वि or द्रु are in composition with it, when the word so formed is related to the verb as an instrument and घन् is the substitute.
3.3.83	स्तम्बे क च	The affix क also comes after a root हन् 'to kill' when स्तम्ब 'a clump' is the word in composition and the relation of the word so formed to the verb is that of the intrument.
3.3.84	परौ घः	The affix क also comes after a root हन् 'to kill' when the उपसर्ग परि is in composition and the relation between the word so formed and the verb is that of an instrument and घ replaces हन् ।
3.3.85	उपघ्न आश्रये	The word उपघ्न is irregularly formed meaning 'an inclined place for leaning or support'.
3.3.86	संघोद्धौ गणप्रशंसयोः	The words संघ and उद्ध are irregularly formed in the sense of 'a collection' and 'a praise' respectively.
3.3.87	निघो निमितम्	The word निघ is irregularly formed in the sense of 'as high as broad'.
3.3.88	ड्वितः क्त्रिः	The affix क्त्रि comes after the verb which has an indicatory ड्वु when denoting mere action etc.
3.3.89	ट्वितोऽथुच्	After that verb that has an indicatory टु , the affix अथुच् comes with the force of denoting mere action etc.
3.3.90	यजयाचयतविच्छप्रच्छरक्षो नङ्	After the verbs 1. यज् 'to worship' 2. याच् 'to ask for' 3. यत् 'to strive' 4. विच्छ् 'to shine' 5. प्रच्छ् 'to ask' 6. रक्ष् 'to preserve', comes the affix नङ् with the force of denoting mere action etc.
3.3.91	स्वपो नन्	The affix नन् comes under similar circumstances after the verb स्वप् 'to sleep'.

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3.3.92	उपसर्गे घोः किः	The affix कि comes under similar circumstances after a घु verb -- दाधा घ्वदाप् 1.1.20 when an उपसर्ग is in composition with it.
3.3.93	कर्मण्यधिकरणे च	The affix कि comes after a घु verb -- दाधा घ्वदाप् 1.1.20 when a word in the Accusative -2nd case is in composition with it and when the relation of the word so formed to its verb, is that of 'location.
3.3.94	स्त्रियां क्तिन्	To express an action etc. by a word in the feminine gender, the affix क्तिन् is added to the root.
3.3.95	स्थागापापचां भावे	After the roots 1. स्था 'to stand' 2. गा 'to sing' 3. पा 'to drink' 4. पच् 'to cook', the affix क्तिन् is used when a word in the feminine gender denoting a 'mere action' is to be expressed.
3.3.96	मन्त्रे वृषेषपचमनविदभूवीरा उदात्तः	In the मन्त्र literature, क्तिन् acutely accented comes after the following roots, forming words in feminine gender, denoting a 'mere action' 1. वृष् 'to rain' 2. इष् 'to wish 3. पच् 'to cook' 4. मन् 'to think' 5. विद् 'to know' 6. भू 'to be' 7. वि 'to go, to consume' 8. रा 'to give'.
3.3.97	ऊतियूतिजूतिसातिहेतिकीर्तयश्च	And these words viz. 1. ऊति 'preserving sport' 2. यूति 'joining' 3. जूति 'velocity' 4. साति 'destruction' 5. हेति 'a weapon' 6. कीर्ति 'fame', are anomalous forms, acutely accented (उदात्त).
3.3.98	व्रजयजोर्भावे क्यप्	The affix क्यप् comes after a roots 1. व्रज 'to go' 2. यज् 'to worship' acutely accented (उदात्त) in forming a word in the feminine denoting action.
3.3.99	संज्ञायां समजनिषदनिपतमनविदषुञ्शीङ्भृञिणः	The affix क्यप् comes after the following verbs in forming a word in the feminine denoting an 'appellative 'and is acutely accented (उदात्त) viz. 1. समज 2. निषद 3. निपत 4. मन 5. विद 6. षुञ् 7. शीङ् 8. भृञ् 9. इण्
3.3.100	कृञः श च	And after the root कृ comes the affix श in forming a feminine as well as the affix क्यप्।
3.3.101	इच्छा	The form इच्छा 'desire' is irregular.
3.3.102	अ प्रत्ययात्	After the verbs that end in an affix, there is the affix अ, the word being feminine.
3.3.103	गुरोश्च हलः	The affix अ comes after a verb which has a prosodially heavy vowel and ends in a consonant when the word to be formed is feminine.
3.3.104	षिद्भिदादिभ्योऽङ्	The affix अण् comes after those verbs that have an indicatory षि and after भिद् when the word to be formed is feminine.
3.3.105	चिन्तिपूजिकथिकुम्बिचर्चश्च	The affix अण् as well as the affix युच् come after the following verbs, forming feminine words - 1. चिन्त् 'to think' 2. पूज् 'to worship' 3. कथ् 'to narrate' 4. कुम्ब् 'to cover' 5. चर्च् 'to learn'
3.3.106	आतश्चोपसर्गे	The affix अण् comes after those verbs which end in long आ when an उपसर्ग is in composition and when the

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		word to be formed is feminine.
3.3.107	ण्यासश्रन्थो युच्	After verbs ending in णि and after आस् 'to sit' and श्रन्थ् 'to loose', there is the affix युच् when the word to be formed is feminine.
3.3.108	रोगाख्यायां ण्वुल् बहुलम्	The affix ण्वुल् comes diversely after verbs when the word to be formed is feminine noun, being the name of 'diseases'.
3.3.109	संज्ञायाम्	The affix ण्वुल् comes after the verbal roots, when the word to be formed is an appellative.
3.3.110	विभाषाऽऽख्यानपरिप्रश्नयोरिञ् च	And the affix इञ् comes optionally after a root when a question and answer is expressed (as well as ण्वुल् and other affixes ordained by other rules).
3.3.111	पर्यायार्हर्णोत्पत्तिषु ण्वुच्	The affix ण्वुच् comes optionally after a root in the sense of succession, merit, debt or production.
3.3.112	आक्रोशे नञ्यनिः	The affix अनि comes after a verb when the particle नञ् is in composition with it and the sense implied is that of 'cursing'.
3.3.113	कृत्यल्युटो बहुलम्	The affixes called कृत्य -- कृत्याः प्राङ् ण्वुलः 3.1.95, and the affix ल्युट् , are diversely applicable and have other senses than those taught before.
3.3.114	नपुंसके भावे क्तः	The affix क्त is added to the root when action is expressed, the word being in the neuter gender.
3.3.115	ल्युट् च	The affix ल्युट् is added to the root when the name of an action is expressed, in the neuter gender.
3.3.116	कर्मणि च येन संस्पर्शात् कर्तुः शरीरसुखम्	The affix ल्युट् is added to a root when the name of an action is expressed, in the neuter gender provided that the verb has in construction with it, such a word in the Accusative -2nd case, as indicates the thing, from the contact with which, there arises a pleaasant sensation corporally to the agent.
3.3.117	करणाधिकरणयोश्च	The affix ल्युट् is added to a root when the relation of the word so formed to the verb is that of an instrument or location.
3.3.118	पुंसि संज्ञायां घः प्रायेण	The affix घ generally comes in the sense of an instrument or location after a root, when the word to be formed is a name and is in the masculine gender.
3.3.119	गोचरसंचरवहव्रजव्यजापणनिगमाश्च	And the words 1. गोचर 2. संचर 3. वह 4. व्रज 5. व्यज 6. आपण 7. निगम are anomalous.
3.3.120	अवे तॄस्त्रोर्घञ्	The affix घञ् comes after the roots 1. तॄ 'to cross' 2. स्तॄ 'to spread, to cover', when the उपसर्ग अव is in composition with them and when the word so formed is an appellative related to the verb either as an instrument or as a location.
3.3.121	हलश्च	And after a verb ending in a consonant, comes the affix घञ् (when the word to be formed is masculine and related to the verb as an instrument or a location and thereby the palatal is changed into guttural).

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3.3.122	अध्यायन्यायोद्यावसंहाराधारावयाश्च	And the words 1. अध्याय 2. न्याय 3. उद्याव 4. संहार 5. आधारा 6. आवयाः are anomalous.
3.3.123	उदङ्कोऽनुदके	The word उदङ्क is anomalous when the sense of the root refers to subjects other than 'water'.
3.3.124	जालमानायः	The word आनाय is irregularly formed when the meaning is 'a net'.
3.3.125	खनो घ च	The affix घ as well as घञ् come after the verb खन् 'to dig' when the word to be formed is an appellative related to the verb as an instrument or location.
3.3.126	ईषद्दुःसुषु कृच्छ्राकृच्छ्रार्थेषु खल्	In the sense of 'hard and difficult' or 'light and easy' the affix खल् is added to a verb when ईषद् and दुर् and सु are combined with it as उपपद-s.
3.3.127	कर्तृकर्मणोश्च भूकृञोः	The affix खल् comes after the verbs भू 'to be' and कृ when the उपपद-s in composition with them are 'agent' and 'object' respectively, preceded by the words ईषद् etc. in combination with them, meaning 'hard or light'.
3.3.128	आतो युच्	The affix युच् comes after the roots ending in long आ (when ईषद् and दुर् and सु are combined as उपपद-sūtras, in the sense of easily or with difficulty).
3.3.129	छन्दसि गत्यर्थेभ्यः	The affix युच् comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the roots having the sense of 'to go' when the word ईषद् etc. meaning 'lightly' or 'with difficulty' are in composition with such verbs.
3.3.130	अन्येभ्योऽपि दृश्यते	The affix युच् is seen to come number the छन्दस् (Vedas) after other verbs also, than those meaning 'to go'
3.3.131	वर्तमानसामीप्ये वर्तमानवद्वा	The affixes which are used when the sense is that of present time, may, optionally in like manner, be used when the sense is that of past or future time not remote from the present.
3.3.132	आशंसायां भूतवच्च	The affixes which are used when the sense is that of past time or of the present time, may, optionally, in like manner, be used after a root in denoting future time when hope is expressed.
3.3.133	क्षिप्रवचने लृट्	When the word क्षिप्र 'quickly' or its synonym is in construction with the verb, the future affix लृट् (2nd Future) is used after the root when 'hope' is expressed in a conditional form.
3.3.134	आशंसावचने लिङ्	The affix of the Potential is used in denoting Futurity after a root, when the उपपद in composition with it is a word expressing 'hope'.
3.3.135	नानद्यतनवत् क्रियाप्रबन्धसामीप्ययोः	When constant continuance of action or a near Past or Future is meant, the Past and Future are not denoted as taught in अनद्यतने लङ् 3.2.111 and अनद्यतने लुट् 3.3.15, through the Imperfect and the II Future, but through the Aorist and the First Future.
3.3.136	भविष्यति मर्यादावचनेऽवरस्मिन्	The Futurity is not expressed, as taught in अनद्यतने लुट् 3.3.15 throught the II Future, but through the I Future, when a statement is made of a limit on this (अवर) side of another place.

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3.3.137	कालविभागे चानहोरात्राणाम्	The II Future is used instead of the I Future in denoting Future time not belonging to the current day when the word अवर is used together with a word expressing division of time, but not when it is a word giving the sense of 'day' or 'night'.
3.3.138	परस्मिन् विभाषा	Optionally so, when a declaration is made with regard to that side of a limit of time.
3.3.139	लिङ्निमित्ते लृङ् क्रियाऽतिपत्तौ	Where there is a reason for affixing लिङ् (Benedictive) the affix लृङ् (Conditional Future) is used in the Future tense when the non-completion of the action is to be understood.
3.3.140	भूते च	And (where there is a reason for affixing लिङ् (Benedictive) , the affix लृङ् (Conditional Future) is to be used, when the non-completion of the action is to be understood) if the sense is that of past time.
3.3.141	वोताप्योः	From this point up to sūtra उताप्योः समर्थयोर्लिङ् 3.3.152 (the whole of the following sentence is to be taken as exerting a governing the influence on the sūtras that follow; where there is a reason for affix लिङ् (Benedictive) , the लृङ् (Conditional Future) may be) optionally (used in denoting the past time, when the non-completion of the action is to be understood).
3.3.142	गर्हायां लडपिजात्वोः	The affix लट् (Present Tense) is used after a root when it has in composition with it the wordsअपि or जातु , the sense implied by the sentence being that of 'censure'.
3.3.143	विभाषा कथमि लिङ् च	The affix लिङ् (Benedictive) as well as लट् (Present Tense) is optionally used after a root when the word कथम् is in construction with it and censure is implied.
3.3.144	किंवृत्ते लिङ्लृटौ	The affixes लिङ् (Benedictive) and लृट् (I Future) come after a verb when the interrogative words like किम् etc. aer in composition with it and censure is implied.
3.3.145	अनवक्लृप्त्यमर्षयोरकिंवृत्ते अपि	When it is to be expressed that somebody hold that something is not likely to take place or is not to be tolerated, the Potential and the I Future are used, even without the Interrogative Pronoun.
3.3.146	किंकिलास्त्यर्थेषु लृट्	The affix लृट् (I Future) is used after a root when the words किंकिल or those having the sense of अस्ति 'he is' are in construction with it (when the action is not likely to occur, or is not to be tolerated).
3.3.147	जातुयदोर्लिङ्	The affix लिङ् (Benedictive) comes after a root, the words जातु and यत् being in construction with it, when the sense is that the action is not believed to be likely or is not to be tolerated.
3.3.148	यच्चयत्रयोः	The affix लिङ् (Benedictive) comes after a root in all tenses when the words यच्च and यत्र are in composition with it, provided that censure is implied.
3.3.149	गर्हायां च	The affix लिङ् (Benedictive) comes in all tenses when the words यच्च and यत्र are in composition with it, provided that censure is implied.
3.3.150	चित्रीकरणे च	The affix लिङ् (Benedictive) comes in all tenses when used with the words यच्च and यत्र and the sense

		implied is that of 'wonder'.
3.3.151	शेषे लृडयदौ	In all the cases when 'wonder' is implied by word other than यच्च and यत्र , the affix लृट् (I Future) is used after a root, except when the word यदि is used.
3.3.152	उताप्योः समर्थयोर्लिङ्	The affix लिङ् (Benedictive) comes after a verb in all tenses when the words उत and अपि , both having the same meaning, are in composition.
3.3.153	कामप्रवेदनेऽकच्चिति	The affix लिङ् (Benedictive) comes after a root, in expressing or making known of a wish, except when the word कच्चित् is in composition with it.
3.3.154	सम्भवानेऽलमिति चेत् सिद्धाप्रयोगे	The affix लिङ् (Benedictive) is used after a root, when the expectation (of a person or thing being able or competent to do or suffer the action denoted by the verb is implied (or expressed by any other word used along with them) than 'alarm'.
3.3.155	विभाषा धातौ सम्भावनवचनेऽयदि	The affix लिङ् (Benedictive) is optionally used after a verb when it has another verb which expresses 'expectation' in construction with it, but not so when the word यत् is used.
3.3.156	हेतुहेतुमतोर्लिङ्	The affix लिङ् (Benedictive) is optionally used after those verbs which express the condition and its consequence.
3.3.157	इच्छार्थेषु लिङ्लोटौ	The affixes लिङ् (Benedictive) and लोट् (Imperative) are used after a root when another verb having the same sense of 'wishing' is in construction with it.
3.3.158	समानकर्तृकेषु तुमुन्	The affix तुमुन् comes after a verb when another verb meaning 'to wish' is in construction, provided that the agent of both the verbs is the same.
3.3.159	लिङ् च	The affix लिङ् (Benedictive) is used after a verb when the verbs meaning 'to wish' are in construction with it and the agent of both the verbs is the same.
3.3.160	इच्छार्थेभ्यो विभाषा वर्तमाने	After roots meaning 'to wish' the लिङ् (Benedictive) is optionally used denoting the present time.
3.3.161	विधिनिमन्त्रणामन्त्रण अधीष्टसम्प्रश्नप्रार्थनेषु लिङ्	The affix लिङ् (Benedictive) comes after a verb when the agent either 1. commands 2. invites 3. permits 4. politely expresses a wish 6. asks questions or 7. prays.
3.3.162	लोट् च	The affix लोट् (Imperative) is used after a root in the sense of commanding etc.
3.3.163	प्रैषातिसर्गप्राप्तकालेषु कृत्याश्च	The affixes called कृत्य and the affix लोट् (Imperative) come also after verbs, in the sense of direction, granting permission and proper (particular) time.

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3.3.164	लिङ् चोर्ध्वमौहूर्तिके	The affix लिङ् (Benedictive) (as well as कृत्य and लोट् (Imperative)) is used (under similar circumstances in the sense of 1. direction 2. permission etc.) when the time is future by a मुहूर्त (48 minutes or an Indian hour); (or the Potential may be used as well when it signifies 'at this very moment').
3.3.165	स्मे लोट्	The affix लोट् (Imperative) comes after a verb when the word स्म is in composition (when the sense is that of 'direction', permission etc.) and referring to time by a मुहूर्त (48 minutes or an Indian hour).
3.3.166	अधीष्टे च	And when 'wish' is meant (the लोट् (Imperative) may be used when the word स्म is in composition with the verb.
3.3.167	कालसमयवेलासु तुमुन्	The affix तुमुन् comes after a root wehnt he words 1. काल 2. समय 3. वेला (all meaning time) are in composition.
3.3.168	लिङ् यदि	The affix लिङ् (Benedictive) comes after a root when the word यद् is in composition and the words 1. काल 2. समय 3. वेला occur in construction.
3.3.169	अर्हे कृत्यतृचश्च	The affixes कृत्य and the affix तृच are added to a root when fitness as regards the agent is implied (as well as in the affix लिङ् (Benedictive)).
3.3.170	आवश्यकाधमर्ण्ययोर्णिनिः	The affix णिनि is added to the root in denoting agent, showing that there is some 'necessity' or 'indebtedness' or 'obligation' on the part of the agent in connection with the action denoted by the verb.
3.3.171	कृत्याश्च	The affixes called कृत्य also come after a root when the sense to be indicated is that of 'necessity' or 'obligation'.
3.3.172	शकि लिङ् च	And the affix लिङ् (Benedictive) as well as the कृत्य affixes come after a verb when the sense is that of 'capability'.
3.3.173	आशिषि लिङ्लोटौ	The affixes लिङ् (Benedictive) and लोट् (Imperative) come after a verb by which 'benediction' is intended.
3.3.174	क्तिच्क्तौ च संज्ञायाम्	The affixes क्तिच् and क्त are used after a root when benediction is intende, provided that the whole word so formed is an appellative.
3.3.175	माङि लुङ्	The affixes लुङ् (Aorist) comes after a verb when the word माण् is used in connection with it.
3.3.176	स्मोत्तरे लङ् च	When the word मान is followed by स्म the affix लङ् (Imperfect Tense) as well as लुङ् (Aorist) may be used after a verbal root.
3.4.1	धातुसम्बन्धे प्रत्ययाः	When there is a syntactical relation between the senses of the verbs, the affixes are valid, even in denoting time other than that for which they have been specifically enjoined.

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3.4.2	क्रियासमभिहारे लोट्, लोटो हिस्वौ, वा च तध्वमोः	When the (frequency of) repetition of an action is indicated, the affix लोट् (Imperative) is added to the root and the verb is repeated. And the affixes हि and स्व or the affixes त and ध्वम् are the substitutes of लोट् (Imperative).
3.4.3	समुच्चयेऽन्यतरस्याम्	The affix लोट् (Imperative) is similarly added to the root optionally when several themes follow one after another.
3.4.4	यथाविध्यनुप्रयोगः पूर्वस्मिन्	In the first case -- क्रियासमभिहारे लोट्, लोटो हिस्वौ, वा च तध्वमोः 3.4.2 the same verb must be used in the subsequent clause, as the verb which was put in the लोट् (Imperative Mood) .
3.4.5	समुच्चये सामान्यवचनस्य	In the second case -- समुच्चयेऽन्यतरस्याम् 3.4.3, where many actions are spoken of together, the verb that is made to follow, should be such as has the sense common to all those verbs.
3.4.6	छन्दसि लुङ्लङ्लिटः	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), the लुङ् (Aorist), लङ् (Imperfect Tense) and लिट् (Perfect Tense) are optionally used in all tenses, in relation to verbs.
3.4.7	लिङर्थे लेट्	The affix लेट् (Vedic Subjunctive) is optionally used the छन्दस् (Vedas) wherever the लिङ् (Benedictive) can be used.
3.4.8	उपसंवादाशङ्कयोश्च	Where a contingent promise (a reciprocal agreement) or apprehension is implied, the affix लेट् (Vedic Subjunctive) is used after a root in the छन्दस् (Vedas) Literature.
3.4.9	तुमर्थे सेसेनसेसेन्क्सेकसेनध्यैध्यैन्कध्यैकध्यैन्-शध्यैशध्यैन्तवैतवेङ्तवेनः	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the following affixes come after the roots with the force of the affix तुमुन् , viz. 1. से 2. सेन् 3. असे 4. असेन् 5. क्से 6. क्सेन् 7. अध्यै 8. अध्यैन् 9. कध्यै 10. कध्यैन् 11. शाध्यै 12. शाध्यैन् 13. तवै 14. तवै 15. तवैन् ।
3.4.10	प्रयै रोहिष्यै अव्यथिष्यै	The words 1. प्रयै 2. रोहिष्यै 3. अव्यथिष्यै are irregularly formed Vedic Infinitives.
3.4.11	दृशे विख्ये च	The words 1. दृशे 2. विख्ये are anomalous Vedic Infinitives.
3.4.12	शकि णमुल्कमुलौ	The affixes णमुल् and कमुल् are added to roots in the छन्दस् (Vedas) to form Infinitives, when they are governed by the verb शक् 'to be able'.
3.4.13	ईश्वरे तोसुन्कसुनौ	The affixes तोसुन् and कसुन् are added to roots in the छन्दस् (Vedas) to form Infinitives, when the word ईश्वर is in composition.
3.4.14	कृत्यार्थे तवैकेन्केन्यत्वनः	The affixes 1. तवै 2. केन् 3. केन्य 4. त्वन् are added to roots in the छन्दस् (Vedas), in the sense of कृत्य-affixes.
3.4.15	अवचक्षे च	The word of अवचक्षे is an anomalous passive participle in the छन्दस् (Vedas).

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3.4.16	भावलक्षणे स्थेण्कृञ्वदिचरिहुतमिजनिभ्यस्तोसुन्	The affix तोसुन् comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the following verbs, when mere name of the action is indicated viz. 1. स्था 'to stand' 2. इण् 'to go' 3. कृञ् 'to make' 4. वद् 'to speak' 5. चर् 'to go, to walk' 6. हु 'to sacrifice' 7. तम् 'to grow tired' 8. जन् 'to produce' ।
3.4.17	सृपितृदोः कसुन्	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), the affix कसुन् comes after the verbs 1. सृप् 'to creep' 2. तृद् 'to injure' , in the sense of Infinitives indicating name of action.
3.4.18	अलङ्खल्वोः प्रतिषेधयोः प्राचां क्त्वा	According to the opinion of the Eastern Grammarians, the affix क्त्वा comes after the verb, when there are in combination with it, the words अलम् and खलु expressing the sense of prohibition.
3.4.19	उदीचां माङो व्यतीहारे	According to the opinion of the Eastern Grammarians, the affix क्त्वा is added to the root मेन् 'to exchange' when the sense is that of interchange, (though the action denoted by the former word is not prior to the action denoted by the latter word).
3.4.20	परावरयोगे च	The affix क्त्वा is added to a root, to denote what is situated on the side - पर or on this side of something - अवर।
3.4.21	समानकर्तृकयोः पूर्वकाले	When two actions have the same agent, the affix क्त्वा comes after that verb which takes place in time anterior to that of the other (i.e. Absolutive in त्व refers to that action which precedes in time).
3.4.22	आभीक्ष्ण्ये णमुल् च	The affixes णमुल् and क्त्वा come after a root when reiteration is to be expressed.
3.4.23	न यद्यनाकाङ्क्षे	The affixes णमुल् and क्त्वा are not added to a root when the word यद् is used in a simple sentence which does not depend upon another to complete the sense.
3.4.24	विभाषाऽग्रेप्रथमपूर्वेषु	The affixes णमुल् and क्त्वा come optionally after that verb which denotes the prior action, when both verbs have the same agent, provided that the following words are in composition - 1. अग्रे 2. प्रथम 3. पूर्व।
3.4.25	कर्मण्याक्रोशे कृञः खमुञ्	The affix खमुञ् is added to the verb कृ 'to make', when a word in the Accusative -2nd case is in construction with it, if the sense intended implies 'abuse'.
3.4.26	स्वादुमि णमुल्	(When the actions signified by the verbs कृ 'to make' and another have the same agent), the affix णमुल् is added to the verb कृ 'to make' which is concerned about a time anterior to that of the other), provided that a word signifying 'sweet' is in composition.
3.4.27	अन्यथैवंकथमित्थंसु सिद्धाप्रयोगश्चेत्	When the words 1. अन्यथा 'otherwise' 2. एवम् 'so' 3. कथम् 'how' 4. इत्थम् 'thus' are compounded with the verb, the णमुल् comes after कृ 'to make', if it be such that its omission would be unobjectionable.

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3.4.28	यथातथयोरसूयाप्रतिवचने	The affix णमुल् is added to the root कृ 'to make', the words 1. यथा 2. तथा being compounded with it when an angry reply is made (if the omission of कृञ् is unobjectionable).
3.4.29	कर्मणि दृशिविदोः साकल्ये	When the object is compounded with it, the verb दृश् 'to see' or विद् 'to know' takes the affix णमुल् to denote the total number of such objects.
3.4.30	यावति विन्दजीवोः	The affix णमुल् comes after the verb विद् 'to know' and जीव् 'to live' when the word यावत् is combined with them.
3.4.31	चर्मोदरयोः पूरेः	The affix णमुल् comes after the verb पुर् 'to fill' when the word चर्मन् and उदर् are compounded with it.
3.4.32	वर्षप्रमाण ऊलोपश्चास्यान्यतरास्यम्	The affix णमुल् comes after the verb पुर् 'to fill' when the word so formed expresses a measure of rainfall and optionally the long ऊ of this पुर् is elided.
3.4.33	चेले क्नोपेः	The affix णमुल् comes after the causative of the root क्नूय् 'to wet', when there is compounded with a noun denoting 'clothing', in the Accusative -2nd case, as an उपपद , if the whole word so formed expresses a measure of the rainfall.
3.4.34	निमूलसमूलयोः कषः	The affix णमुल् comes after the verb कष् 'to rub' when the words निमूल and समूल are compounded with it in the Accusative -2nd case.
3.4.35	शुष्कचूर्णरूक्षेषु पिषः	The affix णमुल् comes after the verb पिष् 'to grind', when the words 1. शुष्क 'dry' 2. चूर्ण 'powder' 3. रूक्षे 'dry', in the Accusative -2nd case are compounded with it.
3.4.36	समूलाकृतजीवेषु हन्कृञ्ग्रहः	The affix णमुल् comes after the verbs 1. हन् 'to kill' 2. कृ 'to make' 3. ग्रह् 'to seize', when the words 1. समूल 2. आकृत 3. जीव in the Accusative -2nd case are respectively compounded with them.
3.4.37	करणे हनः	The affix णमुल् comes after the verb हन् 'to kill' when a word in the Instrumental -3rd case is in composition with it.
3.4.38	स्नेहने पिषः	The affix णमुल् comes after the verb पिष् 'to grind' when a word in the Instrumental -3rd case denoting 'liquid' is in composition.
3.4.39	हस्ते वर्तिग्रहोः	The affix णमुल् comes after the verbs वर्ति (the causative of वृत्) and ग्रह् 'to seize' when a word denoting 'hand' in the Instrumental -3rd case, is in composition.
3.4.40	स्वे पुषः	The affix णमुल् comes after the verb पुष् 'to feed' when a word in the Instrumental -3rd case having the sense of स्व is in composition.
3.4.41	अधिकरणे बन्धः	The affix णमुल् comes after the बन्ध् 'to bind' when a word expressing location is in construction with it.

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3.4.42	संज्ञायाम्	The affix णमुल् comes after the बन्ध् 'to bind' when a word so formed denotes an appellative.
3.4.43	कर्त्रोर्जीवपुरुषयोर्नशिवहोः	The affix णमुल् comes after the roots नश् 'to destroy' and वह् 'to carry' when the words जीव 'life' and पुरुष 'person' expressing the agent of these verbs, are respectively in construction with them.
3.4.44	ऊर्ध्वे शुषिपूरोः	The affix णमुल् comes after the roots शुष् 'to dry' and पूर् 'to fill' when the word ऊर्ध्व denoting an agent is in composition with them.
3.4.45	उपमाने कर्मणि च	The affix णमुल् comes after a root when an object or an agent denoting similitude is in composition with it.
3.4.46	कषादिषु यथाविध्यनुप्रयोगः	The same verb should be used after the gerunds formed from the verbs कष् 'to rub' etc. as the verb from which the gerund is derived.
3.4.47	उपदंशस्तृतीयायाम्	The affix णमुल् comes after a root दंश् 'to bite' preceded by the preposition उप when a word ending with the Instrumental -3rd case is in composition with it..
3.4.48	हिंसार्थानां च समानकर्मकाणाम्	The affix णमुल् comes after the roots having the sense of हिंस 'to injure, to strike' when the object of this gerund is the same as the object of the main verb and when the noun with which it is compounded ends with the Instrumental -3rd case-affix.
3.4.49	ससम्यां चोपपीडरुधकर्षः	The affix णमुल् comes after the roots 1. पीड् 'to press' 2. रुद्ध् 'to obstruct' 3. कृष् 'to draw' when they are preceded by the preposition उप and when they are compounded with nouns ending with the Locative -7th case-affix.
3.4.50	समासत्तौ	(The affix णमुल् comes after a root when a word in the Locative -7th case or Instrumental -3rd case is in composition with it) and when immediate contiguity is intended i.e. 'to fall together by the ears'.
3.4.51	प्रमाणे च	The affix णमुल् comes after a root when a noun in the Instrumental -3rd case or Locative -7th case is in composition with it and when measure of length is intended.
3.4.52	अपादाने परीप्सायाम्	The affix णमुल् is added to the root when a noun in the Ablative -5th case is in composition and when 'haste' is intended.
3.4.53	द्वितीयायां च	The affix णमुल् is added to the root when a word in the Accusative -2nd case is in composition and when 'haste' is intended.
3.4.54	स्वाङ्गेऽध्रुवे	The affix णमुल् comes after a verb when a word in the Accusative -2nd case is in composition, signifying the limbs of one's own body, when the limb is such that its loss will not destroy life.
3.4.55	परिक्लिश्यमाने च	The affix णमुल् comes after a root when a word in the Accusative -2nd case denoting a limb of one's own body, which is completely afflicted by the action, is in composition.

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3.4.56	विशिपतिपदिस्कन्दां व्याप्यमानासेव्यमानयोः	The affix णमुल् comes after the verbs 1. विश् 'to enter' 2. पत् 'to fall' 3. पद् 'to pace, to go' 4. स्कन्द् 'to leap', when a word in Accusative -2nd case is in composition and when the sense denoted is that of complete pervasion and total abosrption.
3.4.57	अस्यतितृषोः क्रियाऽन्तरे कालेषु	The affix णमुल् comes after the verbs 1. अस् 'to throw' 2. तृष् 'to be thirsty' when it is intended to express an intermission of the action denoted by the root, provided that a word in the Accusative -2nd case denoting time is in composition.
3.4.58	नाम्न्यादिशिग्रहोः	The affix णमुल् comes after the verbs 1. आदिश् 2. ग्रह् 'to seize' when the word नामन् 'name' in the Accusative -2nd case is in composition.
3.4.59	अव्ययेऽयथाभिप्रेताख्याने कृञः क्त्वाणमुलौ	The affixes क्त्वा and णमुल् come after the root कृ 'to make' when an indeclinable word in composition with it and the meaning is the communication of anything in a disagreeable or undesired way.
3.4.60	तिर्यच्यपवर्गे	The affixes क्त्वा and णमुल् come after the root कृ 'to make' when the word त्रियक् is in composition in the sense of 'carrying to the end'.
3.4.61	स्वाङ्गे तस्प्रत्यये कृभ्वोः	The affixes क्त्वा and णमुल् are added to the roots कृ 'to make' and भू 'to be', in composition with a word denoting a member of one's own body when the affix तस् is joined thereto.
3.4.62	नाधाऽर्थप्रत्यये च्व्यर्थे	The affixes क्त्वा and णमुल् are added to the roots कृ 'to make' and भू 'to be', when a word ending in the affix ना -- विनञ्भ्यां नानाञौ नसह 5.2.27, or in an affix having the force of धा -- संख्याया विधाऽर्थे धा 5.3.42, or having the sense of the affix च्वि 'to make or to become something with it had not been before' -- अभूततद्भावे कृभ्वस्तियोगे सम्पद्यकर्तरि च्विः 5.4.50, is in composition.
3.4.63	तूष्णीमि भुवः	The affixes क्त्वा and णमुल् are added to the roots भू 'to be', when the word तूष्णीम् 'silently' is in composition.
3.4.64	अन्वच्यानुलोम्ये	The affixes क्त्वा and णमुल् come after the root भू 'to be' when the word अन्वक् in the sense of being favourably disposed, is in composition.
3.4.65	शकधृषज्ञाग्लाघटरभलभक्रमसहार्हास्त्यर्थेषु तुमुन्	The affix तुमुन् is added to every verb when another verb having the sense of 1. शक् 'to be able' 2. धृष् 'to make bold' 3. ज्ञा 'to know' 4. ग्लै 'to be weary' 5. घट् 'to strive' 6. रभ् 'to begin' 7. लभ् 'to get' 8. क्रम् 'to set about' 9. सह् 'to bear' 10. अर्ह् 'to be pleased or to condescend' 11. अस् 'to be'.
3.4.66	पर्याप्तिवचनेष्वलमर्थेषु	The affix तुमुन् comes after a verb haivng in composition with it अलम् and its synonyms when these words express to be capable of something.
3.4.67	कर्तरि कृत्	The affixes calle कृत् are used in the sense of an agent.

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3.4.68	भव्यगेयप्रवचनीयोपस्थानीयजन्याप्लाव्यापात्या वा	The words 1. भव्य 2. गेय 3. प्रवचनीय 3. उपस्थानीय 4. जन्य 5. आप्लाव्य 6. आपात्य may be optionally be used to denote the agent.
3.4.69	लः कर्मणि च भावे चाकर्मकेभ्यः	The tense affixes called ल are used in denoting the object and the agent and after intransitive verbs, they denote the action as well as the agent.
3.4.70	तयोरेव कृत्यक्तखलर्थाः	The affixes called कृत्य and the affix called क्त and those that have the sense of खल् have only these last two senses, viz. an action and an object (भाव and कर्म).
3.4.71	अदिकर्मणि क्तः कर्तरि च	The affix क्त also denotes the agent when it expresses a beginning of an action.
3.4.72	गत्यर्थाकर्मकश्लिषशीङ्स्थाऽऽसवसजनरुहजीर्यतिभ्यश्च	The affix क्त is used in denoting the agent as well as the act and the object after verbs implying motion after intransitive roots and after the verbs 1. श्लिष् 'to embrace' 2. शि 'to lie down' 3. स्था 'to stand' 4. आस् 'to sit' 5. वस् 'to dwell' 6. जन् 'to produce' 7. रुह् 'to mount' 8. जृ 'to grow old'.
3.4.73	दाशगोघ्नौ सम्प्रदाने	The word दाश and गोघ्न are irregularly formed and the affix in these denotes the idea of the Dative or Receipient.
3.4.74	भीमादयोऽपादाने	The words भीम etc. are irregularly formed and denote ablation.
3.4.75	ताभ्यामन्यत्रोणादयः	The words formed by उणादि affixes denote other ideas other than these two - 1. Reciepient 2. Ablation.
3.4.76	क्तोऽधिकरणे च ध्रौव्यगतिप्रत्यवसानार्थेभ्यः	The affix क्त which is ordained after roots denoting fixedness (to cling to a place), motion and taking gives the sense of location as well.
3.4.77	लस्य	In the place of ल will be substituted the affixes we shall announce hereafter.
3.4.78	तिप्तस्झिसिप्थस्थमिब्वस्मस्-तातांझथासाथांध्वमिड्वहिमहिङ्	The following are the substitutes of ल - तिप् - तस् - झि - सिप् - थस् - थ - मिप् - वस् - मस् - त - आताम् - झ - थास् - आथाम् - ध्वम् - इट् - वहि - महिङ् ।
3.4.79	टित आत्मनेपदानां टेरे	The substitute ए replaces he last vowel, with the consonant that follows it, of the आत्मनेपद substitutes of that ल which has an indicatory ट्।
3.4.80	थासस्से	The word से is the substitute of थास् in those tenses that have an indicatory ट्।
3.4.81	लिटस्तझयोरेशिरेच्	The words एश् and इरेच् are the substitutes of ट and झ respectively in the लिट् (Perfect Tense).

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3.4.82	परस्मैपदानां णलतुसुस्थलथुसणल्वमाः	In the room of the परस्मैपद affixes, the following are substituted in the लिट् (Perfect Tense). Singular - णल् (अ), थल् (थ), णल् (अ). Dual - अतुस् (अतुः), अथुस् (अथुः), व (व). Plural - उस् (उः) , अ (अ), म (म).
3.4.83	विदो लटो वा	The above nine affixes of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) are optionally added in the लट् (Present Tense) also after the verb विद् 'to know'.
3.4.84	ब्रुवः पञ्चानामादित आहो ब्रुवः	Instead of the first 5 tense-affixes in the लट् (Present Tense) coming after the verb ब्रु 'to speak' there may optionally be the affixes of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) ; आह being at the same time the substitute in the room of ब्रु 'to speak'.
3.4.85	लोटो लङ्वत्	The personal endings of the लोट् (Imperative Mood) are as those of the लङ् (Imperfect Tense).
3.4.86	एरुः	In the लोट् (Imperative Mood) उ is the substitute of इ।
3.4.87	सेर्ह्यपिच्च	In the लोट् (Imperative Mood) , हि is substituted for सि and this has not the indicatory प् of सिप् , i.e. it is acutely accented.
3.4.88	वा छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the substitute of हि is optionally treated as not having an indicatory प्।
3.4.89	मेर्निः	In the लोट् (Imperative Mood) नि is substituted for the affix मि।
3.4.90	आमेतः	In the लोट् (Imperative Mood) आम् is substituted for what would have substituted otherwise ए by टित आत्मनेपदानां टेरे 3.4.79.
3.4.91	सवाभ्यां वामौ	For such an ए coming after स् , is substituted व् and for that coming after व् , is substituted अम् , in the (Imperative Mood).
3.4.92	आडुत्तमस्य पिच्च	In the लोट् (Imperative Mood) आट् is the augment of the affixes the first person and the termination is as if it had an indicatory प्।
3.4.93	एत ऐ	The ऐ is substituted for ए forming part of the affixes of the first person of the लोट् (Imperative Mood).
3.4.94	लेटोऽडाटौ	The augments अट् and आट् are added to the तिङ् (Personal Endings) of the लेट् (Vedic Subjunctive).
3.4.95	आत ऐ	In the लेट् (Vedic Subjunctive) ऐ is the substitute of आ in the first and second person dual of the आत्मनेपद ।
3.4.96	वैतोऽन्यत्र	In the लेट् (Vedic Subjunctive) ऐ is optionally the substitute of ए in other places then those mentioned in the last sūtra.
3.4.97	इतश्च लोपः परस्मैपदेषु	In the परस्मैपद affixes the इ is optionally elided in the लेट् (Vedic Subjunctive).

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3.4.98	स उत्तमस्य	The स् of the first person is optionally elided in the लेट् (Vedic Subjunctive).
3.4.99	नित्यं ङितः	There is always elision of the स् of the first person of the affixes that come in the room of that ल which has an indicatory ङ्।
3.4.100	इतश्च	And there is elision of the इ of that परस्मैपद affix which is the substitute of a ल having an indicatory ङ्।
3.4.101	तस्थस्थमिपां तांतंतामः	The affixes 1. ताम् 2. तम् 3. त 4. आम् are the substitutes of the four affixes तस् , थस् , थ and मिप् respectively of any ल which has an indicatory ङ् ।
3.4.102	लिङस्सीयुट्	The तिङ् (Personal Endings) of the लिङ् (Benedictive) and the Potential take the augment स्युट् ।
3.4.103	यासुट् परस्मैपदेषूदात्तो ङिच्च	When the परस्मैपद affixes of the Potential follow, then यासुट् acutely accented, is their augment and the termination is regarded as having an indicatory ङ्।
3.4.104	किदाशिषि	The augment यासुट् comes after that लिङ् (Benedictive) also which denotes benediction and it is acutely accented and the substitutes of this लिङ् (Benedictive) are as they had an indicatory क्।
3.4.105	झस्य रन्	The affix रन् is the substitute of झ in the लिङ् (Potential and Benedictive).
3.4.106	इटोऽत्	The short अ is the substitute of इ of the आत्मनेपद first person singular in the Potential and Benedictive.
3.4.107	सुट् तिथोः	The augment सुट् is added to the following affixes त and थ when part of the affixes of the Potential and Benedictive.
3.4.108	झेर्जुस्	In the Potential and Benedictive जुस् is the substitute of झि , the ending of the first person plural परस्मैपद ।
3.4.109	सिजभ्यस्तविदिभ्यः च	(In those tenses which are marked with an indicatory ङ्) जुस् is the substitute of झि when it comes after an लुङ् (Aorist) in सिच् or the लङ् (Imperfect Tense) of a reduplicated verb or the root विद् 'to know'.
3.4.110	आतः	When सिच् is elided जुस् is the substitute of झि after a लुङ् (Aorist) stem which ends in long आ।
3.4.111	लङः शाकटायनस्यैव	In the opinion of शाकटायन only जुस् is the substitute of झि , in the लङ् (Imperfect Tense) of the roots which end in a long आ।
3.4.112	द्विषश्च	In the opinion of शाकटायन only जुस् is the substitute of झि , in the लङ् (Imperfect Tense) after the verb द्विष् 'to hate'.
3.4.113	तिङ्शित्सार्वधातुकम्	All the personal endings -- तिप्तस्झिसिप्थस्थमिब्वस्मस्तातांझथासाथांध्वमिड्वहिमहिङ् 3.4.78, and all affixes with an indicatory श् are called सार्वधातुक ।

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3.4.114	आर्द्धधातुकं शेषः	The remainder i.e. the affixes other than तिङ् (Personal Endings) and those with an indicatory श् sub-joined to a verbal root are called आर्द्धधातुक।
3.4.115	लिट् च	The तिङ् (Personal Endings) of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) are also called आर्द्धधातुक ।
3.4.116	लिङाशिषि	When the sense is that of Benediction, the substitutes of लिङ् (Benedictive) are called आर्द्धधातुक i.e. the तिङ् (Personal Endings) of the लिङ् (Benedictive) are आर्द्धधातुक ।
3.4.117	छन्दस्युभयथा	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) this distinction of सार्वधातुक and आर्द्धधातुक is not always maintained and the affixes are promiscuously used.
4.1.1	ङ्याप्प्रातिपदिकात्	(From this point forward up to the end of the Fifth Chapter, whatever we shall treat of, should be understood to come) after what ends with the feminine affixes ङी or आप् or after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem).
4.1.2	स्वौजसमौट्छस्टाभ्याम्भिस्ङेभ्याम्भ्यस्ङसिभ्याम्भ्यस्-ङसोसाम्ङ्योस्सुप्	(After what ends with the feminine teminations ङी or आप् or after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem), the following case-affixes ae used for declension) - 1st - सु (स), औ , जस् (अस्)। 2nd - अम् , औट् (औ), शस् (अस्)। 3rd - टा (आ), भ्याम् , भिस् । 4th - ङे (ए), भ्याम् , भ्यस्। 5th - ङसि (अस्), भ्याम् , भ्यस्। 6th - ङस् (अस्), ओस् , आम्। 7th - ङि (इ), ओस् , सुप् (सु)।
4.1.3	स्त्रियाम्	When the feminine nature is to be indicated the affixes which we shall treat of hereinafter must be used.
4.1.4	अजाद्यतष्टाप्	The affix टाप् is used to indicate feminine nature after the प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) अज etc. and after the stems ending in short अ।
4.1.5	ऋन्नेभ्यो ङीप्	The affix ङीप् is used in forming the feminine after प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in ऋ or न्।
4.1.6	उगितश्च	And after what has an indicatory उक् (उ , ऋ or ऌ) the affix ङीप् is used denoting a feminine.
4.1.7	वनो र च	The affix ङीप् is added, in forming the feminine to the stems that end in the syllable वन् , and र् is the substitute of the final such syllable.
4.1.8	पादोऽन्यतरस्याम्	The affix ङीप् is optionally used in the feminine after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending with the word पाद्।
4.1.9	टाबृचि	The affix ङीप् is used in the feminine after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending with the word पाद् when the word denotes a verse of the ऋग्वेद।
4.1.10	न षट्स्वस्रादिभ्यः	The feminine affixes are not used after the stems called षद् -- ष्णान्ता षट् 1.1.24 and after स्वस्र etc.

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4.1.11	मनः	The affix ङीप् is not used after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in the syllable मन्।
4.1.12	अनो बहुव्रीहेः	The affix ङीप् is not used to denote the feminine after a बहुव्रीहि समास ending in अन्।
4.1.13	डाबुभाभ्यामन्यतरस्याम्	The affix डाप् comes optionally after both - 1. प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in अन् 2. बहुव्रीहि समास ।
4.1.14	अनुपसर्जनात्	The following rules apply to a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) which is not a subordinate term in a compound.
4.1.15	टिड्ढाणञ्द्वयसज्दघ्नञ्मात्रच्तयप्ठक्ठञ्कञ्क्वरपः	The affix ङीप् is added in the feminine after the प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stems) ending in short अ , if the affix with which it ends has an indicatory ट् or if the affix be ढ or अण् or अञ् or द्वयसच् or दघ्नच् or मात्रच् or तयप् or ठक् or ठञ् or कञ् or क्वरप्।
4.1.16	यञश्च	The affix ङीप् is used in denoting the feminine after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in यञ् -- गर्गादिभ्यो यञ् 4.1.105.
4.1.17	प्राचां ष्फ तद्धितः	In the opinion of the Eastern Grammarians, the affix ष्फ is used after what ends with the affix यञ् and it is to be regarded as a तद्धित-affix.
4.1.18	सर्वत्र लोहितादिकतान्तेभ्यः	The affix ष्फ is invariably added in the feminine after the words beginning with लोहित and ending with क्त when they take the affix यञ्।
4.1.19	कौरव्यमाण्डूकाभ्यां च	The affix ष्फ is added in the feminine after the words 1. कौरव्य and 2. माण्डूक।
4.1.20	वयसि प्रथमे	The affix ङीप् is used in the feminine after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in अ and denoting early age.
4.1.21	द्विगोः	The affix ङीप् come in the feminine after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in अ , which is द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound).
4.1.22	अपरिमाणबिस्ताचितकम्बल्येभ्यो न तद्धितलुकि	The affix ङीप् is not used when a तद्धित affix is elided after a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound) ending in a word not denoting a mass or measure; or in 1. बिस्त 2. आचित or 3. कम्बल्य।
4.1.23	काण्डान्तात् क्षेत्रे	The affix ङीप् is not used after an adjectival द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound) ending with the word काण्ड where the तद्धित affix is elided when the compound means field.
4.1.24	पुरुषात् प्रमाणेऽन्यतरस्याम्	The affix ङीप् is not optionally used after a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound) where the तद्धित affix is elided when the compound ends in the word पुरुष , referring to 'measure'.
4.1.25	बहुव्रीहेरूधसो ङीष्	The affix ङीप् is used in the feminine after a बहुव्रीहि समास ending in the word ऊधस् 'an udder'.

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4.1.26	संख्याऽव्ययादेर्ङीप्	The affix ङीप् comes in the feminine after a बहुव्रीहि समास ending in the word ऊधस् 'an udder', beginning with a Numeral or indeclinable.
4.1.27	दामहायनान्ताच्च	The affix ङीप् comes in the feminine after a बहुव्रीहि समास beginning with a Numeral and ending with the words 1. दामन् 'a rope' and 2. हायन 'a year'.
4.1.28	अन उपधालोपिनोन्यतरस्याम्	The affix ङीप् comes after that बहुव्रीहि समास which ending in the syllable अन् loses its penultimate अ।
4.1.29	नित्यं संज्ञाछन्दसोः	The affix ङीप् necessarily comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) and in forming Names after that बहुव्रीहि समास which ending in the syllable अन् loses its penultimate अ।
4.1.30	केवलमामकभागधेयपापापरसमानार्यकृत-सुमङ्गलभेषजाच्च	The affix ङीप् necessarily comes denoting the feminine after the following प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stems) when used to express a Name or in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.1.31	रात्रेश्चाजसौ	The affix ङीप् comes after the word रात्रि in the छन्दस् (Vedas) and in denoting a Name except the affix जस् (1st - Nominative Case Plural) is added.
4.1.32	अन्तर्वत्पतिवतोर्नुक्	The augment नुक् is added to the words अन्तर्वत् and पतिवत् when the affix ङीप् is added to form the feminine.
4.1.33	पत्युर्नो यज्ञसंयोगे	The substitute न् replaces the final इ of पति before the feminine affix ङीप् when the word so formed means 'a wife' who takes part in the sacrifices of her husband.
4.1.34	विभाषा सपूर्वस्य	In forming the feminine with the affix ङीप् , न् is optionally the substitute of the final इ of पति when the latter is preceded by another vowel.
4.1.35	नित्यं सपत्न्यादिषु	In forming the feminine with the affix ङीप् the word पति always takes the substitute न् in the words like सपत्नि etc.
4.1.36	पूतक्रतोरै च	In forming the feminine, the letter ऐ is the substitute of the final word पूतक्तु when the affix ङीप् is added.
4.1.37	वृषाकप्यग्निकुसितकुसीदानामुदात्तः	In forming the feminine with the affix ङीप् the letter ऐ having उदात्त accent is the substitute of the finals 1. वृषाकपि 2. अग्नि 3. कुसति and 3. कुसीद ।
4.1.38	मनोरौ वा	In forming the feminine with the affix ङीप् , औ is optionally the substitute of the final मनु (as well as the उदात्त ऐ).
4.1.39	वर्णादनुदात्तात्तोपधात्तो नः	The affix ङीप् is optionally used after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) expressive of colour ending with a

		gravely accented vowel and having the letter त् as its penultimate letter and the letter न् is substituted in the room of त्।
4.1.40	अन्यतो ङीष्	The affix ङीष् is used in the feminine after every other word expressive of colour and ending with an अनुदात्त accent.
4.1.41	षिद्गौरादिभ्यश्च	The affix ङीष् is used in forming the feminine after the words ending with affixes which have an indicatory ष् and after the words गौर etc.
4.1.42	जानपदकुण्डगोणस्थलभाजनागकालनीलकुशकामुक-कबरादृत्त्यमत्रावपनाकृत्रिमाश्राणास्थौल्य-वर्णानाच्छादनायोविकारमैथुनेच्छाकेशवेशेषु	The affix ङीष् is used after the 11 words जानपद etc. in the sense of 'profession' etc. 1. जानप् 2. कुण्ड 3. गोण 4. स्थल 5. भाज 6. नाग 7. काल 8. नील 9. कुश् 10. कामुक and 11 कबर ; the affix ङीष् is employed when the sense is that of 1. 'profession or living' 2. 'a bowl' 3. 'a sack or vessel for keeping grain' 4. 'a natural spot of ground' 5. 'a cooked food or rice-gruel' 6. 'stout' 7. 'black-coloured' 8. 'blue-coloured other than cloth' 9. 'a plough-share' 10. 'a libidinous female' 11. 'a fellet or braid of hair', respectively.
4.1.43	शोणात् प्राचाम्	The affix ङीष् is used in the feminine according to the opinion of the Eastern Grammarians after the word शोण।
4.1.44	वोतो गुणवचनात्	The affix ङीष् is optionally used in the feminine after a word ending in short अ and being expressive of quality.
4.1.45	बह्वादिभ्यश्च	And the affix ङीष् is optionally used in the feminine after the words बहु etc.
4.1.46	नित्यं छन्दसि	The affix ङीष् is always used in the छन्दस् (Vedas) in forming the feminine of the words बहु etc.
4.1.47	भुवश्च	The affix ङीष् is always used in the छन्दस् (Vedas) in forming the feminine after the word भु।
4.1.48	पुंयोगादाख्यायाम्	The feminine affix ङीष् comes after a word when it expresses the name of a wife in relation to her husband.
4.1.49	इन्द्रवरुणभवशर्वरुद्रमृडहिमारण्ययवयवन-मातुलाचार्याणामानुक्	The augment आनुक् is added to the Proper Nouns 1. इन्द्र 2. वरुण 3. भव 4. शर्व 5. रुद्र and 6. मृड and to the words 1. हिम 'snow' 3. अरण्य 'forest' 4. यव 'barely' 5. यवन 'a Yavana' 6. मातुल 'a maternal uncle' and 7. आचार्य 'a perceptor', before the feminine affix ङीष्।
4.1.50	क्रीतात् करणपूर्वात्	The affix ङीष् is used in the feminine after a compound word ending in क्रीत , the first member of the compound being the name of the means wherewith the thing is bought.
4.1.51	क्तादल्पाख्यायाम्	The affix ङीष् is used after a compound प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) in which a name denoting the means herewith, is the first member and the second member is a word formed by the Particle क्त when the sense is

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		that of 'a small quantity'.
4.1.52	बहुव्रीहेश्चान्तोदात्तात्	The affix ङीष् is used in the feminine after that बहुव्रीहि समास which ending with a word formed by the affix क्त has an acute accent on the last syllable.
4.1.53	अस्वाङ्गपूर्वपदाद्वा	The affix ङीष् is optionally used in the feminine after a बहुव्रीहि समास ending with the word in क्त having acute accent on the final, the antecedent word not being a word denoting a part of the body.
4.1.54	स्वाङ्गाच्चोपसर्जनादसंयोगोपधात्	And the feminine affix ङीष् comes optionally after what ends with the name of a part of the body when the word is a subordinate member in compound and has not a conjunct for its penultimate letter (i.e. the final अ is not preceded by a double consonant).
4.1.55	नासिकोदरौष्ठजङ्घादन्तकर्णशृङ्गाच्च	And the feminine ङीष् comes optionally after compounds ending with 1. नासिका 'a nose' 2. उदर 'belly' 3. ओष्ठ 'lip' 4. जंघा 'leg' 5. दन्त 'tooth' 6. कर्ण 'ear' and 7. शृङ्ग 'horn'.
4.1.56	न क्रोडादिबह्वचः	The feminine affix ङीष् does not come after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) which denoting a part of the body, belongs to the class क्रोडा 'the flank' etc., of a horse', nor when the word is a stem of more than two syllables.
4.1.57	सहनञ्विद्यमानपूर्वाच्च	The affix ङीष् does not come in the feminine after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) denoting a part of the body when the word is subordinate in a compound, preceded by the word 1. सह 'with' 2. नञ् 'not' or 3. विद्यमान 'having'.
4.1.58	नखमुखात् संज्ञायाम्	The feminine affix ङीष् is not used after 1. नख 2. मुख when (the word at the end of which they stand) is a Name.
4.1.59	दीर्घजिह्वी च च्छन्दसि	The form दीर्घजिह्वी 'long-tongued' is irregularly formed in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.1.60	दिक्पूर्वपदान्ङीप्	The feminine affix ङीप् comes after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) which is preceded by a word signifying direction.
4.1.61	वाहः	The feminine affix ङीष् comes after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending with the word वाह्।
4.1.62	सख्यशिश्वीति भाषायाम्	The forms सखी and अशिश्वी are irregular forms ending in ङीष् found in secular (or vernacular as opposed to Vedic) Sanskrit.
4.1.63	जातेरस्त्रीविषयादयोपधात्	The feminine affix ङीष् comes after a word denoting a जाति or species when it does not express in its original meaning a feminine and which moreovere has not the letter य् for its penultimate.

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4.1.64	पाककर्णपर्णपुष्पफलमूलबालोत्तरपदाच्च	And the feminine affix ङीष् comes after the प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) expressive of जाति , followed by the following 1. पाक 'cooked' 2. कर्ण 'ear' 3. पुष्प 'flower' 4. फल 'fruit' 5. मूल 'root' 6. बाल 'youth'
4.1.65	इतो मनुष्यजातेः	The feminine affix ङीष् comes after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in short इ denoting classes or races of men.
4.1.66	ऊङुतः	After a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in short उ , not having the letter य् as its penultimate letter and being expressive of races of men, the affix in the feminine is ऊङ्।
4.1.67	बाह्वन्तात् संज्ञायाम्	The feminine affix ऊङ् comes in denoting a Name after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending with the word बाहु।
4.1.68	पङ्गोश्च	The feminine affix ऊङ् comes after the word पंगु 'lame'.
4.1.69	ऊरूत्तरपदादौपम्ये	When the feminine affix ऊङ् comes after a stem ending in ऊरु when comparision with something (expressed by the first term) is meant.
4.1.70	संहितशफलक्षणवामादेश्च	The feminine affix ऊङ् comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the word ऊरु when the words 1. संहित 'accompained or joined' 2. शफ 'a hoof' 3. लक्षण 'a mark' 4. वाम 'handsome' precede it.
4.1.71	कद्रुकमण्डल्वोश्छन्दसि	The feminine affix ऊङ् comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the words 1. कद्रु 'twany' 2. कमण्डलु 'a water pot'.
4.1.72	संज्ञायाम्	The feminine affix ऊङ् comes in denoting a Name after the words 1. कद्रु 'twany' 2. कमण्डलु 'a water pot'.
4.1.73	शार्ङ्गरवाद्यञो ङीन्	The feminine affix ङीन् comes after the words शार्ङ्गरव etc. and that which ends with the affix अञ्।
4.1.74	यङश्चाप्	The feminine affix चाप् comes after a stem which is formed by the affix ञ्यङ् or ष्यङ्।
4.1.75	आवट्याच्च	And the feminine affix चाप् comes after the word आवट्य।
4.1.76	तद्धिताः	The तद्धित-affixes are treated of here after.
4.1.77	यूनस्तिः	The feminine affix ति comes after the प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) युवन् and this affix gets the name तद्धित।
4.1.78	अणिञोरनार्षयोर्गुरूपोत्तमयोः ष्यङ् गोत्रे	In Patronymics used in narrower sense (counting first from the grand-child), which are formed the affixes अण् and इञ् , the feminine is formed by substituting य (ष्यङ्) for the अ and इ of those affixes and adding the long आ under -- यङश्चाप् 4.1.74, provided that they do not denote ऋषि clans and have prosodially long syllable preceding the last syllable.
4.1.79	गोत्रावयवात्	After a word denoting a non-principal गोत्र , ष्यङ् is the substitute of अण् and इञ् , the feminine, even though the syllable preceding the final be not prosodially long.

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4.1.80	क्रौड्यादिभ्यश्च	The affix ष्यङ् comes in the feminine after the words क्रौडि etc.
4.1.81	दैवयज्ञिशौचिवृक्षिसात्यमुग्रि- काण्ठेविद्धिभ्योऽन्यतरस्याम्	The affix ष्यङ् optionally comes after the words 1. दैवयज्ञि 2. शौचिवृक्षि 3. सात्यमुग्रि and 4. काण्ठेविद्धि ।
4.1.82	समर्थानां प्रथमाद्वा	The तद्धित affixes, on the alternative of their being used at all, comes after the word that is signified by the first of the words in construction in a sūtra.
4.1.83	प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण्	The affix अण् should be understood to come after whatever we shall teach hereafter up to sūtra तेन दीव्यति खनति जयति जितम् 4.4.2 etc.
4.1.84	अश्वपत्यादिभ्यश्च	The affix अण् comes after the प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) अश्वपति etc., in the various mentioned senses antedcedently up to तेन दीव्यति खनति जयति जितम् 4.4.2.
4.1.85	दित्यदित्यादित्यपत्युत्तरपदाण्ण्यः	The affix ण्य comes, in the various senses taught here-in-after antecedently to तेन दीव्यति खनति जयति जितम् 4.4.2 etc. after the Proper Names - 1. दिति 2. अदिति 3. आदित्य and that which has the word पति as its final member.
4.1.86	उत्सादिभ्योऽञ्	The affix अञ् comes after the word उत्स etc. in the various senses taught antecedently to तेन दीव्यति खनति जयति जितम् 4.4.2.
4.1.87	स्त्रीपुंसाभ्यां नञ्स्नञौ भवनात्	The affixes नञ् and स्नञ् come after the words स्त्री and पुंस respectively, in the senses specified in the sūtra reckoning from this one as far as sūtra धान्यानां भवने क्षेत्रे खञ् 5.2.1.
4.1.88	द्विगोर्लुगनपत्ये	A तद्धित affix ordained to come on account of the relation of the words being that of a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound) is elided by लुक् when it has the sense of the various affixes taught antecedent to तेन दीव्यति खनति जयति जितम् 4.4.2 etc., but not so, the affix having the sense of a गोत्र (Patronymic).
4.1.89	गोत्रेऽलुगचि	The लुक् elision of गोत्र (Patronymic) affixes in plural, which have been enjoined by sūtras यस्कादिभ्यो गोत्रे 2.4.63 etc. and the rest is prohibited, when the affix has an initial vowel and it has the sense of the various affixes taught antecedent to तेन दीव्यति खनति जयति जितम् 4.4.2.
4.1.90	यूनि लुक्	There is लुक् elision of the युवन् गोत्र (Patronymic) forming affix -- जीवति तु वंश्ये युवा 4.1.163, when a प्राग्दीव्यतीय affix beginning with a vowel is to be added.
4.1.91	फक्फिञोरन्यतरस्याम्	There is optionally लुक् elision of the युवन् affixes फक् and फिञ् when a प्राग्दीव्यतीय affix beginning with a vowel is to be added.

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4.1.92	तस्यापत्यम्	The affix अण् mentioned in प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83 and those which follow it denote 'theh descendant of someone'.
4.1.93	एको गोत्रे	The one and the same affix is used when a more distant descendant, how low-so-ever, is to be denoted.
4.1.94	गोत्रायून्यस्त्रियाम्	When a descendant of the description denoted by युवन् -- जीवति तु वंश्ये युवा 4.1.163, is intended to be expressed, a new affix is attached, only after that what already ends with an affix marking a descendant as low at least as a grandson (गोत्र): but in the feminine the word is not termed युवन् and no new affix is added.
4.1.95	अत इञ्	The affix affix इञ् after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) which ends in short अ , in denoting a descendant.
4.1.96	बाह्वादिभ्यश्च	The affix इञ् is added in the sense of a descendant after the words बहु etc.
4.1.97	सुधातुरकङ् च	The affix इञ् is placed after the word सुधातृ in denoting the descendant and the ऋ of सुधातृ is replaced by the substitute अकङ् before this affix.
4.1.98	गोत्रे कुञ्जादिभ्यश्चफञ्	The affix च्फञ् comes after the words कुञ्च etc. when a remoter descendant (called गोत्र) is to be denoted.
4.1.99	नडादिभ्यः फक्	The affix फक् comes, in denoting a गोत्र descendant after the प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stems) नड etc.
4.1.100	हरितादिभ्योऽञः	The affix फक् comes after the words हरित etc. when they end in the affix अञ् -- अनृष्यानन्तर्ये बिदादिभ्योऽञ् 4.1.104
4.1.101	यञिञोश्च	The affix फक् is added in denoting a descendent after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in the affixes यञ् or इञ्।
4.1.102	शरद्वच्छुनकदर्भाद्भृगुवत्साग्रायणेषु	The affix फक् comes in denoting a गोत्र (Patronymic) descendant after the words 1. शरद्वत् 2. शुनक 3. दर्भ when they denote the descendants of भृगु , वत्स and अग्रायण , respectively.
4.1.103	द्रोणपर्वतजीवन्तादन्यतरयाम्	The affix फक् comes in the sense of a गोत्र (Patronymic) descendant, optionally after the words 1. द्रोण 2. पर्वत and 3. जीवन्त।
4.1.104	अनृष्यानन्तर्ये बिदादिभ्योऽञ्	The affix अञ् comes after the words बिद etc. in denoting a remote (गोत्र) descendant, but after those words of this class which are not the names of ancient sages, the affix अञ् has the force of denoting immediate descendant.
4.1.105	गर्गादिभ्यो यञ्	The affix यञ् comes in the sense of a गोत्र (Patronymic) descendant after the words गर्ग etc.
4.1.106	मधुबभ्रवोर्ब्राह्मणकौशिकयोः	The affix यञ् comes, in the sense of a गोत्र (Patronymic) descendant after the words 1. मधु and 2. बभ्रु when the words so formed mean ब्राह्मण and कौशिक respectively.

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4.1.107	कपिबोधादाङ्गिरसे	The affix यञ् comes in the sense of a गोत्र (Patronymic) descendant after the words 1. कपिand 2. बोध when the special descendants of the family of अङ्गिरस are meant.
4.1.108	वतण्डाच्च	The affix यञ् comes in the sense of a गोत्र (Patronymic) descendant after the word वतण्ड when meaning a descendant of अङ्गिरस।
4.1.109	लुक् स्त्रियाम्	The affix यञ् is लुक् elided in the feminine after the word वतण्डी when meaning a female descendant of अङ्गिरस।
4.1.110	अश्वादिभ्यः फञ्	The affix फञ् comes in the sense of a गोत्र (Patronymic) descendant after the words अश्व etc.
4.1.111	भर्गात् त्रैगर्ते	The affix फञ् comes in the sense of a गोत्र (Patronymic) descendant after the word भर्ग when the meaning is a त्रैगर्ते।
4.1.112	शिवादिभ्योऽण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of a descendant after the words शिव etc.
4.1.113	अवृद्धाभ्यो नदीमानुषीभ्यस्तन्नामिकाभ्यः	The affix अण् comes in the sense of descendant after the words are the names of rivers or women when such words are not वृद्धम् words and when they are used as names and not as adjectives.
4.1.114	ऋष्यन्धकवृष्णिकुरुभ्यश्च	The affix अण् comes in the sense of descendant after प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) denoting the name of a ऋषि or the name of a person of the family of 1. अन्धक 2. वृष्णि 3. कुरु।
4.1.115	मातुरुत् संख्यासम्भद्रपूर्वायाः	The affix अण् comes in the sense of descendant after the word मातृ when it is preceded by a Numeral or by the words सम् or भद्र and the letter उ is substituted for the final ऋ of मातृ।
4.1.116	कन्यायाः कनीन च	The affix अण् comes in the sense of descendant after the word कन्या and when this affix is added, कनीन is the substitute of कन्या।
4.1.117	विकर्णशुङ्गच्छगलाद्वत्सभरद्वाजात्रिषु	The affix अण् comes after the words 1. विकर्ण 2. शुङ्ग and 3. छगल when the sense is a descendant of the family of वत्स , भारद्वाज and अत्रि , respectively.
4.1.118	पीलाया वा	The affix अण् comes optionally after the word पीला in denoting a descendant.
4.1.119	ढक् च मण्डूकात्	The affix ढक् comes optionally in the sense of a descendant after the word मण्डूक as well as the affix अण्।
4.1.120	स्त्रीभ्यो ढक्	Words ending in the feminine affixes take the affix ढक् in forming their गोत्र (Patronymic).
4.1.121	द्व्यचः	The affix ढक् comes in the sense of a descendant after a word ending in a feminine affix and consisting of

		two vowels.
4.1.122	इतश्चानिञः	The affix ढक् comes in the sense of a descendant after a dissyallabic प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in short इ , but not, however after a word ending in the Patronymic affix इञ्।
4.1.123	शुभ्रादिभ्यश्च	The affix ढक् comes in the sense of a descendant after the stems शुभ्र etc.
4.1.124	विकर्णकुषीतकात् काश्यपे	The affix ढक् comes after the words 1. विकर्ण and 2. कुषीत when they mean the descendants of काश्यप।
4.1.125	भ्रुवो वुक् च	The affix ढक् comes in the sense of a descendant after the word भ्रू and the augment वुक् is added when this affix is to be applied.
4.1.126	कल्याण्यादीनामिनङ्	The affix ढक् comes in the sense of a descendant after the words कल्याणी etc. and the substitute इनङ् takes the place of the final of these words before this affix.
4.1.127	कुलटाया वा	The affix ढक् comes in the sense of a descendant after the word कुल्टा and इनङ् is optionally the substitute of the final before this affix.
4.1.128	चटकाया ऐरक्	The word चटका takes the affix ऐरक् in forming the Patronymic.
4.1.129	गोधाया ढ्रक्	The affix ढ्रक् comes in the sense of a descendant after the word गोधा।
4.1.130	आरगुदीचाम्	The affix आरक् comes in the sense of a descendant after the word गोधा according to the opinion of Northern Grammarians.
4.1.131	क्षुद्राभ्यो वा	The affix ढ्रक् comes optionally in the sense of descendant after the feminine words denoting mean objects.
4.1.132	पितृष्वसुश्छण्	The affix छण् comes in the senes of a descendant after the word पितृष्वसृ।
4.1.133	ढकि लोपः	The final vowel of पितृष्वसृ is elided when the affix ढक् , in the sense of a descendant, is added.
4.1.134	मातृष्वसुश्च	So also after the word मातृष्वसृ the affix छण् is added and the final is elided when ढक् follows in forming Patronymic.
4.1.135	चतुष्पाद्भ्यो ढञ्	The affix ढञ् comes in the sense of a descendant after the bases denoting quadrupeds.
4.1.136	गृष्ट्यादिभ्यश्च	The affix ढञ् comes in the sense of a descendant after the word गृष्टि etc.
4.1.137	राजश्वशुराद्यत्	The affix यत् comes in the sense of the descendant after the words राजन् and श्वसुर।
4.1.138	क्षत्राद्घः	The affix घ comes in the sense of a descendant after the word क्षत्र।
4.1.139	कुलात् खः	The affix ख comes in the sense of a descendant after the प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) कुल and a compound

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		word that ends in कुल।
4.1.140	अपूर्वपदादन्यतरस्यां यड्ढकञौ	The affixes यत् and ढकञ् come optionally after the word कुल when it is not preceded by any other word which gets the designation of पद -- सुप्तिङन्तं पदम् 1.4.14.
4.1.141	महाकुलादञ्खञौ	The affixes अञ् and खञ् come optionally after the word महाकुल।
4.1.142	दुष्कुलाड्ढक्	The affix ढक् comes optionally in the sense of descendant after the word दुष्कुल।
4.1.143	स्वसुश्छः	The affix छ comes in the sense of descendant after the word स्वसृ।
4.1.144	भ्रातुर्व्यच्च	The affix व्यत् also comes in the sense of descendant after the word भ्रातृ।
4.1.145	व्यन् सपत्ने	The affix व्यत् comes after the word भ्रातृ when the sense is that of 'an enemy'.
4.1.146	रेवत्यादिभ्यष्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of descendant after the word रेवती etc.
4.1.147	गोत्रस्त्रियाः कुत्सने ण च	And when contempt is to be expressed, the affix ण comes in the sense of descendant after a feminine word denoting a गोत्र-descendant.
4.1.148	वृद्धाट्ठक् सौवीरेषु बहुलम्	When contempt is to be expressed, the affix ठक् is diversely added in the senses of a descendant after a वृद्ध word denoting सौवीर गोत्र-s.
4.1.149	फेश्छ च	When contempt is to be expressed, the affix छ (as well as the affix ठक्) comes in the sense of descendant after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in the affix फिञ् and denoting a सौवीर गोत्र।
4.1.150	फाण्टाहृतिमिमताभ्यां णफिञौ	The affixes ण and फिञ् comes in the sense of descendant of a person belonging to सुविर country after the word फाण्टाहृति and मिमता।
4.1.151	कुर्वादिभ्यो ण्यः	The affix ण्य comes in the sense of descendant after the words कुरु etc.
4.1.152	सेनान्तलक्षणकारिभ्यश्च	The affix ण्य comes in the sense of descendant after प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in सेना after the word लक्षण and after words denoting artisans.
4.1.153	उदीचामिञ्	According to the opinion of Northern Grammarians, the affix इञ् comes in the sense of descendant after the words ending in सेना , the word लक्षण and words expressing artisans.
4.1.154	तिकादिभ्यः फिञ्	The affix फिञ् comes in the sense of descendant after the words तिक etc.
4.1.155	कौसल्यकार्मार्याभ्यां च	The affix फिञ् comes in the sense of descendant after the words कौसल्य and कार्मार्या।

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4.1.156	अणो द्व्यचः	The affix फिञ् comes in the sense of descendant after a dissyllabic word ending in the affix अण्।
4.1.157	उदीचां वृद्धादगोत्रात्	According to the opinion of Northern Grammarians after the words with वृद्धि in the first syllable when it is not a गोत्र -name, the affix फिञ् is used in the sense of a descendant.
4.1.158	वाकिनादीनां कुक् च	The augment क् (कुक्) is added to the words वाकिन etc. when the Patronymic affix फिन् follows.
4.1.159	पुत्रान्तादन्यतरस्याम्	The augment कुक् optionally comes after a stem ending with the word पुत्र when the Patronymic affix फिन् follows.
4.1.160	प्राचामवृद्धात् फिन् बहुलम्	According to the opinion of Eastern Grammarians after a stem not having वृद्धि vowel in the first syllable, the affix फिन् is diversely used in the sense of a descendant.
4.1.161	मनोर्जातावञ्यतौ षुक् च	The affixes अञ् and यत् come after the word मनु and the augment षुक् is added when these affixes follow provided that the whole word so formed denotes a जाति (class name).
4.1.162	अपत्यं पौत्रप्रभृति गोत्रम्	A descendant being a grandson or a still lower offspring is called गोत्र।
4.1.163	जीवति तु वंश्ये युवा	But when one in a line of descent beginning with a father (and reckoning upwards) is alive, the descendant of a grandson or still lower descendant is called युवन् only.
4.1.164	भ्रातरि च ज्यायसि	When an elder brother is alive, the younger brother gets the title of युवन् , being the descendant of a grandson etc.
4.1.165	वाऽन्यस्मिन् सपिण्डे स्थविरतरे जीवति	The living descendant of a grandson etc. is called optionally a युवन् when a more superior सपिण्ड other than a brother is alive.
4.1.166	वृद्धस्य च पूजायाम्	The गोत्र is sometimes optionally regarded as युवन् when respectful reference to him is intended.
4.1.167	यूनश्च कुत्सायाम्	The युवन् is optionally spoken of as गोत्र when contemptuous reference to him is intended.
4.1.168	जनपदशब्दात् क्षत्रियादञ्	The affix अञ् comes in the sense of descendant after a word which while denoting a country, expresses also a tribe of क्षत्रिय-s.
4.1.169	साल्वेयगान्धारिभ्यां च	The affix अञ् comes in the sense of descendant after the words 1. साल्वेय and 2. गान्धारि ।
4.1.170	द्व्यञ्मगधकलिङ्गसूरमसादण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of descendant after dissyllabic words and the words 1. मगध 2. कलिङ्ग and 3. सूरमस when they are the names of countries as well as क्षत्रिय-s.
4.1.171	वृद्धेत्कोसलाजादाञ्ञ्यङ्	The affix ञ्यङ् comes in the sense of descendant after a word having वृद्धि in the first syllable and after a word

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		ending in short इ and after the words 1. कोसल and 2. अजाद when they are the names of countries and क्षत्रिय-s.
4.1.172	कुरुणादिभ्यो ण्यः	The affix ण्य comes after the word कुरु and a word beginning with न when these words denote a country being the name of a क्षत्रिय tribe also.
4.1.173	साल्वावयवप्रत्यग्रथकलकूटाश्मकादिञ्	The affix इञ् comes in the sense of descendant after a word which denotes any sub-division of the country साल्व and after the words 1. प्रत्यग्रथ 2. कलकूट and 3. अश्मक, when these are names of countries and of tribes.
4.1.174	ते तद्राजाः	These (viz. the affixes अञ् -- जनपदशब्दात् क्षत्रियादञ् 4.1.168 etc.) are called तद्राजा 'the king thereof' affixes.
4.1.175	कम्बोजाल्लुक्	After the word कम्बोज there is elision by लुक् of the तद्राजा affix.
4.1.176	स्त्रियामवन्तिकुन्तिकुरुभ्यश्च	In denoting a feminine name, the तद्राजा is elided after the words 1. अवन्ति 2. कुन्ति and 3. कुरु ।
4.1.177	अतश्च	In forming the feminine of a word which ends in the masculine in the तद्राजा affix अ , the affix is लुक् elided.
4.1.178	न प्राच्यभर्गादियौधेयादिभ्यः	The तद्राजा affix is not elided in the feminine, if it forms the names of the क्षत्रिय-sūtras of the East or it comes after the word भर्ग etc. and यौधेय etc.
4.2.1	तेन रक्तं रागात्	The affix अण् already ordained -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83, comes after the name of a colour in the sense of 'coloured thereby'.
4.2.2	लाक्षारोचना(शकलकर्दमा)ट्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes, in the sense of coloured thereby after the words 1. लाक्षा 2. रोचना 3. शकल 4. कर्दमा (which being names of colours, are in the Instrumental -3rd case in a sentence).
4.2.3	नक्षत्रेण युक्तः कालः	The affix अण् already ordained -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83, comes after a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction which is the name of a lunar mansion, to signify a time connected with the asterism.
4.2.4	लुबविशेषे	The affix above ordained is elided by लुप् when there is no specification.
4.2.5	संज्ञायां श्रवणाश्वत्थाभ्याम्	The affix above ordained is elided by लुप् after the words 1. श्रवण and 2. अश्वत्थ when the whole word so formed is an appellation and there is specification of time.
4.2.6	द्वंद्वाच्छः	The affix छ comes after the द्वन्द compound of the names of lunar mansions, when it is in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction, to signify time connected with the asterism whether there be a specification or not.
4.2.7	दृष्टं साम	The affix अण् -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83 comes after a word in construction in the Instrumental -3rd case, in the sense of seen - the thing seen by the one whose name is in the Instrumental -3rd case, being the साम वेद।

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4.2.8	कलेर्ढक्	The affix ढक् comes in the sense of साम वेद seen after the word कलि being in the Instrumental -3rd case.
4.2.9	वामदेवाड्ड्यड्ड्यौ	The affixes ड्यत् and ड्य come in the sense of the साम वेद seen after the word वामदेव , being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
4.2.10	परिवृतो रथः	The affix अण् comes after a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction in the sense of 'surrounded' the thing so surrounded being 'a chariot'.
4.2.11	पाण्डुकम्बलादिनिः	The affix इनि comes after the word पाण्डुकम्बल etc. being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction in the sense of 'surrounded' the thing so surrounded being 'a chariot'.
4.2.12	द्वैपवैयाघ्रादञ्	The affix अञ् comes after the words द्वैप and वैयाघ्र being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction in the sense of 'surrounded' the thing so surrounded being 'a chariot'.
4.2.13	कौमारापूर्ववचने	The word कौमार is irregularly formed by adding the affix अण् when meaning 'virginity'.
4.2.14	तत्रोद्धृतममत्रेभ्यः	The affix अञ् already ordained -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83, comes in the sense of 'placed thereon' after words denoting vessels when such words are in the Locative -7th case in construction.
4.2.15	स्थण्डिलाच्छयितरि व्रते	The affix अञ् already ordained -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83, comes after the word स्थण्डिल being in the Locative -7th case in construction in the sense of 'a sleeper thereon' and the whole word so formed denotes 'a person performing a vow'.
4.2.16	संस्कृतं भक्षाः	The affix अण् comes after a word ending in the Locative -7th case to denote 'what is prepared therein' -if that which is so prepared be 'granular food'.
4.2.17	शूलोखाद्यत्	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'prepared food' after the words शूल and उखा ending in the Locative -7th case.
4.2.18	दध्नष्ठक्	The affix ठक्
4.2.19	उदश्वितोऽन्यतरस्याम्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'prepared food', optionally after the word उदश्वित ending in the Locative -7th case.
4.2.20	क्षीराड्ढञ्	The affix ढञ् comes in the sense of 'prepared food' after the word दधि ending in the Locative -7th case.
4.2.21	साऽस्मिन् पौर्णमासीति (संज्ञायाम्)	The affix अण् comes after the name of a full-moon-night to denote the division of time in which the night falls.
4.2.22	आग्रहायण्यश्वत्थाट्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of Locative -7th case after the words आग्रहायणी and अश्वत्थ ending in the 1st - Nominative Case-affix in construction and being the name of a full-moon night.

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4.2.23	विभाषा फाल्गुनीश्रवणाकार्तिकीचैत्रीभ्यः	The affix ढक् optionally comes after the words 1. फाल्गुनी 2. कार्तिकी and 3. चैत्री being the names of full-moon nights, the whole word so formed being a Name denoting a division of time (a month, a fortnight or a year) in which the moon is full.
4.2.24	साऽस्य देवता	The affix अण् -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83, is added to the name of a deity when something is to be spoken of as his.
4.2.25	कस्येत्	The short इ is the substitute of the final अ of क when the affix is added.
4.2.26	शुक्राद्घन्	The affix घन् comes in the sense of 'that its deity' after the word शुक्र।
4.2.27	अपोनप्त्रपान्नप्तृभ्यां घः	The affix घ comes after the words 1. अपोनप्तृ and 2. अपन्नप्तृ in the sense of 'that its deity'.
4.2.28	छ च	Also छ is added to the words 1. अपोनप्तृ and 2. अपन्नप्तृ in the sense of 'that its deity'.
4.2.29	महेन्द्राद्घाणौ च	The affixes घ and अण् and छ come after the name महेन्द्र in the sense of 'this its deity'.
4.2.30	सोमाट्ट्यण्	The affix ट्यण् comes after the name सोम in the sense of 'this its deity'.
4.2.31	वाय्वृतुपित्रुषसो यत्	The affix यत् comes after the names 1. वायु 2. ऋतु 3. पितृ and 4. उषस् in the sense of 'this its deity'.
4.2.32	द्यावापृथिवीशुनासीरमरुत्वदग्नीषोमवास्तोष्पति-गृहमेधाच्छ च	The affix छ also comes in the sense of 'this its deity' after the names 1. द्यावा 2. पृथिवी 3. शुनासीर 4. मरुत्वद् 5. अग्निषोम 6. वास्तोष्पति 7. गृहमेधा।
4.2.33	अग्नेर्ढक्	The affix ढक् comes in the sense of 'this its deity' after the name अग्नि।
4.2.34	कालेभ्यो भववत्	After the words expressive of time, the affixes denoting 'who stays there' -- कालाट्ठञ् 4.3.11 to तत्र भवः 4.3.53, come also in the sense of 'this its deity'.
4.2.35	महाराजप्रोष्ठपदाट्ठञ्	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of 'this its deity' after the words 1. महाराज and 2. प्रोष्ठपद।
4.2.36	पितृव्यमातुलमातामहपितामहाः	The words 1. पितृव्य 'a father's brother' 2. मातुल 'a mother's brother' 3. मातामह 'a mother's father' 4. पितामह 'a father's father' are irregularly formed.
4.2.37	तस्य समूहः	An affix is added to a word when the sense is 'a collection thereof'.
4.2.38	भिक्षाऽऽदिभ्योऽण्	The affix अण् comes the sense is 'a collection thereof' after the words भिक्षा etc.
4.2.39	गोत्रोक्षोष्ट्रोरभ्रराजराजन्यराजपुत्रवत्स-मनुष्याजाद्वुञ्	The affix वुञ् comes the sense is 'a collection thereof' after a word denoting a गोत्र (Patronymic) and after 1. उक्ष 2. उष्ट्र 3. उरभ्र 4. राजन 5. राजन्य 6. राजपुत्र 7. वत्स 8. मनुष्य and 9. अज।
4.2.40	केदाराद्यञ् च	The affixes यञ् and वुञ् come after the word केदार in the sense of 'collection thereof'.

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4.2.41	ठञ् कवचिनश्च	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of 'collection thereof' after the word केदार and also after the word कवचिन ।
4.2.42	ब्राह्मणमाणववाडवाद्यन्	The affix यन् is added in the sense of 'collection thereof' after the words 1. ब्राह्मण 2. माणव and वाडव ।
4.2.43	ग्रामजनबन्धुसहायेभ्यः तल्	The affix तल् comes in the sense of 'collection thereof' after the words 1. ग्राम 2. जन 3. बन्धु and 4. सहाय।
4.2.44	अनुदात्तादेरञ्	The affix अञ् comes in the sense of 'collection thereof' after the words having अनुदात्त on the first syllable.
4.2.45	खण्डिकादिभ्यश्च	The affix अञ् comes in the sense of 'collection thereof' after the words खण्डिक etc.
4.2.46	चरणेभ्यो धर्मवत्	After the name of a Vedic School, the affixes which denote the rule of that school, also come in the sense of 'collection thereof'.
4.2.47	अचित्तहस्तिधेनोष्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'collection thereof' after the names of things without consciousness and after 1. हस्ति and 2. धेनु।
4.2.48	केशाश्वाभ्यां यञ्छावन्यतरस्याम्	The affixes यञ् and छ come optionally in the sense of 'collection thereof' after the words 1. केश and 2. अश्व , respectively.
4.2.49	पाशादिभ्यो यः	The affix य comes in the sense of 'collection thereof' after the words पाश etc.
4.2.50	खलगोरथात्	The affix य comes in the sense of 'collection thereof' after the words 1. खल 2 गो and 3. रथ।
4.2.51	इनित्रकट्यचश्च	The affixes इनि , त्र and कट्यष्यच् come in the sense of 'collection thereof', respectively after the words 1. खल 2 गो and 3. रथ।
4.2.52	विषयो देशे	The affix अण् -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83, comes after a word in the Genitive -6th-Case in construction in the sense of 'any body'sūtras sphere', if a country is indicated by such sphere.
4.2.53	राजन्यादिभ्यो वुञ्	The affix वुञ् comes after the words राजन्य etc. in the same sense.
4.2.54	भौरिक्याद्यैषुकार्यादिभ्यो विधल्भक्तलौ	The affixes विधल् and भक्तल् come respectively after the words बहौरिकि and ऐषुकारि etc. in the sense of 'sphere of country'.
4.2.55	सोऽस्यादिरिति च्छन्दसः प्रगाथेषु	The affix अण् is added to the names of Meters, indicates a प्रगाथ beginning therewith.
4.2.56	संग्रामे प्रयोजनयोद्धृभ्यः	The affix अण् -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83 when it is added to a word which denotes either the object of a battle or the warrior of a battle fought for that object or by that warrior as a leader.
4.2.57	तदस्यां प्रहरणमिति क्रीडायाम् णः	The affix ण to the name of a weapon indicates a game played with that weapon.
4.2.58	घञः साऽस्यां क्रियेति ञः	The affix ञ added to a noun of action ending in the affix घञ् denotes an action occurring in that.

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4.2.59	तदधीते तद्वेद	The affix अण् -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83 comes after a word denoting 'some subject of study' in the sense of 'who has studied that or who understands that'.
4.2.60	क्रतूक्थादिसूत्रान्ताट्ठक्	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of 'one who studies or one who understands' after the name of a sacrifice after उक्थ etc. and after a stem ending with the word सूत्र।
4.2.61	क्रमादिभ्यो वुन्	The affix वुन् comes in the sense of 'who studies or who knows' after the words क्रम etc.
4.2.62	अनुब्राह्मणादिनिः	The affix इनि comes in the sense of 'who studies or who knows' after the word अनुब्राह्मण।
4.2.63	वसन्तादिभ्यष्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'who studies or who knows' after the words वसन्त etc.
4.2.64	प्रोक्ताल्लुक्	After the title of a work which is named after the Announcer thereof the affixes denoting 'who studies or who knows that' are elided by लुक् ।
4.2.65	सूत्राच्च कोपधात्	The affix denoting denoting 'who studies or who knows that' is elided by लुक् after the title of a sūtra work having क् as penultimate.
4.2.66	छन्दोब्राह्मणानि च तद्विषयाणि	The affixes denoting the Announcer when added to छन्दस् (Vedas) and the ब्राह्मण-sūtras express this relation only.
4.2.67	तदस्मिन्नस्तीति देशे तन्नाम्नि	(An affix is placed after a word expressive of anything) in the sense of '- that thing is in this' - the place takeing a name therefrom.
4.2.68	तेन निर्वृत्तम्	After a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction an affix is added in the sense of 'completed by him' when the whole word so formed is the name of a country.
4.2.69	तस्य निवासः	After a word in the Genitive -6th-Case in construction an affix is added in the sense of 'his dwelling-place' the whole word expressing the name of a country.
4.2.70	अदूरभवश्च	And lastly a place is named after whatever is found near it.
4.2.71	ओरञ्	The affix अञ् comes after a stem ending in a उ or ऊ (in the four-fold senses given above).
4.2.72	मतोश्च बह्वजङ्गात्	The affix अञ् comes in the quadruple sense after a word which ends in the affix मतुप् and whose stem is polysyllabic.
4.2.73	बह्वचः कूपेषु	The affix अञ् comes in the quadruple sense after a polysyllabic प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) when 'a well' is to be designated.
4.2.74	उदक् च विपाशः	The affix अञ् comes in the quadruple sense after any polysyllabic प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) in denoting 'a well' situated on the Northern bank of the river विपाश।

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4.2.75	संकलादिभ्यश्च	The affix अण् comes after the words संकल etc. in the above 4-fold sense.
4.2.76	स्त्रीषु सौवीरसाल्वप्राक्षु	So also when the palce is situated in the lands of the सौवीर or साल्व or of the Eatern People and the word in these cases is always feminine.
4.2.77	सुवास्त्वादिभ्योऽण्	The affix अञ् comes after the words सुवास्तु etc. in the 4-fold sense.
4.2.78	रोणी	The affix अण् comes after राणो in the 4-fold sense.
4.2.79	कोपधाच्च	The affix अण् comes in the 4-fold sense after a stem having क् for its penultimate.
4.2.80	वुञ्छण्कठजिलशेनिरढञ्ण्ययफक्फिञिञ्ञ्य- कक्ठकोऽरीहणकृशाश्वर्श्यकुमुदकाशतृणप्रेक्षाऽश्मस खि- संकाशबलपक्षकर्णसुतंगमप्रगदिन्वराहकुमुदादिभ्यः	In the above 4-senses are added the following 17-affixes after the following 17 classes of words respectively - ……..
4.2.81	जनपदे लुप्	The name of a kingdom is formed by the लुप् elision of these affixes (when the name of the people without the change of number and gender, is at the same time the name of the kingdom).
4.2.82	वरणादिभ्यश्च	Also after the owrd वरण etc. the affix denoting locality becomes elided but the number and gender ar not changed.
4.2.83	शर्कराया वा	Optionally after the word शर्करा the 4-fold significant affix is elided by लुप् ।
4.2.84	ठक्छौ च	The affixes ठक् and छ come after the word शर्करा in the 4-fold sense.
4.2.85	नद्यां मतुप्	The affix मतुप् is added denoting a river.
4.2.86	मध्वादिभ्यश्च	The affix मतुप् is added to the words मधु etc. in the four senses given above.
4.2.87	कुमुदनडवेतसेभ्यो ड्मतुप्	The affix ड्मतुप् comes after the words 1. कुमुद 2. नड and 3. वेतस in the above four senses and the final of these words is elided before this affix.
4.2.88	नडशादाड्ड्वलच्	The affix ड्वलच् comes after 1. नड and 2. शाद in the four senses given above, the final of the words being elided.
4.2.89	शिखाया वलच्	The affix वलच् comes after the word शिखा in the above four senses.
4.2.90	उत्करादिभ्यश्छः	The affix छ comes after the words उत्कर etc. in the four senses.
4.2.91	नडादीनां कुक् च	The augment कुक् comes aftere the words नड etc. when the affix छ follows in the above four senses.

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4.2.92	शेषे	The affixes taught hereafter have senses other than those mentioned above.
4.2.93	राष्ट्रावारपाराद्घखौ	The affixes घ and ख are respectively added after the words 1. राष्ट् and 2. अवारपार।
4.2.94	ग्रामाद्यखञौ	The affixes व and खञ् (ईन) come after the word ग्राम।
4.2.95	कत्र्यादिभ्यो ढकञ्	The affix ढकञ् (एयक) comes after the words कत्रि etc.
4.2.96	कुलकुक्षिग्रीवाभ्यः श्वास्यलंकारेषु	The affix ढकञ् is added to the words 1. कुल 2. कुक्षि and 3. ग्रीवा when the whole words so formed mean respectively 'a dog', 'a sword' and 'an ornament'.
4.2.97	नद्यादिभ्यो ढक्	The affix ढक् comes after the words नदी etc. in the remaining senses i.e. तत्र जातः 4.3.25 etc.
4.2.98	दक्षिणापश्चात्पुरसस्त्यक्	The words 1. दक्षिणा 2. पश्चात् and 3. पुरस् the affix त्यक् (त्य) is added in the remaining senses.
4.2.99	कापिश्याः ष्फक्	After the word कापिशी , the affix ष्फक् is added in the remaining senses (the feminine being formed by ङीष् -- षिद्गौरादिभ्यश्च 4.1.41).
4.2.100	रंकोरमनुष्येऽण् च	After the word रंकु the affixes ष्फक् and अण् are added in the remaining senses when the meaning is a non-human being.
4.2.101	द्युप्रागपागुदक्प्रतीचो यत्	After the words 1. दिव् 2. प्राच् 3. अपाच् 4. उदच् and 5. प्रत्यच् , the affix यत् is added in the remaining senses.
4.2.102	कन्थायाष्ठक्	After the word कन्था the affix is ठक् is added in the remaining senses.
4.2.103	वर्णौ वुक्	To the same stem is added the affix वुक् when it treats about something which is to be found in the land of वर्णु (name of a river and also the country near it).
4.2.104	अव्ययात्त्यप्	The affix त्यप् comes after an indeclinable in the remaining senses.
4.2.105	ऐषमोह्यःश्वसोऽन्यतरस्याम्	The affix त्यप् is added optionally after the words 1. ऐषमस् 2. ह्यस् and 3. श्वस् , in the remaining senses.
4.2.106	तीररूप्योत्तरपदादञ्ञौ	The affix अञ् comes after a word ending with तीर and the ञ् comes after a word ending with कप्य , in the remaining senses.
4.2.107	दिक्पूर्वपदादसंज्ञायां ञः	The affix ञ comes in the remaining senses after a word preceded by another that signifies 'direction' provided the compound is not a name.
4.2.108	मद्रेभ्योऽञ्	The affix अञ् is added to the word मद्र , preceded by a word denoting 'direction', in the remaining senses.
4.2.109	उदीच्यग्रामाच्च बह्वचोऽन्तोदात्तात्	The affix अञ् comes in the remaining senses after a word consisting of more than two syllables having उदात्त accent on the final, being the name of a village of the people of the North.

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4.2.110	प्रस्थोत्तरपदपलद्यादिकोपधादण्	The affix अण् comes in the remaining senses after a word ending with प्रस्थ after the words पलदी etc. and after a word having a penultimate क , whether these words express villages of North folk or not.
4.2.111	कण्वादिभ्यो गोत्रे	The affix अण् comes after the Patronymics formed from कण्व etc.
4.2.112	इञश्च	After a family-name formed by इञ् the affix अण् is added in the remaining senses.
4.2.113	न द्व्यचः प्राच्यभरतेषु	The affix अण् is however not added to a word which though ending in the Patronymic affix इञ् consists of two syllables when it is the family name of Eastern People or of भरत।
4.2.114	वृद्धाच्छः	After the word वृद्ध , the affix छ is added in the remaining senses.
4.2.115	भवतष्ठक्छसौ	The affixes ठक् and छस् come after वृद्ध word भवत् , in the remaining senses.
4.2.116	काश्यादिभ्यष्ठञ्ञिठौ	The affixes ठञ् and ञिठ् come in the remaining senses after the words काशि etc.
4.2.117	वाहीकग्रामेभ्यश्च	The affixes ठञ् and ञिठ् come in the remaining senses after the वृद्ध words denoting the villages of वाहीक।
4.2.118	विभाषोशीनरेषु	The affixes ठञ् and ञिठ् come optionally in the remaining senses after the वृद्ध words denoting वाहीक villages situated in उशीनर।
4.2.119	ओर्देशे ठञ्	The affixes ठञ् comes in the remaining senses after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) denoting a locality and ending in उ।
4.2.120	वृद्धात् प्राचाम्	The affixes ठञ् comes in the remaining senses after a वृद्ध word ending in उ and denoting a locality of East-folks.
4.2.121	धन्वयोपधाद्वुञ्	The affix वुञ् comes in the remaining senses after a वृद्ध word denoting a locality which has the letter य as its penultimate and after a वृद्ध place name denoting a waste or desert place.
4.2.122	प्रस्थपुरवहान्ताच्च	The affix वुञ् comes in the remaining senses after a वृद्ध word denoting a locality and ending with 1. प्रस्थ 2. पुर or वह।
4.2.123	रोपधेतोः प्राचाम्	The affix वुञ् comes in the remaining senses after a वृद्ध word denoting a locality of the East-folk, the word having penultimate र or ending in ई।
4.2.124	जनपदतदवध्योश्च	The affix वुञ् comes in the remaining senses after a वृद्ध word denoting an inhabited kingdom or a limit of such kingdom

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4.2.125	अवृद्धादपि बहुवचनविषयात्	The affix वुञ् comes in the remaining senses, even after a word which is not a वृद्ध which is always plural, when it denotes an inhabited country or a limit of such country, as well as after such वृद्ध words.
4.2.126	कच्छाग्निवक्त्रगर्त्तोत्तरपदात्	The affix वुञ् comes in the remaining senses after a word whether a वृद्ध or not, denoting a locality and having its second term the words 1. कच्छ 2. अग्नि 3. वक्त्र and 4. गर्त।
4.2.127	धूमादिभ्यश्च	The affix वुञ् comes in the remaining senses after the words धूम etc. denoting country.
4.2.128	नगरात् कुत्सनप्रावीण्ययोः	The affix वुञ् comes after the word नगर in the remaining senses, when censure or praise is implied.
4.2.129	अरण्यान्मनुष्ये	The affix वुञ् comes in the remaining senses after the word अरण्य , in the sense of 'a man'.
4.2.130	विभाषा कुरुयुगन्धराभ्याम्	The affix वुञ् comes optionally in the remaining senses after the words 1. कुरु and 2. युगन्धर।
4.2.131	मद्रवृज्योः कन्	The affix कन् comes in the remaining senses after the words 1. मद्र and 2. वृजि।
4.2.132	कोपधादण्	The affix अण् comes in the remaining senses after a word denoting a place and having the letter क as its penultimate.
4.2.133	कच्छादिभ्यश्च	The affix अण् comes in the remaining senses after the words कच्छ etc. denoting places.
4.2.134	मनुष्यतत्स्थयोर्वुञ्	The affix वुञ् comes after the words कच्छ etc. in the senses of born etc. when the meaning is 'a man' or 'what exists in a man'.
4.2.135	अपदातौ साल्वात्	The affix वुञ् comes after the word साल्व in the senses of being born etc. when denoting 'a man 'or 'what exists in a man', provided that it does not mean a foot-soldier.
4.2.136	गोयवाग्वोश्च	The affix वुञ् comes in the remaining senses of being born etc. after the words साल्व etc. when the word signifies 'a cow' or 'a barley gruel'.
4.2.137	गर्तोत्तरपदाच्छः	The affix छ comes in the remaining senses after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) denoting a place and having the word गर्त as its second term.
4.2.138	गहादिभ्यश्च	The affix छ comes in the remaining senses after the words गह etc.
4.2.139	प्राचां कटादेः	The affix छ comes in the remaining senses after the words beginning with कद denoting the places of the East-folk.
4.2.140	राज्ञः क च	The letter क is the substitute of the final of the word राजन् , when छ is added.
4.2.141	वृद्धादकेकान्तखोपधात्	The affix छ comes in the remaining senses after a वृद्ध word denoting a place and ending with अक् or इक् or having ख as its penultimate.

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4.2.142	कन्थापलदनगरग्रामह्रदोत्तरपदात्	The affix छ comes in the remaining senses after a वृद्ध words, having the words 1. कन्था 2. पलद 3. नगर 4. ग्राम and 5. ह्रद , as second terms.
4.2.143	पर्वताच्च	The affix छ comes after the word पर्वत in the remaining senses.
4.2.144	विभाषाऽमनुष्ये	The affix छ optionally comes in the remaining senses after the word पर्वत when it does not denote 'a man'.
4.2.145	कृकणपर्णाद्भारद्वाजे	The affix छ comes in the remaining senses after कृकण and पर्ण when denoting the country भारद्वाच।
4.3.1	युष्मदस्मदोरन्यतरस्यां खञ् च	The affix खञ् also comes optionally in the remaining senses after the words 1. युष्मद् and 2. अस्मद्।
4.3.2	तस्मिन् नणि च युष्माकास्माकौ	When the affix खञ् is added and when अण् is added then 1. युष्माक and 2. अस्माक are the substitutes of युष्मद् and अस्मद्।
4.3.3	तवकममकावेकवचने	In expressing one individual, तबक and ममक are the substitutes of युष्मद् and अस्मद् respectively when खञ् and अण् follow.
4.3.4	अर्धाद्यत्	The affix यत् comes after the word अर्द्ध in the remaining senses.
4.3.5	परावराधमोत्तमपूर्वाच्च	The affix यत् comes in the remaining senses after the word अर्द्ध when preceded by 1. पर 2. अवर 3. अधम and 4. उत्तम।
4.3.6	दिक्पूर्वपदाट्ठञ् च	And the affix ठञ् also (as well as यत्) comes in the remaining senses after the word अर्द्ध when the prior term denotes a direction.
4.3.7	ग्रामजनपदैकदेशादञ्ठञौ	The affixes अञ् and ठञ् come in the remaining senses after the word अर्द्ध preceded by a word denoting direction when a particular portion of a village or an inhabited country.
4.3.8	मध्यान्मः	After the word मध्य there is the affix म in the remaining senses.
4.3.9	अ साम्प्रतिके	The affix अ comes in the remaining senses after the word मध्य , the meaning being 'fit' or 'proper'.
4.3.10	द्वीपादनुसमुद्रं यञ्	The affix यञ् comes in the remaining senses after the word द्वीप , which is near the sea.
4.3.11	कालाट्ठञ्	The affix ठञ् comes in the remaining senses after the words denoting time.
4.3.12	श्राद्धे शरदः	The affix ठञ् comes in the remaining senses after the word शरद् when expressing श्राद्ध।
4.3.13	विभाषा रोगातपयोः	The affix ठञ् comes optionally comes in the remaining senses after the word शरद् when expressing illness or heat.

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4.3.14	निशाप्रदोषाभ्यां च	The affix ठञ् comes optionally comes in the remaining senses after the words 1. निशा and 2. प्रदोष ।
4.3.15	श्वसस्तुट् च	The affix ठञ् comes optionally comes in the remaining senses after the word श्वस् and it takes the augment तुट्।
4.3.16	संधिवेलाऽऽद्यृतुनक्षत्रेभ्योऽण्	The affix अण् comes in the remaining senses after the words संधिवेला etc. and the words expressing 'season' and 'asterism'.
4.3.17	प्रावृष एण्यः	The affix एण्य comes in the remaining senses after the word प्रावृष।
4.3.18	वर्षाभ्यष्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes in the remaining senses after the word वर्षा।
4.3.19	छन्दसि ठञ्	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), the word वर्षा takes the affix ठञ् , in the remaining senses.
4.3.20	वसन्ताच्च	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), the affix ठञ् comes in the remaining senses after the word वसन्त।
4.3.21	हेमन्ताच्च	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), the affix ठञ् comes in the remaining senses after the word हेमन्त।
4.3.22	सर्वत्राण् च तलोपश्च	The affix अण् comes always after the word हेमन्त and (before this affix) the letter त of हेमन्त is elided.
4.3.23	सायंचिरम्प्राह्णेप्रगेऽव्ययेभ्यष्ट्युट्युलौ तुट् च	After the words 1. सायं 'at eve' 2. चिरम् 'for a long time' 3. प्राह्णे 'in the forenoon' 4. प्रगे 'at dawn' and after indeclinables expressing time, there are the affixes ट्यु and ट्युल् and their augment is तुट्।
4.3.24	विभाषा पूर्वाह्णापराह्णाभ्याम्	Optionally after the words 1. पूर्वाह्ण and 2. अपराह्ण there are the affixes ट्यु and ट्युल् and their augment is तुट्।
4.3.25	तत्र जातः	The affixes ordained above or hereafter come after a word in the Locative -7th case in construction in the sense of 'born or grown or originated there or then'.
4.3.26	प्रावृषष्ठप्	After the word प्रावृट् being in the Locative -7th case-affix, there is the affix ठप् in the sense of 'produced therein'.
4.3.27	संज्ञायां शरदो वुञ्	The affix वुञ् comes after the word शरद in the Locative -7th case-affix in the sense of 'born therein', the whole word being a name.
4.3.28	पूर्वाह्णापराह्णार्द्रामूलप्रदोषावस्कराद्वुन्	The affix वुञ् comes in the sense of 'born therein' after the words 1. पूर्वाह्ण 2. अपराह्ण 3. आर्द्रा 4. मूला 5. प्रदोष and 6. अवस्कर , the whole being a name.
4.3.29	पथः पन्थ च	The affix वुञ् comes after the word पथ , in the sense of 'produced therein' and thereby in the room of पथ , the substitute is पन्थ।
4.3.30	अमावास्याया वा	The affix वुञ् comes optionally after the word अमावास्या in the sense of 'born therein'.

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4.3.31	अ च	The affix अ is also added to the word अमावास्या in the sense of 'born therein'.
4.3.32	सिन्ध्वपकराभ्यां कन्	After the words 1. सिन्धु and 2. अपकर there is the affix कन् in the sense of 'born therein'.
4.3.33	अणञौ च	And the affixes अण् and अञ् come respectively after the words 1. सिन्धु and 2. अपकर।
4.3.34	श्रविष्ठाफल्गुन्यनुराधास्वातितिष्यपुनर्वसुहस्त-विशाखाऽषाढाबहुलाल्लुक्	The affix denoting 'born therein' is elided by लुक् after the words 1. श्रविष्ठ 2. फाल्गुनी 3. अनुराधा 4. स्वाति 5. तिष्य 6. पुनर्वसु 7. हस्त 8. विशाखा 9. अषाढा and 10. बहुला , all denoting asterisms.
4.3.35	स्थानान्तगोशालखरशालाच्च	There is लुक् elision of the affix denoting 'born therin' after a word ending in स्थान and after the words 1. गोशाल and 2. खरशाल।
4.3.36	वत्सशालाऽभिजिदश्वयुक्छतभिषजो वा	There is optionally लुक् elision of the affix denoting 'born therin' after the words 1. वत्सशाला 2. अभिजित् 3. अश्वयुक् and 4. शतभित्।
4.3.37	नक्षत्रेभ्यो बहुलम्	There is diversely लुक् elision of the affix denoting 'born therein' after an asterism.
4.3.38	कृतलब्धक्रीतकुशलाः	An affix (one of those already taught) comes after a word in the Locative -7th case, in the sense of 'done there', 'obtained there', 'bought there' and 'dexterous therein'.
4.3.39	प्रायभवः	After a word being in construction in the Locative -7th case, an affix (one of those ordained already) comes in the sense of 'generally found therein'.
4.3.40	उपजानूपकर्णोपनीवेष्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'mostly to be found there' after the words 1. उपजानु 2. उपकरण and 3. उपोनीवि , being in the Locative -7th case.
4.3.41	संभूते	After a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) or a word ending in the feminine affix ङि and आप् , being in the Locative -7th case in construction, an affix comes in the sense of 'adapted therein'.
4.3.42	कोशाड्ढञ्	The affix ढञ् comes after the words कोश etc. in the sense of 'adapted to that'.
4.3.43	कालात् साधुपुष्प्यत्पच्यमानेषु	An affix comes after a word denoting time being in the Locative -7th case in construction, in the sense of 'being good', 'flowering' or 'ripening therein.
4.3.44	उप्ते च	An affix comes after a word denoting 'time' being in the Locative -7th case in construction meaning 'sown therein'.
4.3.45	आश्वयुज्या वुञ्	The affix वुञ् comes in the sense of 'sown' after the word आश्वयुजी।
4.3.46	ग्रीष्मवसन्तादन्यतरस्याम्	The affix वुञ् comes optionally after the words 1. ग्रीष्म and 2. वसन्त in the sense of 'sown'.

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4.3.47	देयमृणे	After a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) being in the Locative -7th case in construction denoting time, an affix comes in the sense of 'being then due'; provided that the thing due be 'debt'.
4.3.48	कलाप्यश्वत्थयवबुसाद्वुन्	The affix वुञ् comes in the sense of 'debt then due' after the words 1. कलापिन् 2. अश्वत्थ and 3. यवबुस् , denoting time and being in the Locative -7th case.
4.3.49	ग्रीष्मावरसमाद्वुञ्	The affix वुञ् comes in the sense of 'debt due' after the words 1. ग्रीष्म and 2. अवरसम।
4.3.50	संवत्सराग्रहायणीभ्यां ठञ् च	The affix ठञ् also (as well as वुञ्) comes after the words 1. संवत्सरा 2. अग्राहायणी in the sense of 'debt due'.
4.3.51	व्याहरति मृगः	An affix comes after a word in the Locative -7th case in construction denoting time, in the sense of 'who then wanders' and the word so formed refers to a wild beast.
4.3.52	तदस्य सोढम्	An affix comes after a word in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction denoting time in the sense of 'this is his habit or endurance'.
4.3.53	तत्र भवः	An affix comes after a word in the Locative -7th case in construction in the sense of 'who stays there'.
4.3.54	दिगादिभ्यो यत्	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'who stays there' after the प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stems) दिक् etc.
4.3.55	शरीरावयवाच्च	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'what stays there' after a word denoting a part of the body.
4.3.56	दृतिकुक्षिकलशिवस्त्यस्त्यहेर्ढञ्	The affix ढञ् comes in the sense of 'what stays there' after the words 1. दृति 2. कुक्षि 3. कलशि 4. वस्ति 5. अस्ति and 6. अहि।
4.3.57	ग्रीवाभ्योऽण् च	The affix अण् also (as well as ढञ्) comes after the word ग्रीवा in the sense of 'what stays there'.
4.3.58	गम्भीराञ्ञ्यः	The affix ञ्य comes in the sense of 'who stays there' after the word गम्भीर।
4.3.59	अव्ययीभावाच्च	After an अव्ययीभाव समास the affix ञ्य is used in the sense of 'who stays there'.
4.3.60	अन्तःपूर्वपदाट्ठञ्	After an अव्ययीभाव समास having the word अन्तर as prior term, the affix ठञ् is used in the sense of 'who stays there'.
4.3.61	ग्रामात् पर्यनुपूर्वात्	After the word ग्राम preceded by परि or अनु (the whole being अव्ययीभाव समास) there is the affix ठञ् in the sense of 'who stays there'.
4.3.62	जिह्वामूलाङ्गुलेश्छः	After the words 1. जिह्वामूल and 2. अङ्गुलि there is the affix छ in the sense of 'who stays there'.
4.3.63	वर्गान्ताच्च	After a word ending with वर्ग the affix छ is used in the sense of 'who ocurs there'.
4.3.64	अशब्दे यत्खावन्यतरस्याम्	After a word ending with वर्ग but not meaning a 'letter or word' the affixes यत् and ख are optionally used in the sense of 'who stays there'.

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4.3.65	कर्णललाटात् कनलंकारे	The affix कन् comes in the sense of 'what occurs there' after कर्ण and ललाट , the word denoting 'an ornament'.
4.3.66	तस्य व्याख्यान इति च व्याख्यातव्यनाम्नः	After the name of a subject of commentary an affix comes in the sense of 'its commentary', as well as in the sense of 'what occurs there'.
4.3.67	बह्वचोऽन्तोदात्ताट्ठञ्	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of 'staying' and 'a commentary' after a polysyllabic word having उदात्त on the final (the word being the name of a thing to be explained).
4.3.68	क्रतुयज्ञेभ्यश्च	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of 'occurring' and 'a commentary' after the name of a work to be explained provided that such work relates to a क्रतु or a यज्ञ।
4.3.69	अध्यायेष्वेवर्षेः	The affix ठञ् comes after the name of an explainable work called after a ऋषि in the senses of 'occurring therein' or 'commentary thereon' when it referes to an अध्याय only.
4.3.70	पौरोडाशपुरोडाशात् ष्ठन्	The affix ष्ठन् comes in the sense of 'occurring therein' and 'commentary thereon' after the words 1. पौरोडाश and 2. पुरोडाश।
4.3.71	छन्दसो यदणौ	The affixes यत् and अण् comes in the sense of 'occurring therein' or 'commentary thereon'after the word छन्दस्।
4.3.72	द्व्यजृद्ब्राह्मणर्क्प्रथमाध्वरपुरश्चरण-नामाख्याताट्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'occurring therein' or 'commentary thereon'after a word of two syllables and a word ending in short ऋ and the words 1. ब्राह्मण 2. ऋक् 3. प्रथम 4. पुरश्चरण 5. नाम 6. आख्यात and 7. नामाख्यात being the names of explainable works.
4.3.73	अणृगयनादिभ्यः	The affix अण् comes in the senses of 'occurring therein' and 'commentary thereon' after the words ऋगयन etc.
4.3.74	तत आगतः	The affix -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83 etc. comes in the sense of 'what has come thence'.
4.3.75	ठगायस्थानेभ्यः	After a word denoting sources of revenue there is the affix ठक् in the sense of 'come thence'.
4.3.76	शुण्डिकादिभ्योऽण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'thence come' after the words शुण्डिक etc.
4.3.77	विद्यायोनिसंबन्धेभ्यो वुञ्	The affix वुञ् comes in the sense of 'thence come' after a word denoting a person connected through the relationship or family origin.
4.3.78	ऋतश्ठञ्	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of 'come thence' after a word ending in short ऋ and denoting a person related through learning or blood.

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4.3.79	पितुर्यच्च	The affix यत् and ठञ् comes in the sense of 'come thence' after the word पितृ।
4.3.80	गोत्रादङ्कवत्	After a word ending with a Patronymic affix the rule of affix in the sense of 'thence come' is like that relating to the affix denoting its mark.
4.3.81	हेतुमनुष्येभ्योऽन्यतरस्यां रूप्यः	The affix रूप्य denotes that which from something has originated when it is added to a word denoting 'cause' or to the name of a man viewed as a cause.
4.3.82	मयट् च	After a word denoting a cause or a man viewed as a cause, there is the affix मयट् in the sense of 'come thence'.
4.3.83	प्रभवति	After a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) which is the Ablative -5th case in construction, an affix (one of those already taught) comes in the sense of 'what appears for the first time'.
4.3.84	विदूराञ्ञ्यः	The affix य comes in the sense of 'what manifests itself there' after the word विदुर।
4.3.85	तद्गच्छति पथिदूतयोः	An affix -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83 etc. comes after a word in the Accusative -2nd case in construction in the sense of 'what goes thereto', provided that, which goes, is a road or a messenger.
4.3.86	अभिनिष्क्रामति द्वारम्	An affix -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83 etc. comes after a word in the Accusative -2nd case in construction in the sense of 'a door which looks towards that'.
4.3.87	अधिकृत्य कृते ग्रन्थे	An affix comes after a word in the Accusative -2nd case in construction in the sense of 'made in relation to any subject' when the thing made is a 'book'.
4.3.88	शिशुक्रन्दयमसभद्वंद्वेन्द्रजननादिभ्यश्छः	The affix छ comes in the sense of 'a book made relating to a subject' after the following words in the Accusative -2nd case in construction viz. 1. शिशुक्रन्द 2. यमसभ , the द्वन्द समास and the words इन्द्रजनन etc.
4.3.89	सोऽस्य निवासः	After a word in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction, an affix comes in the sense of 'this is his dwelling place'.
4.3.90	अभिजनश्च	After a word in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction, an affix comes in the sense of 'this is his mother-land'.
4.3.91	आयुधजीविभ्यश्छः पर्वते	The affix छ comes after a word denoting 'mountain' in the sense of 'this is his mother-land', when it is a person who lives by arms.
4.3.92	शण्डिकादिभ्यो ञ्यः	The affix ञ्य comes in the sense of 'this is his native-land' after the words शण्डिक etc.
4.3.93	सिन्धुतक्षशिलाऽऽदिभ्योऽणञौ	The affixes अण् and अञ् come respectively after the words सिन्धु etc. and तक्षशिला etc. in the sense of 'this is his native land'.
4.3.94	तूदीशलातुरवर्मतीकूचवाराड्ढक्छण्ढञ्यकः	After the words 1. तूदी 2. शलातुर 3. वर्मती and 4. कूचवार come respectively the affixes 1. ढक् 2. छण् 3. ढञ् and 4. यक् in the sense of 'this is his native land'.

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4.3.95	भक्तिः	An affix -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83, comes after a word in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction in the sense of 'this is his object of veneration or love'.
4.3.96	अचित्तादेशकालाट्ठक्	After a word denoting a thing not having consciousness, but not being the name of a country or time, the affix ठक् is used in the sense of 'this is his object of devotion or love'.
4.3.97	महाराजाट्ठञ्	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of 'this is his object of veneration' after the word महाराज।
4.3.98	वासुदेवार्जुनाभ्यां वुन्	The affix वुञ् comes in the sense of 'this is his object of veneration' after the words 1. वासुदेव and अर्जुना।
4.3.99	गोत्रक्षत्रियाख्येभ्यो बहुलं वुञ्	The affix वुञ् comes diversely in the sense of 'this is his object of veneration' after a word denoting गोत्र (Patronymic) or a क्षत्रिय।
4.3.100	जनपदिनां जनपदवत् सर्वं जनपदेन समानशब्दानां बहुवचने	Of words denoting Princes (literally - who are Lords of जनपद) the base and affix meaning 'this is his object of veneration' are the same, in every respect, like those of a word denoting kingdom, provided that, the Prince-denoting words have, in the plural, the same form as the Kingdom-denoting words.
4.3.101	तेन प्रोक्तम्	After a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction, an affix -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83 etc., comes in the sense of 'enounced by him'.
4.3.102	तित्तिरिवरतन्तुखण्डिकोखाच्छण्	The affix छण् comes in the sense of 'enounced by him' after the words 1. तित्तिरि 2. वरतन्तु 3. खण्डिक and 4. उख।
4.3.103	काश्यपकौशिकाभ्यामृषिभ्यां णिनिः	The affix णिनि comes in the sense of 'enounced by him' after the words 1. काश्यप and 2. कौशिक denoting ऋषि-s (Vedic Seers).
4.3.104	कलापिवैशम्पायनान्तेवासिभ्यश्च	After the words denoting the pupils of कलापि and वैशम्पायन , the affix णिनि is used in the sense of 'enounced by him'.
4.3.105	पुराणप्रोक्तेषु ब्राह्मणकल्पेषु	The affix णिनि comes in the sense of 'enounced by him' after a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction when it denotes a ब्राह्मण or a कल्प-work enounced by ancient sages.
4.3.106	शौनकादिभ्यश्छन्दसि	The affix णिनि comes in the sense of 'enounced by him' after the words शौनक etc. in denoting छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.3.107	कठचरकाल्लुक्	The affix denoting 'enounced by him' is elided by लुक्-substitution after the words कठ and चरक।
4.3.108	कलापिनोऽण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'enounced by him' after the word कलापि।
4.3.109	छगलिनो ढिनुक्	The affix ढिनुक् comes in the sense of 'enounced by him' after the word छगलिन।

panini	sutra	sutra_english
4.3.110	पाराशर्यशिलालिभ्यां भिक्षुनटसूत्रयोः	The affix णिनि comes in the sense of 'enounced by him' after the words 1. पाराशर्य and 2. शिलालिन् , the works enounced being भिक्षु-sūtra and नट-sūtra respectively.
4.3.111	कर्मन्दकृशाश्वादिनिः	The affix इनि comes in the sense of 'enounced by him' the thing enounced being भिक्षु-sūtra and नट-sūtra after the words 1. कर्मन्द 2. कृशाश्व।
4.3.112	तेनैकदिक्	An affix -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83 etc. comes after a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction in the sense of 'in the same direction with that'.
4.3.113	तसिश्च	The affix तसि comes in the sense of 'in the same direction with that'.
4.3.114	उरसो यच्च	The affixes यत् and तसि come in the sense of 'in the same direction with that' after the word उरस।
4.3.115	उपज्ञाते	After a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction an affix is used in the sense 'discovered by him'.
4.3.116	कृते ग्रन्थे	An affix comes after a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction in the sense of 'made', the thing made being 'a book'.
4.3.117	संज्ञायाम्	An affix comes after a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction in the sense of 'made by him' when the whole word is a Name.
4.3.118	कुलालादिभ्यो वुञ्	The affix वुञ् comes in the sense of 'made by him' after the words कुलाल etc. the whole word so formed being a Name.
4.3.119	क्षुद्राभ्रमरवटरपादपादञ्	The affix अञ् comes after the words 1. क्षुद्रा 2. भ्रमर 3. वटर and 4. पादप in the sense of 'made by him', the whole word being a Name.
4.3.120	तस्येदम्	After a word in the Genitive -6th-Case in construction an affix -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83 comes in the sense of 'this is his',
4.3.121	रथाद्यत्	The affix यत् comes after रथ in the sense of 'this is his'.
4.3.122	पत्त्रपूर्वादञ्	When preceded by a word denoting 'a draught animal', रथ takes the affix अञ् in the sense of 'this is his'.
4.3.123	पत्त्राध्वर्युपरिषदश्च	After a word denoting a draught-animal and after the words 1. अध्वर्यु and 2. परिषद् the affix अञ् is added.
4.3.124	हलसीराट्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'this is his' after the words 1. हल and 2. सीर।
4.3.125	द्वंद्वाद्वुन् वैरमैथुनिकयोः	The affix वुञ् comes in the sense of 'this is his' after द्वन्द compound of words denoting 'mutual enmity' or 'matrimonial relationship'.
4.3.126	गोत्रचरणाद्वुञ्	The affix वुञ् comes in the sense of 'this is his' after the words denoting गोत्र (Patronymic/Family-names) of Vedic schools.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
4.3.127	संघाङ्कलक्षणेष्वञ्यञिञामण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'this is his' after a गोत्र (Patronymic) word ending with the affix अञ् or यञ् or इञ् , the words so formed expressing a multitude, a mark or a sign.
4.3.128	शाकलाद्वा	The affix अण् optionally comes in the sense of 'this is his congregation, mark, sign or hamlet' after the word शाकल।
4.3.129	छन्दोगौक्थिकयाज्ञिकबह्वृचनटाञ्ञ्यः	The affix ञ्य comes in the sense of 'this is his Law or Tradition' after the words 1. छान्दोग 2. औक्थिक 3. याज्ञिक 4. बह्वृच and 5. नट।
4.3.130	न दण्डमाणवान्तेवासिषु	The affix वुञ् is not used after a Family-name when it denotes 'a beginner pupil' and 'a boarder pupil'.
4.3.131	रैवतिकादिभ्यश्छः	The affix छ comes in the sense of 'this is his' after the words रैवतिक etc.
4.3.132	कौपिञ्जलहास्तिपदादण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'this is his' after the words 1. कौपिञ्जल 2. हास्तिपद।
4.3.133	आथर्वणिकस्येकलोपश्च	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'this is his' after the word आथर्वणिक and the penultimate इक् is elided.
4.3.134	तस्य विकारः	An affix -- प्राग्दीव्यतोऽण् 4.1.83 etc., comes after a word in the Genitive -6th-Case in construction in the sense of 'a modification thereof'.
4.3.135	अवयवे च प्राण्योषधिवृक्षेभ्यः	An affix comes after a word denoting an animal, a herb and a tree in Genitive -6th-Case in construction in the sense 'this is its part' (as well as 'this is its modification').
4.3.136	बिल्वादिभ्योऽण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'its modification or its part' after the words बिल्व etc.
4.3.137	कोपधाच्च	After a word having क् as its penultimate, the affix अण् comes in the sense of modification or a part or both, as appropriate.
4.3.138	त्रपुजतुनोः षुक्	The affix अण् with the augment षुक् comes in the sense of 'its modification' after the words त्रपुन् and जतुन्।
4.3.139	ओरञ्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'modification or part' (provided that the word has not the अनुदात्त - grave accent on the first syllable).
4.3.140	अनुदात्तादेश्च	The affix अञ् comes in the sense of 'modification or part' after a word having अनुदात्त - grave accent on the first syllable.
4.3.141	पलाशादिभ्यो वा	The affix अञ् comes optionally in the sense of 'modification or part' after the words पलाश etc.
4.3.142	शम्याष्ट्लञ्	The affix ट्लञ् comes in the sense of 'modification or part' after the word शमी।
4.3.143	मयड्वैतयोर्भाषायामभक्ष्याच्छादनयोः	The affix मयट् comes optionally after any base, in these two meanings of 'product' and 'part' in secular language when neither food nor clothing is spoken of.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
4.3.144	नित्यं वृद्धशरादिभ्यः	The affix मयट् comes in the sense of 'product' and 'part' when neither food nor clothing is spoken of, invariably after वृद्ध words and शर etc.
4.3.145	गोश्च पुरीषे	The affix मयट् comes after the word गो in the sense of 'its dung'.
4.3.146	पिष्टाच्च	The affix मयट् invariably comes in the sense of 'its product or part' after the word पिष्ट।
4.3.147	संज्ञायां कन्	The affix कन् comes in the sense of 'product' after the word पिष्ट , the whole word being a Name.
4.3.148	व्रीहेः पुरोडाशे	The affix मयट् comes after the word व्रीहि in the sense of a पुरोडाश।
4.3.149	असंज्ञायां तिलयवाभ्याम्	The affix मयट् comes in the sense of 'product' after the words तिल and यवा - the whole not being a name.
4.3.150	द्व्यचश्छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) after a dissyllabic word the affix मयट् comes in the sense of 'product or part'.
4.3.151	नोत्वद्वर्ध्रबिल्वात्	The affix मयट् does not come in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the dissyllabic words having a short vowel उ in them, nor after the words 1. वर्ध्र and 2. बिल्वा।
4.3.152	तालादिभ्योऽण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'its product or part' after the words ताला etc.
4.3.153	जातरूपेभ्यः परिमाणे	The affix अण् comes after a word denoting 'gold' when the sense is a weight or measure.
4.3.154	प्राणिरजतादिभ्योऽञ्	The affix अञ् comes in the sense of 'product or part' after the words expressing living beings and after रजत etc.
4.3.155	ञितश्च तत्प्रत्ययात्	The affix अञ् comes in the sense of 'product or part' after a word which ends in an affix having an indicatory ञ् , such affix denoting 'its product or part'.
4.3.156	क्रीतवत् परिमाणात्	After a word denoting 'a measure' the affix expressing 'its product or part' is the same as the affix having the sense of 'purchased'.
4.3.157	उष्ट्राद्वुञ्	The affix वुञ् comes in the sense of 'product or part' after the word उष्ट्र।
4.3.158	उमोर्णयोर्वा	The affix वुञ् comes optionally in the sense of 'product or part' after the words 1. उमा and 2. ऊर्णा।
4.3.159	एण्या ढञ्	The affix ढञ् comes optionally in the sense of 'product or part' after the feminine word एणी।
4.3.160	गोपयसोर्यत्	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'product or part' after the words 1. गो and 2. पयस्।
4.3.161	द्रोश्च	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'product or part' after the word द्रु।
4.3.162	माने वयः	The affix वय comes in the sense of 'product' after the word द्रु , the word meaning 'a measure'.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
4.3.163	फले लुक्	The affix denoting 'product or part' is लुक् elided when such a product or part is 'a fruit'.
4.3.164	प्लक्षादिभ्योऽण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'product or part, it being a fruit' after the words प्लक्ष etc.
4.3.165	जम्ब्वा वा	The affix अण् optionally comes in denoting a fruit after the word जम्बु।
4.3.166	लुप् च	The affix denoting 'fruit' is optionally elided by लुप् after the word जम्बु।
4.3.167	हरीतक्यादिभ्यश्च	The affix denoting 'fruit' is elided by लुप् after the words हरीतकी etc.
4.3.168	कंसीयपरशव्ययोर्यञञौ लुक् च	The affixes यञ् and अञ् come respectively in the sense of 'its product' after the words 1. कंसीय and 2. परशव्य and there is लुक् elision (of the छ and यत् affixes of those words).
4.4.1	प्राग्वहतेष्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes as a governing affix in the senses enumerated hereafter up to sūtra 4.4.76.
4.4.2	तेन दीव्यति खनति जयति जितम्	The affix ठक् comes after a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction in the sense of 'he plays', 'he digs', 'he conquers' or 'he is conquered'.
4.4.3	संस्कृतम्	The affix ठक् comes after a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction, in the sense of 'refined thereby'.
4.4.4	कुलत्थकोपधादण्	After the word कुलत्थ and after the words having a penultimate क् , the affix अण् is added in the sense of 'refined or prepared therewith'.
4.4.5	तरति	The affix ठक् comes after a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction, in the sense of 'he crosses thereby over the waters'.
4.4.6	गोपुच्छाट्ठञ्	The affix ठञ् comes after the word गोपुच्छ in the sense of 'he crosses thereby'.
4.4.7	नौद्व्यचष्ठन्	The affix ठञ् comes after the word नौ and after bases having two syllables in the sense of 'he crosses therewith'.
4.4.8	चरति	After a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction comes the affix ठक् in the sense of 'he goes on by means thereof'.
4.4.9	आकर्षात् ष्ठल्	The affix ष्ठल् comes in the sense of 'he goes on by means thereof' after the word आकर्ष।
4.4.10	पर्पादिभ्यः ष्ठन्	The affix ष्ठन् comes in the sense of 'he goes on, by means thereof' after the words पर्प etc.
4.4.11	श्वगणाट्ठञ्च	The affixes ठञ् and ष्ठन् , come after the word श्वगण , in the sense of 'he goes by means thereof'.
4.4.12	वेतनादिभ्यो जीवति	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'he lives thereby' after the words वेतन etc. being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.

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4.4.13	वस्नक्रयविक्रयाट्ठन्	The affix ठन् comes in the sense of 'he lives thereby' after the words 1. वस्न 2. क्रय and 3. विक्रय being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
4.4.14	आयुधाच्छ च	The affixes छ and ठन् come in the sense of 'he conveys thereby' after the word आयुध।
4.4.15	हरत्युत्सङ्गादिभ्यः	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'he conveys thereby' after the words उत्सङ्ग etc. being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
4.4.16	भस्त्राऽऽदिभ्यः ष्ठन्	The affix ष्ठन् comes in the sense of 'he conveys' after the words भस्त्र etc. being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
4.4.17	विभाषा विवधवीवधात्	The affix ष्ठन् optionally comes in the sense of 'he conveys' after the words 1. विवध and 2. वीवध being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
4.4.18	अण् कुटिलिकायाः	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'he conveys' after the word कुटिलिका in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
4.4.19	निर्वृत्तेऽक्षद्यूतादिभ्यः	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'completed thereby' after the words अक्षद्यूत etc. being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
4.4.20	क्त्रेर्मम् नित्यं	The affix मप् comes always after the words ending in the affix त्रि, in the sense of 'completed thereby'.
4.4.21	अपमित्ययाचिताभ्यां कक्कनौ	The affixes कक् and कन् come respectively after the words 1. अपमित्य and 2. याचित when the sense is that of completion.
4.4.22	संसृष्टे	The affix ठक् comes after a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction when the sense is 'mixed therewith'.
4.4.23	चूर्णादिनिः	The affix इनि comes after the word चूर्ण when the sense is 'mixed therewith'.
4.4.24	लवणाल्लुक्	The affix ठक् meaning 'mixed therewith' is लुक् elided after the word लवण।
4.4.25	मुद्गादण्	The affix अण् comes after the word मुद्ग when the sense is 'mixed therewith'.
4.4.26	व्यञ्जनैरुपसिक्ते	The affix ठक् comes after a word denoting a condiment, being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction when the sense is 'sprinkled therewith'.
4.4.27	ओजस्सहोऽम्भसा वर्तते	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'it exists' after the words 1. ओजस् 2. सहस् and 3. अभस् being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
4.4.28	तत् प्रत्यनुपूर्वमीपलोमकूलम्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'it exists' after 1. ईप 2. लोम and 3. कूल preceded by अनु and प्रति ; the word being in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.
4.4.29	परिमुखं च	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'it exists' after the word परिमुख being it the Accusative -2nd case in

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		construction.
4.4.30	प्रयच्छति गर्ह्यम्	The affix ठक् comes after a word in the Accusative -2nd case in construction when the sense is 'he gives', the motive being mean.
4.4.31	कुसीददशैकादशात् ष्ठन्ष्ठचौ	The affixes ष्ठन् and ष्ठच् come respectively after the words कुसीद and दशैकादश when the sense is 'he gives for a mean motive'.
4.4.32	उञ्छति	The affix ठक् comes after a word in the Accusative -2nd case in construction when the sense is 'who gleans that'.
4.4.33	रक्षति	The affix ठक् comes after a word in the Accusative -2nd case in construction when the sense is 'he aids or protects that'.
4.4.34	शब्ददर्दुरं करोति	The affix ठक् comes after a word in the Accusative -2nd case in construction when the sense is 'who makes a sound or croaking'.
4.4.35	पक्षिमत्स्यमृगान् हन्ति	The affix ठक् comes after a word in the Accusative -2nd case in construction denoting birds, fishes or wild beasts, when the sense is 'who kills that'.
4.4.36	परिपन्थं च तिष्ठति	The affix ठक् also comes in the sense of 'who stays' after the word परिपन्थ , the word being in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.
4.4.37	माथोत्तरपदपदव्यनुपदं धावति	The affix ठक् also comes in the sense of 'who runs' after a word having माथ as its second term and after the words पदवी and अनुपद।
4.4.38	आक्रन्दाट्ठञ्च	The affixes ठञ् and ठक् come after the word आक्रन्द being in the Accusative -2nd case in construction in the sense of 'who runs'.
4.4.39	पदोत्तरपदं गृह्णाति	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'who takes' after a word having पद as its second member, the word being in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.
4.4.40	प्रतिकण्ठार्थललामं च	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'who takes' after the words 1. प्रतिकण्ठा 2. अर्थ and 3. ललाम being in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.
4.4.41	धर्मं चरति	The affix ठक् comes after the word धर्म being in the Accusative -2nd case in construction in the sense of 'who practices that'.
4.4.42	प्रतिपथमेति ठंश्च	The affix ठन् and ठक् comes after the word प्रतिपथम् , in the Accusative -2nd case in construction in the sense of 'who goes'.
4.4.43	समवायान् समवैति	The affix ठन् and ठक् comes after the words in the Accusative -2nd case in construction denoting combination in the sense 'who assembles there'.

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4.4.44	परिषदो ण्यः	The affix ण्य comes after the word परिषद in the sense of 'who assembles there'.
4.4.45	सेनाया वा	The affix ण्य comes optionally after the word सेना in the sense of 'who assembles there'.
4.4.46	संज्ञायां ललाटकुक्कुट्यौ पश्यति	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'who sees that' after the words 1. ललाट and 2. कुक्कुटी in the Accusative -2nd case in construction, the whole word being a Name.
4.4.47	तस्य धर्म्यम्	The affix ठक् comes after a word in the Genitive -6th-Case in construction in the sense of 'its usage'.
4.4.48	अण् महिष्यादिभ्यः	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'its law' after the word महिषी etc.
4.4.49	ऋतोऽञ्	The affix अञ् comes in the sense of 'its law' after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending ऋ।
4.4.50	अवक्रयः	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'its tax' after a word in the Genitive -6th-Case in construction.
4.4.51	तदस्य पण्यम्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'this is whose saleable commodity' after a word in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction denoting the thing to be sold.
4.4.52	लवणाट्ठञ्	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of 'this is whose saleable commodity' after the word लवण।
4.4.53	किशरादिभ्यः ष्ठन्	The affix ष्ठन् comes in the sense of 'this is whose saleable commodity' after the words किशर etc.
4.4.54	शलालुनोऽन्यतरस्याम्	The affix ष्ठन् comes in the sense of 'this is whose saleable commodity' after the word शलालुन।
4.4.55	शिल्पम्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'this is whose Art' after a word denoting Art in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction.
4.4.56	मड्डुकझर्झराट्टण्न्यतरस्याम्	The affix अण् optionally comes in the sense of 'this is whose Art' after the words 1. मड्डुक and 2. झर्झर।
4.4.57	प्रहरणम्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'this is whose weapon' after a word denoting 'a weapon' and being in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction.
4.4.58	परश्वधाट्ठञ्च	The affixes ठञ् and ठक् come in the sense of 'this is whose weapon' after the word परश्वध।
4.4.59	शक्तियष्ट्योरीकक्	The affix ईकक् comes in the sense of 'this is whose weapon' after the words 1. शक्ति and 2. यष्टि।
4.4.60	अस्तिनास्तिदिष्टं मतिः	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'this is whose belief' after the words 1. अस्ति 2. नास्ति and 3. दिष्ट।
4.4.61	शीलम्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'whose habit is this' after a word in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction.
4.4.62	छत्रादिभ्यो णः	The affix ण comes in the sense of 'whose habit is this' after the words छत्र etc.

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4.4.63	कर्माध्ययने वृत्तम्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'this is his act, occurring in study' after a word in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction, if such a word is an कर्म (act) which has वृत्तम् (occurred) अध्ययन in (study).
4.4.64	बह्वच्पूर्वपदाट्ठच्	The affix ठच् comes in the sense of 'this is whose act occurring in study' after a compound having polysyllabic word as a prior member.
4.4.65	हितं भक्षाः	The affix ठक् comes after a word expressing food, in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction, in the sense of 'this is wholesome diet for whom'.
4.4.66	तदस्मै दीयते नियुक्तम्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'to whom this is to be given rightfully' after a word expressing the thing to be given, in the Nominative 1st-Case (तद्) in construction, the force of the affix being that of a Dative -4th Case.
4.4.67	श्राणामांसौदनाट्टिठन्	The affix टिठन् comes in the sense of 'to whom this is given rightfully' after the words 1. श्राणा and 2. मांसौदन।
4.4.68	भक्तादणन्यतरस्याम्	The affix अण् optionally comes after the word भक्त in the sense of 'to whom this is to be given rightfully'.
4.4.69	तत्र नियुक्तः	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'appointed there' after a word in the Locative -7th case (तत्र) in construction.
4.4.70	अगारान्ताट्ठन्	The affix ठन् comes in the sense of 'appointed there' after a word ending with अगार।
4.4.71	अध्यायिन्यदेशकालात्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'who studies there' after a word in the Locative -7th case in construction, denoting an improper place or time.
4.4.72	कठिनान्तप्रस्तारसंस्थानेषु व्यवहरति	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'who transacts business therein', after compounds ending in कठिन and after प्रस्तार, being in the Locative -7th case in construction.
4.4.73	निकटे वसति	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'who dwells' after the Locative word निकट।
4.4.74	आवसथात् ष्ठल्	The affix ष्ठल् comes in the sense of 'who dwells there' after the word आवसथ in the Locative -7th case in construction.
4.4.75	प्राग्घिताद्यत्	In each sūtra from this one forward to -- तस्मै हितम् 5.1.5, the affix यत् bears rule.
4.4.76	तद्वहति रथयुगप्रासङ्गम्	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'what bears it' after the words 1. रथ 2. युग and 3. प्रासङ्ग being in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.
4.4.77	धुरो यड्ढकौ	The affixes यत् and ढक् comes in the sense of 'what bears it' after the word धुर in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.

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4.4.78	खः सर्वधुरात्	The affix ख comes in the sense of 'what bears it' after the word सर्वधुरा being in Accusative -2nd case construction.
4.4.79	एकधुराल्लुक् च	The affix ख comes in the sense of 'what bears it' after the word एकधुरा being in Accusative -2nd case construction, the affix is optionally elided too.
4.4.80	शकटादण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'what bears it' after the word शकट being in Accusative -2nd case construction.
4.4.81	हलसीराट्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'what bears it' after the words 1. हल and 2. सीर in Accusative -2nd case construction.
4.4.82	संज्ञायां जन्याः	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'what bears it' after the word जनी being in Accusative -2nd case construction, the whole word being a Name.
4.4.83	विध्यत्यधनुषा	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'what pierces it' after a word in the Accusative -2nd case in construction, provided that it is not a bow with which anything is pierced.
4.4.84	धनगणं लब्धा	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'who obtains it' after the words 1. धन and 2. गण being in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.
4.4.85	अन्नाण्णः	The affix ण comes in the sense of 'who obtains it' after the word अन्न , in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.
4.4.86	वशं गतः	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'gone' after the word वश 'control', being in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.
4.4.87	पदमस्मिन् दृश्यम्	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'in it is visible' after the word पद being in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction.
4.4.88	मूलमस्याबर्हि	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'whose root is eradicated' after the word मूल being in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction.
4.4.89	संज्ञायां धेनुष्या	The word धेनुष्या is irregularly formed being a Name.
4.4.90	गृहपतिना संयुक्ते ञ्यः	The affix ञ्य comes in the sense of 'joined with' after the word गृहपति in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
4.4.91	नौवयोधर्मविषमूलमूलसीतातुलाभ्यस्तार्यतुल्यप्राप्य-वध्यानाम्यसमसमितसम्मितेषु	The affix यत् comes after the words 1. नौ 'a boat' 2. वयस् 'age' 3. धर्म 'merit' 4. विष 'poison' 5. मूल 'a root' 6. मूल 'a capital' 7. सीता 'a furrow' and 8. तुला 'a balance', in the senses respectively of 1. 'to be crossed' 2. 'like' 3. 'attainable' 4. 'to be put to death' 5. 'to be bent down' 6. 'equivalent to' 7. 'united with' and 8. 'equally measured'.

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4.4.92	धर्मपथ्यर्थन्यायादनपेते	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'not deviating there from' after the words 1. धर्म 2. पथिन् 3. अर्थ and 4. न्याय ।
4.4.93	छन्दसो निर्मिते	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'made' after the word छन्दस् being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
4.4.94	उरसोऽण् च	The affixes अण् and यत् come in the sense of 'made' after उरस् in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
4.4.95	हृदयस्य प्रियः	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'loved' after the word हृदय being in the Genitive -6th-Case in construction.
4.4.96	बन्धने चर्षौ	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'a bond' after the word हृदय being in the Genitive -6th-Case construction, when the word denotes a 'hymn'.
4.4.97	मतजनहलात् करणजल्पकर्षेषु	The affix यत् comes after words 1. मत 2. जन and 3. हल in the senses respectively of 1. 'means 2. 'gossip' and 3. 'drawing', the words being in the Genitive -6th-Case in construction.
4.4.98	तत्र साधुः	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'excellent in regard thereto' after a word in the Locative -7th case in construction.
4.4.99	प्रतिजनादिभ्यः खञ्	The affix खञ् comes in the sense of 'excellent in regard thereto' after the words प्रतिजन etc.
4.4.100	भक्ताण्णः	The affix ण comes in the sense of 'excellent with regard thereto' after the word भक्त।
4.4.101	परिषदो ण्यः	The affix ण्य comes in the sense of 'excellent with regard thereto' after the word परिषद।
4.4.102	कथाऽऽदिभ्यष्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'excellent with regard thereto' after the words कथ etc.
4.4.103	गुडादिभ्यष्ठञ्	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of 'excellent with regard thereto' after the words गुड etc.
4.4.104	पथ्यतिथिवसतिस्वपतेर्ढञ्	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of 'excellent with regard thereto' after the words 1. पथि 2. अतिथि 3. वसति and 4. स्वपति।
4.4.105	सभाया यः	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'excellent with regard thereto' after the word सभा ।
4.4.106	ढश्छन्दसि	The affix ढ comes in the sense of 'excellent with regard thereto' after the word सभा in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.107	समानतीर्थे वासी	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'resident therein' after the word समानतीर्थ in the Locative -7th case construction.
4.4.108	समानोदरे शयित ओ चोदात्तः	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'who sleeps' after the word समानोदर in the Locative -7th case construction and the उदात्त falls on the letter ओ।

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4.4.109	सोदराद्यः	The affix य comes in the sense of 'who sleeps' after the word सोदर the word being in the Locative -7th case in construction.
4.4.110	भवे छन्दसि	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'what stays here' in the छन्दस् (Vedas) when in the Locative -7th case in construction.
4.4.111	पाथोनदीभ्यां ड्यण्	The affix ड्यण comes in the sense of 'what stays there' after the words 1. पाथस् and 2. नदी , in the छन्दस् (Vedas), whereby the last vowel with the consonant following is elided.
4.4.112	वेशन्तहिमवद्भ्यामण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'what stays there' after the words 1. वेशन्त and 2. हिमवत् , in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.113	स्रोतसो विभाषा ड्यड्ड्यौ	The affixes ड्यत् and ड्य come in the sense of 'what stays there' after the word स्रोतस् and before these affixes the final syllable अस् of स्रोतस् is elided, in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.114	सगर्भसयूथसनुताद्यन्	The affix यन् comes in the sense of 'what stays there' after the words 1. सगर्भ 2. सयूथ and 3. सनुत।
4.4.115	तुग्राद्धन्	The affix धन् comes in the sense of 'what stays there' after the word तुग्र , in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.116	अग्राद्यत्	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'what stays there' after the word अग्र , in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.117	घच्छौ च	The affixes घच् and छ come in the sense of 'what stays there' after the word अग्र , in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.118	समुद्राभ्राद्घः	The affix घ comes in the sense of 'what stays there' after the words 1. समुद्र and 2. अभ्र , in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.119	बर्हिषि दत्तम्	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'given' after the word बर्हिष् in the Locative -7th case in construction, in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.120	दूतस्य भागकर्मणी	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'its share' or 'its duty' after the word दूत in the Genitive -6th-Case in construction, in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.121	रक्षोयातूनां हननी	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'killer' after the words 1. रक्षा and 2. यातू in the Genitive -6th-Case in construction, in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.122	रेवतीजगतीहविष्याभ्यः प्रशस्ये	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'praising' after the words 1. रेवती 2. जगतीand 3. हविष्य in the Genitive -6th-Case in construction, in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.123	असुरस्य स्वम्	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'property' after the word असुर in the Genitive -6th-Case in construction, in the छन्दस् (Vedas).

panini	sutra	sutra_english
4.4.124	मायायामण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'glamour' after the word असुर in the Genitive 6th-Case in construction, in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.125	तद्वानासामुपधानो मन्त्र इतीष्टकासु लुक् च मतोः	The affix यत् comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction, ending with the affix मतुप् when the sense is 'this is their मन्त्र of putting up' provided that the things put are bricks and the affix मतुप् is लुक् elided.
4.4.126	अश्विमानण्	The affix अण् comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the words अश्विमान् to denote bricks put up with the मन्त्र containing the word अश्विन् and the affix मतुप् is लुक् elided.
4.4.127	वयस्यासु मूर्ध्नो मतुप्	The affix मतुप् is added in the छन्दस् (Vedas) to the word मूर्धन्वत् in expressing bricks collected with the मन्त्र containing the word वयस्।
4.4.128	मत्वर्थे मासतन्वोः	The affix यत् comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) with the force of मतुप् after a word in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction, the word so formed meaning 'a month' or 'a body'.
4 4.129	मधोर्ञ च	The affixes यत् and ष come with the force of मतुप् in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the word मधु।
4.4.130	ओजसोऽहनि यत्खौ	The affixes यत् and ख come with the force of मतुप् after the word ओजस् when 'a day' is meant.
4.4.131	वेशोयशआदेर्भगाद्यल्	The affix थल् comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) with the force of मतुप् after the word भग having the words 1. वेशस् or 2. यशस् in the beginning.
4.4.132	ख च	The affix ख comes after the words 1. वेशोभग and 2. यशोभग in the छन्दस् (Vedas) with the force of मतुप्।
4.4.133	पूर्वैः कृतमिनियौ च	The affixes इन , ख and य come in the sense of 'made by them' after the word पूर्व 'fore-fathers' in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
4.4.134	अद्भिः संस्कृतम्	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'sanctified' after the word अपस् in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction, in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.135	सहस्रेण संमितौ घः	The affix घ comes in the sense of 'like' after the word सहस्र in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction, in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.136	मतौ च	The affix घ comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) with the force of मतुप् after the word सहस्र।
4.4.137	सोममर्हति यः	The affix य comes in the sense of 'who deserves that' after the word सोम in the Accusative -2nd case in construction, in the छन्दस् (Vedas).

panini	sutra	sutra_english
4.4.138	मये च	The affix य comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the word सोम with the force of मतुप्।
4.4.139	मधोः	The affix यत् comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the word मधु with the force of मतुप्।
4.4.140	वसोः समूहे च	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'a collection' after the word वसु , as well as with the force of मतुप् , in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
4.4.141	नक्षत्राद्घः	The affix घ comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the word नक्षत्र without altering the meaning.
4.4.142	सर्वदेवात् तातिल्	The affix तातिल् comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the words 1. सर्व and 2. देव without altering the meaning.
4.4.143	शिवशमरिष्टस्य करे	The affix तातिल् comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the words 1. शिव 2. शम् and 3. अरिष्ट in the Genitive 6th-Case in construction when the sense is 'he does'.
4.4.144	भावे च	The affix तातिल् comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the words 1. शिव 2. शम् and 3. अरिष्ट in the Genitive 6th-Case in construction, the sense being that of condition.
5.1.1	प्राक् क्रीताच्छः	From this one forward to तेन कृतम् 6.1.37, the affix छ bears the rule.
5.1.2	उगवादिभ्योऽत्	The affix यत् comes after a प्रातिपदिक ending with उ (long or short), and after the words गो and the rest, the senses of the affix being those taught up to suutra 5.1.37
5.1.3	कम्बलाच्च संज्ञायाम्	The affix यत् comes in the प्रक्रिक्रतीय senses after the word कम्बल, when a Name is meant.
5.1.4	विभाषा हविरपूपादिभ्यः	The affix यत् comes optionally after the words denoting 'offering' and etc., in the sense of प्रक्रिक्रतीय।
5.1.5	तस्मै हितम्	An affix comes after a word in the fourth case in construction, in the sense of 'good for that'.
5.1.6	शरीरावयवाद्यत्	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'good for that' after a word denoting a part of the body.
5.1.7	खलयवमाषतिलवृषब्रह्मणश्च	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'good for that' after the word खल, यव, माष, तिल, वृष and ब्रह्मण।
5.1.8	अजाविभ्यां थ्यन्	The affix थ्यन् comes in the sense of 'good for that' after the words अज and अवि।
5.1.9	आत्मन्विश्वजनभोगोत्तरपदात् खः	The affix ख comes in the sense of 'good for that' after the words आत्मन् and विश्वजन and after the compounds having the word भोग as their second term
5.1.10	सर्वपुरुषाभ्यां णढञौ	The affixes ण and ढञ् come in the sense of 'good for that' after the words सर्व and पुरुष।
5.1.11	माणवचरकाभ्यां खञ्	The affix खञ् comes in the sense of 'good for that' after the words माणव and चरक।
5.1.12	तदर्थं विकृतेः प्रकृतौ	After the word being the name of a product, the above-mentioned affix comes, to denote a thing which is the primitive that is servicable for that.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
5.1.13	छदिरुपधिबलेः ढञ्	The affix ढञ् (+/- एय) comes, in the sense of a primitive serviceable for a product after the words छदिस् , उपधि and बालि, denoting the product.
5.1.14	ऋषभोपानहोर्च्यः	The affix च्य (+/- य) comes, in the sense of a primitive serviceable for a product after the words ऋषभ and उपानह्, denoting the products.
5.1.15	चर्म्मणोऽञ्	The affix अञ् (+/- अ) comes, in the sense of a primitive serviceable for a product after a word expressing the product of leather.
5.1.16	तदस्य तदस्मिन् स्यादिति	The above mentioned affixes come after a word in the first case in construction, with the force of a genitive or locative, when the word in the first case is agent of the verb स्यत् ; in other words - the above-mentioned affixes have also the senses of 'very well sufficient there to' and 'very well sufficient to be made therein'.
5.1.17	परिखाया ढञ्	The affix ढञ् (+/- एय) comes after the word परिखा in the above senses of 'this is sufficient for that' and 'this is sufficient therein'.
5.1.18	प्राग्वतेष्ठञ्	Up to sutra 5.1.115 (excluding that) the affix ठञ् (+/- इक or +/- क) bears rule.
5.1.19	आर्हादगोपुच्छसंख्यापरिमाणाट्ठक्	Up to sutra 5.1.63, inclusive, the affix ठक् (+/- इक or +/- क)
5.1.20	असमासे निष्कादिभ्यः	The affix ठक् comes after the words निष्क etc., when they are not parts of a compound, the sense of the affix being that taught in the subsequent sutras up to 5.1.63.
5.1.21	शताच्च ठन्यतावशते	The affixes ठन् (-/- इक) and यत् (-/य) come in the senses taught up to 5.1.63 after the word शत् , when it is not part of a compound and when it does not mean merely 'hundred'.
5.1.22	संख्याया अतिशदन्तायाः कन्	The affix (-/- -क) comes after a Numeral, when it does not end with ति or शत् , in the sense of the affix being that taught hereafter up to 5.1.63
5.1.23	वतोरिड्वा	The affix कन् coming after a Numeral ending with वत्, takes optionally the augment इद् , the sense of the affix being those given up to 5.1.63
5.1.24	विंशतित्रिंशद्भ्यां ड्वुन्नसंज्ञायाम्	The affix डुवन् (-/- -अक) comes in the senses taught up to 5.1.63 after the words विंशति and त्रिंशत् , when it does not denote a Name: the ति and अत् of the base being dropped before this affix.
5.1.25	कंसाट्टिठन्	The affix टिठन् (-/- -इक) comes in the senses taught up to 5.1.63 after the word कंस।
5.1.26	शूर्पादञन्यतरस्याम्	The affix अञ् (+/- अ) comes optionally in the senses taught up to 5.1.63 after the word शूर्पा।
5.1.27	शतमानविंशतिकसहस्रवसनादण्	The affix अण् (-/- -अ) comes in the senses taught up to 5.1.63 after the words शतमान , विंशतिक , सहस्र and

		वसन।
5.1.28	अध्यर्धपूर्वद्विगोर्लुगसंज्ञायाम्	The affix having the senses taught up to 5.1.63, is elided by लुक् after a stem beginning with the word अध्यर्ध , and after a द्विगु compound, when it is not in a name.
5.1.29	विभाषा कार्षापणसहस्राभ्याम्	The affix having the senses taught up to 5.1.63, is not always संख्या। Thus for the purpose of application of the affix कृत्वसूच् 5.4.17, this word is not a संख्या।
5.1.30	द्वित्रिपूर्वान्निष्कात्	The आर्हीय affix 5.1.63 is optionally elided after a द्विगु occasioning compound, of the word निष्क preceded by द्वि and त्रि।
5.1.31	बिस्ताच्च	The आर्हीय affix 5.1.37-63 occasioning a द्विगु compound, is optionally elided after the word बिस्त preceded by द्वि and त्रि।
5.1.32	विंशतिकात् खः	The affix ख (ईन) comes in the आर्हीय senses 5.1.37-63 after the word विंशतिक , when preceded by the word अध्यर्द्ध or a Numeral, occasioning a द्विगु।
5.1.33	खार्या ईकन्	The affix ईकन् (-/- -ईक) comes in the आर्हीय senses 5.1.37-63 after the word खारी , when preceded by the word अध्यर्ध or a Numeral occasioning a द्विगु।
5.1.34	पणपादमाषशतादत्	The affix यत् (य) comes in the आर्हीय senses 5.1.37-63 after the words पण, माष and शत , when preceded by the word अध्यर्ध or a Numeral occasioning a द्विगु।
5.1.35	शाणाद्वा	The affix यत् comes optionally after the word शन, in the आर्हीय-senses 5.1.63, when it is preceded by the word अध्यर्ध or a Numeral occasioning a द्विगु।
5.1.36	द्वित्रिपूर्वादण् च	The affix अण् (-/- -अ) as well as यत् optionally also comes after the word शाण , in the आर्हीय-senses 5.1.37-63, when preced by the words द्वि and त्रि।
5.1.37	तेन क्रीतम्	The thirteen affixes taught in 5.1.18-36 have the sense of 'purchased with this price' and are added to a word in the third case in construction.
5.1.38	तस्य निमित्तं संयोगोत्पातौ	The above affixes have further the sense of 'for its sake', when the meaning is a relation or an unwanted appearance.
5.1.39	गोद्व्यचोरसंख्यापरिमाणाश्वादेर्यत्	After the word गो and after a word having two syllables, with the exception of a Numeral, or a Measure of capacity or अश्व etc., the affix यत् (य) is added, in the above sense of 'a relation or a portent for the purpose of that'.

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5.1.40	पुत्राच्छ च	After the word पुत्र the affix छ (ईय) also comes, as well as यत् (य), in the above sense of 'a relation or a portent for the purpose of that'.
5.1.41	सर्वभूमिपृथिवीभ्यामणञौ	The affixes अण् (+/- -अ) and अञ् (+/- -अ) are respectively added to the words सार्वभूमि and पृथ्वी , in the above mentioned sense of 'a connection or a portent for its purpose'.
5.1.42	तस्येश्वरः	To the same bases सार्वभूमि and पृथ्वी , are added the same affixes अण् and अञ् respectively, in the sense of 'lord thereof'.
5.1.43	तत्र विदित इति च	To the same bases सार्वभूमि and पृथ्वी , being in the 7th case in construction, are added the same affixes अण् and अञ् respectively, in the sense that of 'known therein'.
5.1.44	लोकसर्वलोकाट्ठञ्	The affix ठञ् (+/- इक) comes in the sense of 'known therein' after the words लोक and सर्वलोक , in the 7th case in construction.
5.1.45	तस्य वापः	The above mentioned affixes 5.1.18 etc. come after a word in the 6th-Case in construction, in the sense of 'sown with so much'.
5.1.46	पात्रात् ष्ठन्	The affix ष्ठान् (-/- इक) comes in the sense of 'sown with so much' after the word पात्र।
5.1.47	तदस्मिन् वृद्ध्यायलाभशुल्कोपदा दीयते	The above mentioned affixes have also the sense of 'an interest, or a rent, or a profit, or a tax,or a bribe given thereby or in that'.
5.1.48	पूरणार्धाट्ठन्	The affix ठञ् (+/- इक) comes in the same sense of 'an interest, or a rent, or a profit, or a tax,or a bribe given thereby or therein' after a word denoting an ordinal and after the word अर्ध।
5.1.49	भागाद्यच्च	The affix यत् (य) comes after the word भाग in the sense of 'an interest, or a rent, or a profit, or a tax,or a bribe given thereby or therein'.
5.1.50	तद्धरति वहत्यावहति भारादंशादिभ्यः	The above mentioned affixes after the word भार preceded by the word वंश etc., have the sense of 'who carries away, or conveys or brings that'.
5.1.51	वस्नद्रव्याभ्यां ठन्कनौ	The affix ठन् (-/- -इक्) and कन् (-/- क) come respectively after the words वसन and द्रव्य , in the 2nd case in construction, in the same sense of 'who carries etc.'.
5.1.52	सम्भवत्यवहरति पचति	The above mentioned affixes have also the sense of 'what is capable of holding that, or takes away that, or cooks that'.
5.1.53	आढकाचितपात्रात् खोऽन्यतरयाम्	The affix ख (ईन) may optionally be added in the above sense of 'being capable of holding etc.' after the words आढक, आचित and पात्र।

panini	sutra	sutra_english
5.1.54	द्विगोष्ठंश्च	The affix ष्ठान् (-/- इक) as well as the affix affix ख (ईन) may optionally come after the same words आढक, आचित and पात्र being final of a द्विगु compound, the sense being that of 'what can hold etc.'.
5.1.55	कुलिजाल्लुक्खौ च	After the word कुलिज , being final of a द्विगु , there is optionally the elision of the above affixes, or the adding of the affix ख (इन), in the sense of 'what can hold that etc.'.
5.1.56	सोऽस्यांशवस्नभृतयः	The affixes taught in प्राग्वतेष्ठञ् 5.1.18 etc. have also the sense of 'this is his portion, price or pay'.
5.1.57	तदस्य परिमाणम्	The affixes taught in प्राग्वतेष्ठञ् 5.1.18 etc. have the sense of 'this is its measure'.
5.1.58	संख्यायाः संज्ञासंघसूत्राध्ययनेषु	The affixes प्राग्वतेष्ठञ् 5.1.18 etc. come after a word denoting a numeral in the sense of 'this is its measure when the word so formed means a Name, a Multitude, a Book or a fixed way and mode of study.
5.1.59	पङ्क्तिविंशतित्रिंशत्चत्वारिंशत्पञ्चाशत्षष्टि-सप्तत्यशीतिनवतिशतम्	The following words are anomalous - 1. पङ्क्ति 'a verse' 2. विंशति 'twenty' 3. त्रिंशत् 'thirty' 4.चत्वारिंशत् 'forty' 5. पञ्चाशत् 'fifty' 6. षष्टि 'sixty' 7. सप्तति 'seventy' 8. अशीति 'eighty' 9. नवति 'ninety' 10. शतम् 'hundred'.
5.1.60	पञ्चद्दशतौ वर्गे वा	The words 1. पञ्चत् and 2. दशत् in combination with वर्ग may be anomalously so formed, in the sense of 'this is its measure'.
5.1.61	सप्तनोऽञ् छन्दसि	The affix अञ् (+/- अ) comes after the word सप्तन् in the छन्दस् (Vedas) when the meaning is that of a वर्ग।
5.1.62	त्रिंशच्चत्वारिंशतोर्ब्राह्मणे संज्ञायां डण्	The affix अञ् (+/- अ) comes in the sense of 'this is its measure' after the words 1. त्रिंशत् and 2. चत्वारिंशत् when it is a Name denoting a ब्राहमण-book.
5.1.63	तद् अर्हति	The affixes प्राग्वतेष्ठञ् 5.1.18 have also the sense of 'who deserves that'.
5.1.64	छेदादिभ्यो नित्यम्	After the words छेद etc. in the Accusative -2nd case in construction, the above mentioned affixes have the sense of 'who deserves that under all circumstances'.
5.1.65	शीर्षच्छेदाद्यच्च	The affix यत् as well as the above affixes come after the word शीर्षच्छेद in the Accusative -2nd case in the sense 'who deserves that under all circumstances'.
5.1.66	दण्डादिभ्यः	After the words दण्ड etc. in the Accusative -2nd case the affix य comes in the sense of 'who deserves that'.
5.1.67	छन्दसि च	The affix यत् (य) comes in the sense of 'deserving that' after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem), in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
5.1.68	पात्राद्घंश्च	The affix घञ् (-/- इयं) together with यत् (यं) comes in the sense of 'deserving that' after the word पात्र।
5.1.69	कडङ्गरदक्षिणाच्छ च	The affixes छ (ईयं) and यत् (यं) comes in the sense of 'deserving that' after the words 1. कडङ्गर and 2.

		दक्षिणा।
5.1.70	स्थालीबिलात्	The affixes छ (ईयं) and यत् (यं) comes in the sense of 'deserving that' after the word स्थालीबिल।
5.1.71	यज्ञर्त्विग्भ्यां घखञौ	The affixes घ (इ य) and खञ् (+/- --ईन) come respectively after the words 1. यज्ञ and 2. ऋत्विज in the sense of 'deserving that'
5.1.72	पारायणतुरायणचान्द्रायणं वर्तयति	The affix ठञ् (+/- -- इक , प्राग्वतेष्ठञ् 5.1.18) comes in the sense of 'who performs this' after the words 1. पारायण 2. तुरायण and 3. चान्द्रायण being in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.
5.1.73	संशयमापन्नः	The affix ठञ् (+/- -- इक) comes in the sense of 'being fallen into this or thrown into it' after the word संशय in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.
5.1.74	योजनं गच्छति	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of 'who goes' after the word योजन in the Accusative -2nd case construction.
5.1.75	पथः ष्कन्	The affix ष्कन् comes in the sense of 'who goes there' after the word पथ being in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.
5.1.76	पन्थो ण नित्यम्	The affix ण comes after the word पन्थ which becomes the substitute of पथिन्, the sense of the affix being 'who always goes'.
5.1.77	उत्तरपथेनाहृतं च	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of 'who passes by that way' and 'what is conveyed by that way' after the word उत्तरपथ in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
5.1.78	कालात्	In the following sūtras the phrase 'after a word denoting time' should be supplied to complete the sense.
5.1.79	तेन निर्वृत्तम्	The affix ठञ् comes after a word denoting time in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction in the sense of 'to be accomplished by that time'.
5.1.80	तमधीष्टो भृतो भूतो भावी	The above affixes come after a word expressing time in the Accusative -2nd case in construction in the senses of 'solicited to instruct for such a period or which will last so long'.
5.1.81	मासाद्वयसि यत्खञौ	The affixes यत् and खञ् come after the word मास in denoting 'age'.
5.1.82	द्विगोर्यप्	The affix यप् comes after the word मास when forming a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound) and meaning 'age'.
5.1.83	षण्मासाण्ण्यच्च	The affixes ण्त् , यप् and ठञ् comes in the sense of 'age' after the word षण्मास।
5.1.84	अवयसि ठंश्च	The affix ठन् comes after the word षण्मास when 'age' is Not meant.
5.1.85	समायाः खः	The affix ख (ईन) comes in the four-fold senses of 'solicited', 'hired', 'lasted' and 'will last', after the word

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		समा।
5.1.86	द्विगोर्वा	The affix ख (ईन) comes optionally in the senses taught in पन्थो ण नित्यम् 5.1.76, तमधीष्टो भृतो भूतो भावी 5.1.80 after the word समा , forming a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound).
5.1.87	रात्र्यहस्संवत्सराच्च	The affix ख optionally in the senses taught in तेन निर्वृत्तम् 5.1.79, द्विगोर्यप् 5.1.82, after the words 1. रात्री 2. अहन् and 3. सम्वत्सर , occasioning a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound).
5.1.88	वर्षाल्लुक् च	The above affixes and ख and ठिञ् may also be elided after a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound) ending in वर्षा।
5.1.89	चित्तवति नित्यम्	The affixes meaning 'accomplished' etc. पन्थो ण नित्यम् 5.1.76, तमधीष्टो भृतो भूतो भावी 5.1.80 are necessarily elided after the word वर्षा forming a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound) when it refers to being endowed with reason.
5.1.90	षष्टिकाः षष्टिरात्रेण पच्यन्ते	The anomalously formed word षष्टिकाः has the meaning of 'what are matured in six nights'.
5.1.91	वत्सरान्ताच्छश्छन्दसि	The affix छ comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) in the five-fold senses taught in पन्थो ण नित्यम् 5.1.76, तमधीष्टो भृतो भूतो भावी 5.1.80, after a stem ending in वत्सर।
5.1.92	सम्परिपूर्वात् ख च	When the affixes ख (ईन) and छ (ईय) coem in the छन्दस् (Vedas) in the five-fold senses taught in पन्थो ण नित्यम् 5.1.76, तमधीष्टो भृतो भूतो भावी 5.1.80, after the word वत्सर , when preceded by सम् and परि।
5.1.93	तेन परिजय्यलभ्यकार्यसुकरम्	The affix ठञ् comes after a word denoting time in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction in the sense 'to be subdued, to be gained or attained, to be completed and to be easily completed in that time'.
5.1.94	तदस्य ब्रह्मचर्यम्	The affix ठञ् comes after a word of time in the sense of 'an abstinence that lasts so long' or 'who practises abstinence so long'.
5.1.95	तस्य च दक्षिणा यज्ञाख्येभ्यः	The affix ठञ् comes after a word being the name of sacrifice, in the sense of 'the fee thereof'.
5.1.96	तत्र च दीयते कार्यं भववत्	The affixes having the sense of भव तत्र भवः 4.3.53 , कालाट्ठञ् 4.3.11 , come after a time-denoting word in the sense of 'what is given in that, and what is done in that'.
5.1.97	व्युष्टादिभ्योऽण्	The affix अण् comes after the words व्युष्ट etc. in the Locative -7th case in construction, the sense of 'being given therein or done therein'.
5.1.98	तेन यथाकथाचहस्ताभ्यां णयतौ	The affixes ण and यत् come respectively after the words यथा-कथा-च and हस्त being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction having the sense of what is 'given or is done in this way'.

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5.1.99	सम्पादिनि	The affix ठञ् comes after a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction in the sense of 'fitted for that'.
5.1.100	कर्मवेषाद्यत्	The affix यत् (यं) comes in the sense of 'being fitted with that', after the words 1. कर्म and 2. वेष being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
5.1.101	तस्मै प्रभवति संतापादिभ्यः	The affix ठञ् comes after the words संताप etc. in the Dative -4th Case in construction in the sense of 'what is able to effect that'.
5.1.102	योगाद्यच्च	The affix यत् (यं) is also added in the sense of 'able to effect that' after the word योग।
5.1.103	कर्मण उकञ्	The affix उकञ् comes after the word कर्मण in the same sense of 'able to effect that'.
5.1.104	समयस्तदस्य प्राप्तम्	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of 'that has arrived for it' after the word समय in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction.
5.1.105	ऋतोरण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'that has come for it' after the word ऋतु।
5.1.106	छन्दसि घस्	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the affix घस् (इय) comes in the sense of 'season has come for it' After the verbs the word ऋतु।
5.1.107	कालाद्यत्	The affix यत् (यं) comes in the same sense of 'time has come for it' after the word काल।
5.1.108	प्रकृष्टे ठञ्	The affix यत् (यं) comes in the sense of 'long standing' after the word काल being the Nominative 1st-Case in construction.
5.1.109	प्रयोजनम्	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of 'that whose occasion or purpose is this' after a word in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction.
5.1.110	विशाखाऽऽषाढादण् मन्थदण्डयोः	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'that whose purpose is this' after the words 1. विशाखा and 2. आषाढ when the derivative of the first is combined with मन्थ and that of the second with दण्ड।
5.1.111	अनुप्रवचनादिभ्यश्छः	The affix छ (ईय) comes in the same sense of 'that whose purpose is this' after The affix words अनुप्रवचन etc.
5.1.112	समापनात् सपूर्वपदात्	The affix छ (ईय) comes in the same sense of 'that whose purpose is this' after the word समापन when it has a word in composition preceding it.
5.1.113	ऐकागारिकट् चौरे	The word ऐकागारिकट् is irregularly formed in the sense of 'thief'.
5.1.114	आकालिकडाद्यन्तवचने	The word आकालिकट् is irregularly formed in the sense of 'what coincides with the beginning and the end i.e. what lasts only an instant'.
5.1.115	तेन तुल्यं क्रिया चेद्वतिः	The affix वति (वत्) comes after a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction, in the sense of 'like that' when the meaning is 'similarity of action'.

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5.1.116	तत्र तस्येव	The affix वति (वत्) also comes in the sense of 'like what is therein or thereof'.
5.1.117	तदर्हम्	The affix वति (वत्) comes after a word in the Accusative -2nd case in construction in the sense of 'befitting that or suited to that'.
5.1.118	उपसर्गाच्छन्दसि धात्वर्थे	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the affix वति (वत्) is added to an उपसर्ग (Preposition) in the sense of a verbal root.
5.1.119	तस्य भावस्त्वतलौ	The affixes त्व and तल् come in the sense of 'the nature thereof' after a word in the Genitive 6th-Case.
5.1.120	आ च त्वात्	From this forward as far as the sūtra ब्रह्मणस्त्वः 5.1.136, the affixes त्व and तल् bear the rule.
5.1.121	न नञ्पूर्वात्तत्पुरुषादचतुरसंगतलवणवटयुधकतर-सलसेभ्यः	The affixes denoting 'nature' taught hereafter do not come after a तत्-पुरुष compound formed by the negative particle नञ् with the exception of the the following - 1. चतुर 2. संगत 3. लवण 4. वट 5. बुध 6. कत 7. रस and 8. लस ।
5.1.122	पृथ्वादिभ्य इमनिज्वा	The affix इमनिच् (इमन्) comes optionally in the sense of 'nature thereof' after the words पृथु etc.
5.1.123	वर्णदृढादिभ्यः ष्यञ् च	The affixes ष्यञ् and इमनिच् come in the sense of 'nature thereof' after a word denoting colour and after the words दृढ etc.
5.1.124	गुणवचनब्राह्मणादिभ्यः कर्मणि च	The affix ष्यञ् has after a word expressive of quality and after ब्राह्मण etc., the sense of the activity or occupation or something or someone.
5.1.125	स्तेनाद्यन्नलोपश्च	The affix यत् (यं) comes in the sense of 'nature thereof or action thereof' after the word स्तेन in the Genitive 6th-Case and न is elided before this affix.
5.1.126	सख्युर्यः	The affix य comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof' after the word सखि।
5.1.127	कपिज्ञात्योर्ढक्	The affix ढक् comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof' after the words 1. कपि and 2. ज्ञाति।
5.1.128	पत्यन्तपुरोहितादिभ्यो यक्	The affix यक् comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof' after a compound ending with पति and after पुरोहित etc.
5.1.129	प्राणभृज्जातिवयोवचनोद्गात्रादिभ्योऽञ्	The affix अञ् comes in the sense of 'nature or action or thereof' after class names of animals and words expressing age as well as after उद्गात्रि etc.
5.1.130	हायनान्तयुवादिभ्योऽण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof' after compounds ending in हायन and after युवन etc.

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5.1.131	इगन्ताच्च लघुपूर्वात्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof' after a stem ending in इक् (इ ई उ ऊ ऋ or ऌ) when the preceding syllable is prosodially light.
5.1.132	योपधाद्गुरूपोत्तमाद्वुञ्	The affix वुञ् comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof' after a polysyllabic stem whose penultimate letter is य् and whose penultimate syllable is prosodially heavy.
5.1.133	द्वंद्वमनोज्ञादिभ्यश्च	The affix वुञ् comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof' after a द्वन्द समास and after the words मनोज्ञ etc.
5.1.134	गोत्रचरणाच्श्लाघाऽत्याकारतदवेतेषु	The affix वुञ् comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof' after a गोत्र (Patronymic/Family-name) and after the Name of a Vedic School when one boasts thereby or manifests his contempt thereby or when it means one who has attainted that (or has come for an inspection or inquiring thereof).
5.1.135	होत्राभ्यश्छः	The affix छ (ईय) comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof' after words expressing होत्रा priests.
5.1.136	ब्रह्मणस्त्वः	The affix त्व comes in the sense of of 'nature or action thereof' after the word ब्रह्मण denoting a kind of होत्रा priest.
5.2.1	धान्यानां भवने क्षेत्रे खञ्	The affix खञ् comes in the sense of 'a place of growing when that place is a field' after the name of any particular corn being in the Genitive 6th-Case.
5.2.2	व्रीहिशाल्योर्ढक्	The affix ढक् comes in the sense of 'a place of growing, when it is a field' after the words 1. व्रीहि and 2. शालि।
5.2.3	यवयवकषष्टिकादत्	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'a place of growing, when it is a field' after the words 1. यव 2. यवक and 3. षष्टिक।
5.2.4	विभाषा तिलमाषोमाभङ्गाऽणुभ्यः	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'a place of growing, when it is a field' optionally after the words 1. तिल 2. माष3. उमा 4. भङ्गा and 5. अणु।
5.2.5	सर्वचर्मणः कृतः खखञौ	The affix ख (ईन) and खञ् comes in the sense of 'wholly made thereof' after the word सर्वचर्मन्।
5.2.6	यथामुखसंमुखस्य दर्शनः खः	The affix ख (ईन) and खञ् comes in the sense of 'a mirror' after the words 1. यथामुख and 2. संमुख being in Genitive 6th-Case in construction.
5.2.7	तत्सर्वादेः पथ्यङ्गकर्मपत्रपात्रं व्याप्नोति	After the words 1. पथि 2. अङ्ग 3. कर्मन् 4. पत्र or 5. पात्र , preceded by सर्व being in the Accusative -2nd case in construction, the affix ख (ईन) comes in the sense of 'what pervades or fills the whole of that'.
5.2.8	आप्रपदं प्राप्नोति	The affix ख (ईन) comes in the sense of 'reaching thereto' after the word आप्रपद।

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5.2.9	अनुपदसर्वान्नायानयं बद्धाभक्षयतिनेयेषु	The affix ख (ईन) comes in the senses of 'so bound', 'eating that' and 'to carry thereto' after the words 1. अनुपद 2. सर्वान्न and 3. आयन।
5.2.10	परोवरपरम्परपुत्रपौत्रमनुभवति	The affix ख (ईन) comes in the sense of 'who witnesses or experiences that' after the words 1. परोवर 2. परम्पर and 3. पुत्रपौत्र , in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.
5.2.11	अवारपारात्यन्तानुकामं गामी	The affix ख (ईन) comes in the sense of 'who purposes to go' after the words 1. अवारपार 2. अत्यन्त and 3. अनुकाम being in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.
5.2.12	समांसमां विजायते	The affix ख (ईन) comes in the sense of 'who bears in the womb' after the word समांसमाम्।
5.2.13	अद्यश्वीनाऽवष्टब्धे	The word अद्यश्वीन is anomalous meaning 'a female near delivery'.
5.2.14	आगवीनः	The word आगवीन is irregularly formed.
5.2.15	अनुग्वलंगामी	The affix ख (ईन) comes in the sense of 'who is fit to follow' after the word अनुगु।
5.2.16	अध्वनो यत्खौ	The affixes यत् (यं) and ख (ईन) come in the sense of 'who is fit or able to follow' after the word अध्वन्।
5.2.17	अभ्यमित्राच्छ च	The affixes छ (ईय), यत् (यं) and ख (ईन) come in the sense of 'who is able to go' after the word अभ्यमित्र।
5.2.18	गोष्ठात् खञ् भूतपूर्वे	The affix खञ् comes in the sense of 'it formerly had been' after the word गोष्ठ।
5.2.19	अश्वस्यैकाहगमः	The affix खञ् comes in the sense of 'what is travelled over or traversed in one day' after the word अश्व being in the Genitive 6th-Case in construction.
5.2.20	शालीनकौपीने अधृष्टाकार्ययोः	The words शालीन and कौपीन are anomalous when meaning 'modest' and 'a shameful action, respectively.
5.2.21	व्रातेन जीवति	The affix खञ् comes in the sense of 'who leads this life' or 'who lives by this' after the word व्रात being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
5.2.22	साप्तपदीनं सख्यम्	The word साप्तपदीन is anomalous when meaning 'friendship'.
5.2.23	हैयंगवीनं संज्ञायाम्	The word हैयंगवीन is anomalous when it is a Name.
5.2.24	तस्य पाकमूले पील्वदिकर्णादिभ्यः कुणब्जाहचौ	The affixes कुणप् (कुण) and जाहच् (जाह) come in the senses of 'the fruiting-season of this' and 'the root of this'.
5.2.25	पक्षातिः	The affix ति comes in the sense of 'the root of it' after the word पक्ष in the Genitive 6th-Case in construction.

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5.2.26	तेन वित्तश्चुञ्चुप्चणपौ	The affixes चुञ्चुप् (चुञ्चु) and चणप् (चण) come in the sense of 'celebrated through this' after a word in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
5.2.27	विनञ्भ्यां नानाञौ नसह	The affixes ना and नाञ् comes in the sense of 'not being together' after the words 1. वि and 2. नञ् respectively.
5.2.28	वेः शालच्छङ्कटचौ	The affixes शालच् (शाल) and शङ्कटच् (शङ्कट) come after the preposition वि without changing the sense.
5.2.29	सम्प्रोदश्च कटच्	The affix कटच् (कट) comes after the words 1. सम् 2. प्रद् 3. उद् and 4. वि।
5.2.30	अवात् कुटारच्च	The affixes कुटारच् and कटच् come after the word अव।
5.2.31	नते नासिकायाः संज्ञायां टीटञ्नाटञ्भ्राटचः	The affixes टीटच् , नाटच् and भ्रटच् come in the sense of 'a hooked nose' after the word अव when the word so formed is a Name.
5.2.32	नेर्बिडञ्बिरीसचौ	The affixes बिडच् and बिरीसच् come in the sense of 'a hooked nose' after the word नि when the word so formed is a Name.
5.2.33	इनच्पिटच्चिकचि च	The affixes इनच् and पिटच् come in the sense of 'a hooked nose' after the word नि ; and चिक् and चि are the substitutes of नि before those affixes respectively.
5.2.34	उपाधिभ्यां त्यकन्नासन्नारूढयोः	The affix त्यकन् comes in the sense of 'nearness' and after the words 1. उप and 2. अधि , respectively, the words so formed being Names.
5.2.35	कर्मणि घटोऽठच्	The affix अठच् comes in the sense of 'employing oneself zealously in it' after the word कर्म in the Locative -7th case in construction.
5.2.36	तदस्य संजातं तारकाऽऽदिभ्य इतच्	The affix इतच् comes in the sense of 'that whereof this is observed' after the words तारका etc. in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction.
5.2.37	प्रमाणे द्वयसञ्दघ्नञ्मात्रचः	The affixes द्वयसच् , दघ्नश्च and मात्रच् come in the sense of 'that whereof this is the lineal measure' after a word in Nominative 1st-Case in construction.
5.2.38	पुरुषहस्तिभ्यामण् च	The affix अण् , द्वयसच् , दघ्नश्च and मात्रच् come in the sense of 'that whereof this is the lineal measure' after the words 1. पुरुष and 2. हस्ति in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction.
5.2.39	यद्तदेतेभ्यः परिमाणे वतुप्	The affix वतुप् comes in the sense of 'that where of this is the measure of volume' after the words 1.यद् 2. तद् and 3. एतद् being in the Nominative 1st-Case of construction.
5.2.40	किमिदंभ्यां वो घः	After the words किम् and इदम् , घ (इय्) is substituted for the व् of वतुप्।

panini	sutra	sutra_english
5.2.41	किमः संख्यापरिमाणे डति च	The affixes डति (अति with the elision of इम्) and वतुप् come in the sense of 'numerical quantity' after the word किम् in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction.
5.2.42	संख्याया अवयवे तयप्	The affix तयप् comes in the sense of 'that whereof the parts are so many' after a numeral.
5.2.43	द्वित्रिभ्यां तयस्यायज्वा	The affix अयच् is optionally the substitute of तयप् after the words 1. द्वि and 2. त्रि।
5.2.44	उभादुदात्तो नित्यम्	After the word उभ , अयच् is always the substitute for तयप् , having the उदात्त (acute accent) on its first syllable.
5.2.45	तदस्मिन्नधिकमिति दशान्ताड्डः	The affix ड (अ with the elision of अन् of the base) comes in the sense of 'this is surplus in it' after a Numeral ending in दशन् being in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction.
5.2.46	शदन्तविंशतेश्च	The affix ड comes in the sense of 'this is surplus in it' after a Numeral ending in शत् and after विंशति with the elision of अत् and अति।
5.2.47	संख्याया गुणस्य निमाने मयट्	The affix मयट् (मथ with feminine in ङीप्) comes when denoting a thing given in exchange in the sense of 'containing so many times more of something' or 'the price of a portion of this is so many equal portion of the other' after a Numeral.
5.2.48	तस्य पूरणे डट्	The affix डट् (अ causing the elision of the last vowel with the consonant following it) comes in the sense of 'making full this number' after a Numeral being the Genitive 6th-Case in construction.
5.2.49	नान्तादसंख्याऽऽदेर्मट्	The augment मट् comes before डट् in the sense of 'making full this number' after a Numeral which ends in न् when no other Numeral precedes it.
5.2.50	थट् च च्छन्दसि	The थट् is the augment of डट् in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after a Numeral ending in न् and not preceded by another Numeral as well as the augment मट्।
5.2.51	षट्कतिकतिपयचतुरां थुक्	When डट् follows, थुक् is the augment of the words 1. षट् 2. कति 3. कतिपय and 4. चतुर्।
5.2.52	बहुपूगगणसंघस्य तिथुक्	When डट् follows, तिथुक् is the augment of the words 1. बहु 2. पूग 3. गण and 4. सङ्घ।
5.2.53	वतोरिथुक्	When follows is the augment of a stem ending in वतु।
5.2.54	द्वेस्तीयः	The affix तीय comes in the sense of 'completer thereof' after the word द्वि।
5.2.55	त्रेः सम्प्रसारणम् च	The affix तीय comes in the sense of 'completer thereof' after the word त्रि and there is सम्प्रसारण (Vocalisation) of the stem.
5.2.56	विंशत्यादिभ्यस्तमडन्यतरस्याम्	After the words विंशति etc. तमट् (तम feminine in ङीप्) is optionally the augment of डट्।

panini	sutra	sutra_english
5.2.57	नित्यं शतादिमासार्धमाससंवत्सराच्च	After the words शत etc. and after 1. मास 2. अर्धमास and 3. संवत्सर तमट् (तम feminine in ङीप्) is always the augment of डट्।
5.2.58	षष्ट्यादेश्चासंख्याऽऽदेः	After the words षष्ठी etc. when no other Numeral precedes them; तमट् is always the augment of डट्।
5.2.59	मतौ च्छः सूक्तसाम्नोः	When a सूक्त or साम्न् is to be expressed, the affix छ (ईय) comes after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) in the sense of the affix मतुप् -- तदस्यास्त्यस्मिन्निति मतुप् 5.2.94.
5.2.60	अध्यायानुवाकयोर्लुक्	When an अध्याय or अनुवाक is to be expressed there is लुक् elision of the affix छ (ईय) having the sense of मतुप् -- तदस्यास्त्यस्मिन्निति मतुप् 5.2.94.
5.2.61	विमुक्तादिभ्योऽण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of मतुप् when an अध्याय or अनुवाक is to be expressed, after the words विमुक्त etc.
5.2.62	गोषदादिभ्यो वुन्	The affix वुन् comes in the sense of मतुप् when an अध्याय or अनुवाक is to be expressed
5.2.63	तत्र कुशलः पथः	The affix वुन् comes in the sense of 'versed therein or skilled therein' after the word पथिन् being in the Locative -7th case in construction.
5.2.64	आकर्षादिभ्यः कन्	The affix कन् comes in the sense of 'versed therein or skilled therein' after the प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) आकर्ष etc. being in the Locative -7th case in construction.
5.2.65	धनहिरण्यात् कामे	The affix कन् comes in the sense of 'a desire thereafter' after the words 1. धन and 2. हिरण्य being in the Locative -7th case in construction.
5.2.66	स्वाङ्गेभ्यः प्रसिते	The affix कन् comes in the sense of 'who takes care of it, who bestows care upon' after a word denoting a part of one's body.
5.2.67	उदराट्ठगायूने	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'voracious' after the word उदर।
5.2.68	सस्येन परिजातः	The affix कन् comes in the sense of 'to supply richly with it' after the word सस्य being in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
5.2.69	अंशं हारी	The affix कन् comes in the sense of 'who must take that' after the word अंश 'a share' being in the Accusative -2nd case in construction.
5.2.70	तन्त्रादचिरापहृते	The affix कन् comes in the sense of taken off there from not long ago or shortly before' after the word तन्त्र 'a loom'.
5.2.71	ब्राह्मणकोष्णिके संज्ञायाम्	The words ब्राह्मण and उष्णिक are anomalous when they are a Name.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
5.2.72	शीतोष्णाभ्यां कारिणि	The affix कन् comes in the sense of 'who goes to work thus' after the words शीत and उष्ण।
5.2.73	अधिकम्	The word अधिक is anomalous.
5.2.74	अनुकाभिकाभीकः कमिता	The words 1. अनुक 2. अभिक and 3. अभीक are anomalous meaning 'being at liberty to do or being fond of'.
5.2.75	पार्श्वेनान्विच्छति	The affix कन् comes in the sense of 'who strives to gain something by that' after the word पार्श्व in the Instrumental -3rd case in construction.
5.2.76	अयःशूलदण्डाजिनाभ्यां ठक्ठञौ	The affixes ठक् and ठञ् come in the sense of 'who strives to gain something by that 'after the words 1. अयःशूल and 2. दण्डाजिन , respectively
5.2.77	तावतिथं ग्रहणमिति लुग्वा	The affix कन् is added to an ordinal number in the sense of 'acquiring a subject after so many attempts' and there is optionally the elision of the affix denoting the ordinal number.
5.2.78	स एषां ग्रामणीः	The affix कन् comes in the sense of 'he is their leader' after a word in the Nominative 1st-Case with the force of Genitive 6th-Case.
5.2.79	शृङ्खलमस्य बन्धनं करभे	The affix कन् comes in the sense of 'clog is its fetter' after the word शृङ्खल 'a clog' when the whole word means 'a young camel'.
5.2.80	उत्क उन्मनाः	The word उत्क is anomalous meaning 'longing after, yearning'.
5.2.81	कालप्रयोजनाद्रोगे	The affix कन् comes after a word expressing a time or a cause or effect (of the disease) when an illness is denoted.
5.2.82	तदस्मिन्नन्नं प्राये संज्ञायाम्	The affix कन् comes in the sense of 'this is the principal food of this particular occasion' after a word denoting food in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction, when the whole word so formed is a Name.
5.2.83	कुल्माषादञ्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'this is the principal food on this particular occasion' after the word कुल्माष when the whole word is a Name.
5.2.84	श्रोत्रियंश्छन्दोऽधीते	The word श्रोत्रिन् is irregularly formed meaning 'who has studied the छन्दस् (Vedas)'.
5.2.85	श्राद्धमनेन भुक्तमिनिठनौ	The affixes इनि (इन्) and ठन् come in the sense of 'this is eaten by him' after the word ।
5.2.86	पूर्वादिनिः	The affix इनि (इन्) comes in the sense of 'by whom something was done formerly' after the word पूर्व।
5.2.87	सपूर्वाच्च	The affix इनि (इन्) comes in the sense of 'by whom something is done' after the word पूर्व, also when another word precedes it.
5.2.88	इष्टादिभ्यश्च	The affix इनि (इन्) comes in the sense of 'by him' after इष्ट etc.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
5.2.89	छन्दसि परिपन्थिपरिपरिणौ पर्यवस्थातरि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the words 1. परिपन्थिन् and 2. परिपरिण् are anomalously formed by this affix and have the sense of 'an antagonist'.
5.2.90	अनुपद्यन्वेष्टा	The word अनुपदिन् formed anomalously by इनि denotes 'who goes after, who searches'.
5.2.91	साक्षाद्द्रष्टरि संज्ञायाम्	The affix इनि comes in the sense of 'a spectator, looker on' after the word साक्षात् when the word so formed is a Name.
5.2.92	क्षेत्रियच् परक्षेत्रे चिकित्स्यः	The word क्षेत्रियच् (क्षेत्रिय) is anomalous meaning 'curable in another body' i.e. 'not curable in this life'.
5.2.93	इन्द्रियमिन्द्रलिंगमिन्द्रदृष्टमिन्द्रसृष्टमिन्द्रजुष्टम्-इन्द्रदत्तमिति वा	The word इन्द्रियम् (having उदात्त (acute accent) on the last) is anomalous meaning 'an organ of sense' and so called either because it is 'the characteristic from which the existence of इन्द्र is inferred' or 'it is seen by इन्द्र ' or 'it is created by इन्द्र ' or it is wished by इन्द्र ' or 'it is given by इन्द्र '.
5.2.94	तदस्यास्त्यस्मिन्निति मतुप्	The affix मतुप् comes in the sense of 'whose it is' or 'in whom it is' after a word in the Nominative 1st-Case in construction.
5.2.95	रसादिभ्यश्च	The affix मतुप् comes in the sense of 'whose it is' or 'in whom it is' after the प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) रस etc.
5.2.96	प्राणिस्थादातो लजन्यतरस्याम्	The affix लच् comes optionally in the sense of मतुप् after a stem ending in long आ the word expressing something which is found only in a living being.
5.2.97	सिध्मादिभ्यश्च	The affix लच् comes in the sense of मतुप् after the words सिध्म etc. and optionally after मतुप् also.
5.2.98	वत्सांसाभ्यां कामबले	The affix लच् comes in the senses of 'love' and 'strength' respectively after the words वत्स and अंस।
5.2.99	फेनादिलच् च	The affixes इलच् and लच् come in the sense of मतुप् after the word फेन and optionally after the affix मतुप् also.
5.2.100	लोमादिपामादिपिच्छादिभ्यः शनेलचः	The three affixes श , न and इलच् come in the sense of मतुप् respectively after the words of the three classes i.e. 1. लोमदि 2. पामादि and 3. पिच्छादि and the affix मतुप् also comes in the alternative.
5.2.101	प्रज्ञाश्रद्धाऽर्चावृत्तिभ्यो णः	The affix ण् comes in the sense of मतुप् after the words 1. प्रज्ञा 2. श्रद्धा and 3. अर्चा as well as the affix मतुप् ।
5.2.102	तपःसहस्राभ्यां विनीनी	The affixes विनि and इनि come with the force of मतुप् after the words तपस् and सहर respectively.
5.2.103	अण् च	And also अण् comes after तपस् and सहर।
5.2.104	सिकताशर्कराभ्यां च	The affix अण् comes in the sense of मतुप् after सिकता and शर्करा।

panini	sutra	sutra_english
5.2.105	देशे लुबिलचौ च	When the sense if of 'locality' there may take place लुप् elision of the affixes denoting मतुप् (with the preservation of the gender and number of the word) or there may be the affixes इलच् , अण् and मतुप् after the words सिकता and शर्करा।
5.2.106	दन्त उन्नत उरच्	The affix उरच् comes in the sense of 'having projecting teeth' after the word दन्त।
5.2.107	ऊषसुषिमुष्कमधो रः	The affix र comes after the words 1. ऊष 2. सुषि 3. मुष्क and 4. मधु with the force of मतुप्।
5.2.108	द्युद्रुभ्यां मः	The affix म comes in the sense of मतुप् after 1. द्यु and 2. द्रु ।
5.2.109	केशाद्वोऽन्यतरस्याम्	The affix व comes optionally with the force of मतुप् ।
5.2.110	गाण्ड्यजगात् संज्ञायाम्	The affix व comes in the sense of मतुप् after 1. गाण्डी and 2. अजग when the word is a Name.
5.2.111	काण्डाण्डादीरन्नीरचौ	The affixes ईरन् and ईरच् come in the sense of मतुप् after the words 1. काण्ज and 2. अण्ड respectively.
5.2.112	रजःकृष्यासुतिपरिषदो वलच्	The affix वलच् comes in the sense of मतुप् after 1. रजस् 2. कृषि 3. आसुति and 3. परिषद्।
5.2.113	दन्तशिखात् संज्ञायाम्	The affix वलच् comes in the sense of मतुप् after 1. दन्त and 2. शिखा when a Name is formed.
5.2.114	ज्योत्स्नातमिस्राशृङ्गिणोजस्विन्नूर्जस्वलगोमिन्-मलिनमलीमसाः	The words 1. ज्योत्स्न 2. तमिस्रा 3. शृङ्गिण 4. ऊर्जस्विन् 5. ऊर्जस्वल 6. गोमिन् 7. मलिन and 8. मलीमस are irregularly formed in the sense of मतुप् and are Names.
5.2.115	अत इनिठनौ	The affixes इनि and ठन् come in the sense of मतुप् after the प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stems) ending in short अ and in the alternative मतुप् also comes.
5.2.116	व्रीह्यादिभ्यश्च	The affixes इनि and ठन् come in the sense of मतुप् after the words व्रीहि etc. as well as the affix मतुप् ।
5.2.117	तुन्दादिभ्य इलच् च	The affix इलच् also comes in the sense of मतुप् after the प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stems) तुन्द etc.
5.2.118	एकगोपूर्वाट्ठञ् नित्यम्	The affix ठञ् always comes in the sense of मतुप् after a stem which in composition is preceded by एक or गो।
5.2.119	शतसहस्रान्ताच्च निष्कात्	The affix ठञ् comes in the sense of मतुप् after the words 1. शत and 2. सहस्र when they follow after निष्क।
5.2.120	रूपादाहतप्रशंसयोरप्	The affix यप् comes in the sense of मतुप् after the word रूप when 'stamping (coining)' or 'praise' is denoted.
5.2.121	अस्मायामेधास्रजो विनिः	After a stem ending in अस् and after माया , मेधा and स्रज् comes the affix विनि in the sense of मतुप्।
5.2.122	बहुलं छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the affix विनि is added diversely in the sense of मतुप् ।
5.2.123	ऊर्णाया युस्	The affix युस् is added to ऊर्णा in the sense of मतुप् in the छन्दस् (Vedas).

panini	sutra	sutra_english
5.2.124	वाचो ग्मिनिः	The affix ग्मिनि come in the sense of मतुप् after the word वाच्।
5.2.125	आलजाटचौ बहुभाषिणि	The affixes आलच् and आटच् come in the sense of मतुप् after वाच् , the word denoting 'a talkative'.
5.2.126	स्वामिन्नैश्वर्ये	The irregularly formed word स्वामिन् denotes 'Sir or Lord'.
5.2.127	अर्शआदिभ्योऽच्	The affix अच् comes in the sense of मतुप् after the words अर्श etc.
5.2.128	द्वंद्वोपतापगर्ह्यात् प्राणिस्थादिनिः	The affix इनि (इन्) comes in the sense of मतुप् after a द्वन्द compound after the name of a disease and after anything denoting fault when the thing is found in a living being.
5.2.129	वातातिसाराभ्यां कुक् च	The augment कुक् comes before इनि (इन्) after the words 1. वात and 2. अतिसार।
5.2.130	वयसि पूरणात्	The affix इनि (इन्) comes in the sense of मतुप् after an ordinal numeral when age is denoted.
5.2.131	सुखादिभ्यश्च	The affix इनि (इन्) comes (to the exclusion of other affixes) in the sense of मतुप् after the words सुख etc.
5.2.132	धर्मशीलवर्णान्ताच्च	The affix इनि (इन्) comes in the sense of मतुप् (to the exclusion of others) after nominal steps ending in 1. धर्म 2. शील 3. वर्ण।
5.2.133	हस्ताज्जातौ	The affix इनि (इन्) comes in the sense of मतुप् after the word हस्त when a genus is denoted by the word so formed.
5.2.134	वर्णाद्ब्रह्मचारिणि	The affix इनि (इन्) comes in the sense of मतुप् after the word वर्ण when the word so formed means a ब्रह्मचारिण्।
5.2.135	पुष्करादिभ्यो देशे	The affix इनि (इन्) comes in the sense of मतुप् after the words पुष्कर etc. when the word so formed denotes a locality.
5.2.136	बलादिभ्यो मतुबन्यतरस्याम्	The affixes मतुप् and इनि come after the प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stems) बल etc.
5.2.137	संज्ञायां मन्माभ्याम्	The affix इनि (इन्) comes in the sense of मतुप् after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in मन् or म when the whole word so formed means a Name.
5.2.138	कंशंभ्यां बभयुस्ततुतयसः	The seven affixes 1. ब 2. भ 3. युस् 4. ति 5. तु 6. त and 7. यस् comes in the sense of मतुप् after कम् 'water and happiness' and शम् 'happiness'.
5.2.139	तुन्दिवलिवटेर्भः	The affix भ comes in the sense of मतुप् after 1. तुन्दि 2. वलि and 3. वटि।
5.2.140	अहंशुभमोर्युस्	The affix युस् (यु) comes in the sense of मतुप् after the word अहम् and the indeclinable शुभम् 'good'.
5.3.1	प्राग्दिशो विभक्तिः	The sūtra taught from this forward up to दिक्शब्देभ्यः सप्तमीपञ्चमीप्रथमाभ्यो दिग्देशकालेष्वस्तातिः 5.3.27

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		(exclusive) are called विभक्ति।
5.3.2	किंसर्वनामबहुभ्योऽद्व्यादिभ्यः	These प्राग्दिशीय affixes come after the word किम् and after a stem called सर्वनाम and after बहु but not after द्वि etc.
5.3.3	इदम इश्	For इदम् there is the substitute इश् when a प्राग्दिशीय affix follows.
5.3.4	एतेतौ रथोः	The substitutes एत and इत come instead of इदम् when a प्राग्दिशीय affix beginning with र and थ respectively follows.
5.3.5	एतदोऽश्	The substitute अश् comes in the place of एतद् when a प्राग्दिशीय affix follows.
5.3.6	सर्वस्य सोऽन्यतरस्यां दि	The स is substituted for सर्व before a प्राग्दिशीय विभक्ति beginning with द।
5.3.7	पञ्चम्यास्तसिल्	The affix तसिल् (तस्) comes after the word किम् , a सर्वनाम and बहु when ending in Ablative -5th case.
5.3.8	तसेश्च	The affix तसिल् (तस्) is substituted for तस् -- प्रतियोगे पञ्चम्यास्तसिः 5.4.44, अपादाने चाहीयरुहोः 5.4.45 when किम् a सर्वनाम and बहु follow.
5.3.9	पर्यभिभ्यां च	The affix तसिल् (तस्) comes after परि and अभि also.
5.3.10	ससम्यास्त्रल्	The affix त्रल् comes after किम् , सर्वनाम and बहु when ending in Locative -7th case.
5.3.11	इदमो हः	The affix ह comes after इदम् ending in the Locative -7th case.
5.3.12	किमोऽत्	The affix अत् (अ) comes after किम् ending in the Locative -7th case.
5.3.13	वा ह च च्छन्दसि	Optionally the affix ह also comes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the word किम् in the Locative -7th case as well as other affixes.
5.3.14	इतराभ्योऽपि दृश्यन्ते	The above affixes are seen coming after किम् , a सर्वनाम and बहु ending with other case-affixes also besides the Locative -7th case and Ablative -5th case.
5.3.15	सर्वैकान्यकिंयत्तदः काले दा	After 1. सर्व 'all' 2. एक 'one' 3. अन्य 'other' 4. किम् 'what' 5 यद् 'which' and 6. तद् 'that' when time is denoted comes the affix दा , the words being in the Locative -7th case.
5.3.16	इदमो र्हिल्	After इदम् 'this' ending in the Locative -7th case comes the affix र्हिल् when time is denoted.
5.3.17	अधुना	The word अधुना is anomalous having the same sense.
5.3.18	दानीं च	The affix दानीम् also comes after इदम् ending in the Locative -7th case, denoting time.

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5.3.19	तदो दा च	After तद् ending in the Locative -7th case when time is denoted, comes the affixes दा and दानीम्
5.3.20	तयोर्दार्हिलौ च च्छन्दसि	After the two प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stems) इदम् and तद् come respectively the affixes दा and र्हिल् in the छन्दस् (Vedas) and also other affixes.
5.3.21	अनद्यतने र्हिलन्यतरस्याम्	The affix र्हिल् comes optionally in denoting time not of the current day after the words किम् , the सर्वनाम and बहु etc.
5.3.22	सद्यःपरुत्परायैषमःपरेद्यव्यद्यपूर्वेद्युरन्येद्युर्-अन्यतरेद्युरितरेद्युरपरेद्युरधरेद्युरुभयेद्युरुत्तरेद्युः	The following words are anomalous - 1. सद्यः 2. परुत् 3. परारि 4. ऐषमस् 5. परेद्यवि 6. अद्य 7. पूर्वेद्युस् 8. अन्येद्युस् 9. अन्यतरेद्युस् 10. इतरेद्युस् 11. अपरेद्युस् 12. अधरेद्युस् 13. उभयेद्युस् and 14. उत्तरेद्युस्।
5.3.23	प्रकारवचने थाल्	The affix थाल् comes after the words किम् etc. -- किंसर्वनामबहुभ्योऽद्व्यादिभ्यः 5.3.2 when we speak of a kind or manner of being.
5.3.24	इदमस्थमुः	After इदम् comes the affix थमु (थम्) in the same sense of a kind or manner of being.
5.3.25	किमश्च	Also after किम् comes the affix थमु in the sense of denoting a manner.
5.3.26	था हेतौ च च्छन्दसि	The affix था comes in the sense of 'cause' after the word किम् in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
5.3.27	दिक्शब्देभ्यः सप्तमीपञ्चमीप्रथमाभ्यो दिग्देशकालेष्वस्तातिः	The affix अस्ताति (अस्तात्) comes after the words of 'direction', 'locality' or 'time' ending in the Locative -7th case, Ablative -5th case, Nominative 1st-Case, without a change of sense.
5.3.28	दक्षिणोत्ताराभ्यामतसुच्	The affix अतसुच् (अतस्) comes in the sense of 'direction', 'locality' or 'time' after the words 1. दक्षिण and 2. उत्तर।
5.3.29	विभाषा परावराभ्याम्	The affix अतसुच् (अतस्) comes in the sense of अस्ताति (अस्तात्) after 1. पर and 2. अवर।
5.3.30	अञ्चेर्लुक्	After words of direction ending in अञ्च् there is लुक् elision of the affix अस्ताति।
5.3.31	उपर्युपरिष्टात्	The words 1. उपरि and 2. उपरिष्टात् are anomalous in the sense of अस्ताति।
5.3.32	पश्चात्	The word पश्चात् is anomalous in the sense of अस्ताति।
5.3.33	पश्च पश्चा च च्छन्दसि	The words पश्च and पश्चा are anomalous in the छन्दस् (Vedas) having the force of अस्ताति।
5.3.34	उत्तराधरदक्षिणादातिः	The affix अति is added to the words 1. उत्तर and 2. दक्षिण in the sense of अस्ताति।

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5.3.35	एनबन्यतरस्यामदूरेऽपञ्चम्याः	The affix एनप् (एन) comes optionally after the words 1. उत्तर and 2. दक्षिण in the sense of अस्तात्ति, when the limit indicated is not remote and when it is not a substitute of the Ablative -5th case affix.
5.3.36	दक्षिणादाच्	The affix आच् (आ) comes after the word दक्षिण in the sense of अस्तात्ति , but not as a substitute of the Ablative -5th case.
5.3.37	आहि च दूरे	The affix आहि comes after the word दक्षिण in the sense of अस्तात्ति as well as आच् when the reference is to a distant limit.
5.3.38	उत्तराच्च	The affixes आच् (आ) and आहि come after उत्तरा come in the sense of अस्तात्ति when the reference is to a distant limit.
5.3.39	पूर्वाधरावराणामसि पुरधवश्चैषाम्	The affix असि (अस्) comes in the sense of अस्तात्ति after 1. पूर्व 2. अधर and 3. अवर ; and 1. पुर् 2. अध् and 3. अव are the respective substitutes before this affix.
5.3.40	अस्तात्ति च	The same substitution takes place when the affix अस्तात्ति follows.
5.3.41	विभाषाऽवरस्य	The substitution of अव् for अवर is optional when अस्तात्ति follows.
5.3.42	संख्याया विधाऽर्थे धा	The affix धा comes after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) denoting a Numeral when it means the mode or manner of an action.
5.3.43	अधिकरणविचाले च	The affix धा comes after a Numeral when the sense is a change in the apportionment or distribution of substances.
5.3.44	एकाद्धो ध्यमुञन्यारयाम्	After the word एक the substitute comes optionally instead of धा।
5.3.45	द्वित्र्योश्च धमुञ्	The substitute धमुञ् comes optionally in the place of धा after the words 1. द्वि and 2. त्रि।
5.3.46	एधाच्च	The substitute एधाच् (एधा) comes optionally in the place of धा after 1. द्वि and 2. त्रि।
5.3.47	याप्ये पाशप्	The affix पाशप् denotes something as insignificant.
5.3.48	पूरणाद्भागे तीयादन्	After a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) an ordinal number ending in तीय , comes the affix अन् (the word retaining its denotation) when a 'part' is meant.
5.3.49	प्रागेकादशभ्योऽच्छन्दसि	After an ordinal numeral up to 11 exclusive, comes the affix अन् , the word retaining its denotation when a 'part' is meant, but not so in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
5.3.50	षष्ठाष्टमाभ्यां ञ च	The affixes ञ (अ) and अन् after 1. षष्ठ and 2. अष्ठम when a 'part' is meant, but not in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
5.3.51	मानपश्वङ्गयोः कन्लुकौ च	After the words 1. षष्ठ and 2. अष्ठम there may come respectively कन् (क) and लुक् elision of the affix when

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		the meaning is a division of a measure called मान or grain or the part of the body of a beast respectively.
5.3.52	एकादाकिनिच्चासहाये	After the word एक comes also the affix आकिनिच् (आकिन्) (the word retaining its denotation) when the sense is 'without a companion'.
5.3.53	भूतपूर्वे चरट्	The affix चर (with the feminine in ङीप्) comes after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem), the word retaining its detonation when the meaning is 'this had been before'.
5.3.54	षष्ठ्या रूप्य च	After a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in the Genitive 6th-Case comes the affix रूप्य and also चरट् in the sense of 'having belonged formerly to somebody'.
5.3.55	अतिशायने तमबिष्ठनौ	When the sense is that of surpassing, there come the affixes तमप् (तम) and इष्ठन् (इष्ठ) after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) the word retaining its denotation.
5.3.56	तिङश्च	So also after a finite verb, comes the affix तमप् (तम) when 'surpassing' is meant
5.3.57	द्विवचनविभज्योपपदे तरबीयसुनौ	The affixes तरप् (तर) and ईयसुन् (ईयस्) come in the sense of 'surpassing' after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) or a finite-verb when it expresses (comparison between) two things or when that which is added to it (उपपद) is to be distinguished from another.
5.3.58	अजादी गुणवचनादेव	The two affixes beginning with a vowel i.e. ईयस् and इष्ठ are added only after words denoting attributes.
5.3.59	तुश्छन्दसि	The affixes इष्ठन् and इयसुन् come in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) ending in तृ।
5.3.60	प्रशस्यस्य श्रः	For प्रशस्य is substituted श्र when the affixes इष्ठन् and इयसुन् follow.
5.3.61	ज्य च	For प्रशस्य is also substituted ज्य when the affixes इष्ठन् and इयसुन् follow.
5.3.62	वृद्धस्य च	ज्य is also substituted for वृद्ध when the affixes इष्ठन् and इयसुन् follow.
5.3.63	अन्तिकबाढयोर्नेदसाधौ	For अन्तिक is substituted नेद and for बाढ is साध when the affixes इष्ठन् and इयसुन् follow.
5.3.64	युवाल्पयोः कनन्यतरस्याम्	Before the affixes इष्ठन् and इयसुन् , कन् is optionally substituted for युवन् and अल्प।
5.3.65	विन्मतोर्लुक्	The affixes विन् and मत् are लुक् elided when इष्ठन् and इयसुन् follow.
5.3.66	प्रशंसायां रूपप्	The affix रूपप् comes without a change of connotation after a stem - nominal or verbal, denoting 'praise'.
5.3.67	ईषदसमाप्तौ कल्पब्देश्यदेशीयरः	The affixes कल्पप् (कल्प), देश्य and देशीयर् (देशीय) come after a nominal or verbal stem which connotes a slight incompleteness.
5.3.68	विभाषा सुपो बहुच् पुरस्तात्तु	Optionally to a declined noun may be added the affix बहुच् (बहु) but it stands before, when the sense is slight

		incompleteness.
5.3.69	प्रकारवचने जातीयर्	The affix जातीयर् (जातीय) comes after a case-inflected word which expresses 'a speciality'.
5.3.70	प्राग्दिवात्कः	The affix क governs all sūtras as far as इवे प्रतिकृतौ 5.3.96.
5.3.71	अव्ययसर्वनाम्नामकच् प्राक् टेः	The affix अकच् (अक्) is added to an indeclinable and to a Pronominal before the last vowel of those words in the sense of प्राग्दीव affixes.
5.3.72	कस्य च दः	The letter द is the substitute of the final क् of an indeclinable when the affix अकच् (अक्) is added.
5.3.73	अज्ञाते	The affixes क -- प्राग्दिवात्कः 5.3.70, and अकच् (अक्) -- अव्ययसर्वनाम्नामकच् प्राक् टेः 5.3.71, come after a word, noun or verb, when something or somebody not known is spoken of.
5.3.74	कुत्सिते	The affixes क -- प्राग्दिवात्कः 5.3.70, and अकच् (अक्) -- अव्ययसर्वनाम्नामकच् प्राक् टेः 5.3.71, come when the thing is spoken of as contemptible.
5.3.75	संज्ञायां कन्	The affix कन् (क) comes in the above sense of contemptible when the whole word is a Name.
5.3.76	अनुकम्पायाम्	The above affixes come when compassion is denoted.
5.3.77	नीतौ च तद्युक्तात्	Also as an expression of courteousness, the above mentioned affix is added to that by which compassion is shown.
5.3.78	बह्वचो मनुष्यनाम्नष्ठज्वा	The affix ठच् is optionally added to a word of more than two syllables being the name of a human being, as an expression of compassion or of courtesy joined with compassion.
5.3.79	घनिलचौ च	Also the affixes घन् and इलच् come after a word of more than two syllables being the name of a human being when compassion or courtesy joined with compassion is expressed.
5.3.80	प्राचामुपादेरडज्वुचौ च	According to the opinion of Eastern Grammarians the affixes अडच् and वुच् also come after a human name beginning with the word उप।
5.3.81	जातिनाम्नः कन्	The affix कन् is added to a Name of a human being which expresses a special idea when compassion or courtesy is meant.
5.3.82	अजिनान्तस्योत्तरपदलोपश्च	The affix कन् comes in the sense of compassion, after a man-name ending in अजिन and this second member is elided before the affix.
5.3.83	ठाजादावूर्ध्वं द्वितीयादचः	When ठ -- बह्वचो मनुष्यनाम्नष्ठज्वा 5.3.78, or one of the affixes beginning with a vowel -- घनिलचौ च 5.3.79, प्राचामुपादेरडज्वुचौ च 5.3.80, taught above, follows, there is elision of all that portion which comes after the second vowel of the name of a human being.

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5.3.84	शेवलसुपरिविशालवरुणार्यमादीनां तृतीयात्	There is elision of that portion of the word which follows the third vowel in the case of a man-name beginning with 1. शेवल 2. सुपरि 3. विशाल 4. वरुण 5. आर्यमान् when the above affixes ठ or those having initial vowel follow.
5.3.85	अल्पे	The above-mentioned affix क -- प्रागिवात्कः 5.3.70, and the rest come in expressing the small quantity or small number of anything.
5.3.86	ह्रस्वे	The above-mentioned affixes क -- प्रागिवात्कः 5.3.70, come in expressing shortness of length or diminutive.
5.3.87	संज्ञायां कन्	The affix कन् comes when the short thing is a Name.
5.3.88	कुटीशमीशुण्डाभ्यो रः	The affix र comes after the words 1. कुटी 2. शमी and 3. शुण्डा when expressing shortness of length.
5.3.89	कुत्वा डुपच्	The affix डुपच् (उप) comes in expressing diminution after the word कुतू 'a jar'.
5.3.90	कासूगोणीभ्यां ष्टरच्	The affix ष्टरच् (तर with feminine -- अन्यतो ङीष् 4.1.40) comes in expressing diminution after the words 1. कासू and 2. गोणी।
5.3.91	वत्सोक्षाश्वर्षभेभ्यश्च तनुत्वे	The affix ष्टरच् expresses slenderness after the words 1. वत्स 2. उक्षन् 3. अश्व and 4. ऋषव।
5.3.92	किंयत्तदो निर्द्धारणे द्वयोरेकस्य डतरच्	After the words किम् , यद् and तद् in determining of the one out of two, comes the affix डतरच् (अतर with the elision of the final इम् and अद्).
5.3.93	वा बहूनां जातिपरिप्रश्ने डतमच्	The affix डतमच् (अतम with the elision of the last syllable) comes after किम् , यत् and तत् , optionally when the object is the determining of the one out of many, the question being that of caste.
5.3.94	एकाच्च प्राचाम्	After the word एक , according to the opinion of Eastern Grammarians, may be added the affixes डतरच् and डतमच् in the above senses.
5.3.95	अवक्षेपणे कन्	The affix कन् comes after a प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) in expressing scoffing.
5.3.96	इवे प्रतिकृतौ	The affix कन् means also 'like this' when the imitation of a thing is to be expressed.
5.3.97	संज्ञायां च	The affix कन् comes in the sense of 'like this' when the whole word so formed is a Name.
5.3.98	लुम्मनुष्ये	When in the same way a Man is denoted the affix is elided by लुप् , the word retaining its number and gender.
5.3.99	जीविकाऽर्थे चापण्ये	A similar elision of the affix कन् takes place then also, when the figure is made a means of livelihood, it being presumed, that no traffic is driven thereby.
5.3.100	देवपथादिभ्यश्च	After the words देवपथ etc. there is similar elision of the affix कन् -- इवे प्रतिकृतौ 5.3.96 and संज्ञायां च 5.3.97

		expressing an image or a Name.
5.3.101	वस्तेर्ढञ्	The affix ढञ् comes in the sense of 'like this' after वस्ति।
5.3.102	शिलाया ढः	The affix ढ comes in the sense of 'like this' after शिला।
5.3.103	शाखाऽऽदिभ्यो यत्	The affix यत् comes in the sense of 'like this' after शाखा etc.
5.3.104	द्रव्यं च भव्ये	The word द्रव्य is anomalous meaning 'beautiful'.
5.3.105	कुशाग्राच्छः	The affix छ comes in the sense of 'like this' after the word कुशाग्र।
5.3.106	समासाच्च तद्विषयात्	The affix छ comes, also, only in the sense of 'like this' after a compound noun which contains in itself the force of 'like this'.
5.3.107	शर्कराऽऽदिभ्योऽण्	The affix अण् comes in the sense of 'like this' after the words शर्करा etc.
5.3.108	अङ्गुल्यादिभ्यष्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes in the sense of 'like this' after the words अङ्गुली etc.
5.3.109	एकशालायाष्ठजन्यतरस्याम्	The affix ठच् also comes optionally after the word एकशाला with the force of 'like this'.
5.3.110	कर्कलोहितादीकक्	The affix ईकक् (ईक) comes in the sense of 'like this' after 1. कर्क and 2. लोहित।
5.3.111	प्रत्नपूर्वविश्वेमात्थाल् छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), the affix थाल् comes in the sense of 'like this' after 1. प्रत्न 2. पूर्व 3. विश्व and 4. इम (इदम्).
5.3.112	पूगाञ्ञ्योऽग्रामणीपूर्वात्	The affix ञ्य is added without changing the connotation, to a word denoting a horde, but not when the word is derived from the name of their leader.
5.3.113	व्रातच्फञोरस्त्रियाम्	The affix ञ्य comes after the name of a wild band after a word ending in च्फाञ् -- गोत्रे कुञ्जादिभ्यश्च्फञ् 4.1.98, without change of sense, but not in the feminine.
5.3.114	आयुधजीविसंघाञ्ञ्यङ्वाहीकेष्वब्राह्मणराजन्यात्	To a name expressing multitude living by the trade of arms, is added the affix ञ्यट् when it is the name among वाहीक but not when it is the name of a ब्राह्मण , nor when the word is राजन्य।
5.3.115	वृकाट्टेण्यण्	The affix टेण्यण् comes after the word वृक , a class of persons living by trade of arms.
5.3.116	दामन्यादित्रिगर्तषष्ठाच्छः	The affix छ (ईय) comes without changing the sense after दामिनि etc. and after six warrior-stocks called त्रिगर्त षष्ठा।
5.3.117	पर्श्वादियौधेयादिभ्यामणञौ	The affix अण् comes after पर्शु etc. and the affix अञ् comes after यौधेय etc. without changing the sense when these words denote warrior classes.

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5.3.118	अभिजिद्विदभृच्छालावच्छिखावच्छमीवदूर्णावच्छुमदणो यञ्	The affix यण् comes without changing the sense, after the words 1. अभिजित् 2. बिदभृत् 3. शालावत् 4. शिखावत् 5. शामीवत् 6. ऊर्णावत् and 7. श्रुमत् when those words end in the Patronymic affix अण् ।
5.3.119	ञ्यादयस्तद्राजाः	The affixes ञ्य etc. -- पूगाञ्ञ्योऽग्रामणीपूर्वात् 5.3.112, etc. are called तद्राजा।
5.4.1	पादशतस्य संख्याऽऽदेर्वीप्सायां वुन् लोपश्च	The affix वुन् comes after the words 1. पाद and 2. शत when preceded by a numeral, the sense being that of distributive relation, and the final of the stem is elided.
5.4.2	दण्डव्यवसर्गयोश्च	Also when the sense is of a punishment or a donation.
5.4.3	स्थूलादिभ्यः प्रकारवचने कन्	The affix कन् comes in the sense of 'like that or speciality', after the words स्थूल etc.
5.4.4	अनत्यन्तगतौ क्तात्	After a participle ending in क्त comes the affix कन् when the meaning is something not yet wholly completed.
5.4.5	न सामिवचने	Not so when a word in the sense of 'half' precedes such participle.
5.4.6	बृहत्या आच्छादने	The affix कन् comes after the word बृहति when it means 'an article of dress'.
5.4.7	अषडक्षाशितङ्ग्वलंकर्मालम्पुरुषाध्युत्तरपदात् खः	The affix ख comes after the words 1. अषडक्ष 2. आशितङ्गु 3. अलंकर्म 4. अलम्पुरुष and after a stem ending in अधि।
5.4.8	विभाषा अञ्चेरदिक्स्त्रियाम्	The affix ख optionally may be added without change of sense to a stem ending in अञ्च् when it does not mean a point of the compass used in the feminine gender.
5.4.9	जात्यन्ताच्छ बन्धुनि	The affix छ (ईय) is added without a change of sense to a stem ending in the word जाति when it means appropriateness.
5.4.10	स्थानान्ताद्विभाषा सस्थानेनेति चेत्	The affix छ (ईय) is optionally added to a stem ending in स्थान if it is compounded with something with which another is made to take an equal place.
5.4.11	किमेत्तिङव्ययघादाम्वद्रव्यप्रकर्षे	To the affixes तर and तम (घ -- तरप्तमपौ घः 1.1.22) ordained to come after the word किम् -- अतिशायने तमबिष्ठनौ 5.3.55, or after a word ending in ए -- घकालतनेषु कालनाम्नः 6.3.17, or after a finite verb -- तिङश्च 5.3.56, द्विवचनविभज्योपपदे तरबीयसुनौ 5.3.57, or after an indeclinable, is added the affix आम् , but not if the excess belongs to a substance (and not to an action or quality)
5.4.12	अमु च च्छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the affix अमु (अम्) also is added after the above, under similar circumstances.
5.4.13	अनुगादिनष्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes after the word अनुगादिन , without changing its sense.

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5.4.14	णचः स्त्रियामञ्	The affix अण् (अ) comes without changing the sense, after a word ending in the affix णच् (अ) when the word is feminine.
5.4.15	अणिनुणः	The affix अण् (अ) comes without changing the sense, after a stem ending in the affix इणुन्।
5.4.16	विसारिणो मत्स्ये	The affix अण् (अ) is added to the word विसारिन् when a word expressing 'fish' is to be made.
5.4.17	संख्यायाः क्रियाऽभ्यावृत्तिगणने कृत्वसुच्	The affix कृत्वसुच् is added to a numeral when the repetition of such an action is to be counted.
5.4.18	द्वित्रिचतुर्भ्यः सुच्	The affix सुच् (स्) is added to the numerals 1. द्वि 2. त्रि and 3. चतुर् in the sense of counting the repetition of an action.
5.4.19	एकस्य सकृच्च	The word सकृत् is substituted for एक before the affix सुच् (स्) when an action is to be counted.
5.4.20	विभाषा बहोर्धाऽविप्रकृष्टकाले	The affix धा is optionally added to the numeral बहु to count the repetition of an action occurring in a not distant period of time.
5.4.21	तत्प्रकृतवचने मयट्	The affix मयट् (मय with the feminine in grave ई) is added to a word in Nominative 1st-Case in construction when the sense is 'made thereof' or 'subsisting therein'.
5.4.22	समूहवच्च बहुषु	When that, whereof something is made or subsists in, is a multitude, then the affixes expressing a great quantity -- तस्य समूहः 4.2.37 etc. may also be used to denote 'made thereof, subsisting therein'.
5.4.23	अनन्तावसथेतिहभेषजाञ्ञ्यः	The affix ञ्य comes without changing sense, after the words 1. अनन्ता 2. आवसथ 3. इतिह and 4. भेषजा।
5.4.24	देवतान्तात्तादर्थ्ये यत्	After a stem ending in the word देवता being in the Dative -4th Case in construction comes the affix यत् (यं) in the sense of 'appointed for it'.
5.4.25	पादार्घाभ्यां च	The affix यत् (यं) comes after the words 1. पाद and 2. अर्घ being in the Dative -4th Case in construction when the meaning is 'for the purpose of that'.
5.4.26	अतिथेर्ञ्यः	The affix ञ्य comes after अतिथि in the Dative -4th Case in construction, in the sense of 'for the purpose of that'.
5.4.27	देवात्तल्	The affix तल् comes after देव without change of sense.
5.4.28	अवेः कः	The affix क comes after अवि without change of sense.
5.4.29	यावादिभ्यः कन्	The affix कन् comes after the words याव etc. without changing their sense.
5.4.30	लोहितान्मणौ	The affix कन् comes without changing the sense, after लोहित when it means a precious stone.

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5.4.31	वर्णे चानित्ये	The affix कन् comes after लोहित when it means color which is not permanent.
5.4.32	रक्ते	The affix कन् comes after the word लोहित meaning a substance dyed red.
5.4.33	कालाच्च	The affix कन् is added to the word काल when it means a passing colour or dyed with colour.
5.4.34	विनयादिभ्यष्ठक्	The affix ठक् comes without changing the sense after the word विनय etc.
5.4.35	वाचो व्याहृतार्थायाम्	The affix ठक् comes after वाच् when it means the purport of the message spoken by another.
5.4.36	तद्युक्तात् कर्मणोऽण्	The affix अण् comes after the word कर्मन् 'occupation' when it occurs in connection therewith (i.e. when it is the result of an oral message or commission).
5.4.37	ओषधेरजातौ	The affix अण् comes after ओषधि when it does not mean a species.
5.4.38	प्रज्ञादिभ्यश्च	The affix अण् comes after the words प्रज्ञ etc. (the words retaining their sense).
5.4.39	मृदस्तिकन्	The affix तिकन् comes after मृद् (the word retaining its sense).
5.4.40	सस्नौ प्रशंसायाम्	The affixes स and स्नौ come after मृद् when it means 'excellence'.
5.4.41	वृकज्येष्ठाभ्यां तिल्तातिलौ च च्छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the affixes तिल् and तातिल् come after 1. वृक and 2. ज्येष्ठ when excellence is denoted.
5.4.42	बह्वल्पार्थाच्छस् कारकादन्यतरस्याम्	After a word signifying much or little, comes the affix शस् optionally when the word stands in agreement with a verb (as कारक)।
5.4.43	संख्यैकवचनाच्च वीप्सायाम्	The affix शस् comes optionally after crude forms denoting numbers and words denoting units of a coin in the singular number when a distributive sense is to be expressed (and the word is a कारक).
5.4.44	प्रतियोगे पञ्चम्यास्तसिः	The affix तसि comes after that Ablative -5th case which is ordained owing to the union with the कर्मप्रवचनीय word प्रति।
5.4.45	अपादाने चाहीयरुहोः	The affix तसि comes after that Ablative -5th case which has the force of an अपादान कारक when this अपादान relation arises owing to the union with the verbs हीय (passive of हा) and रुह।
5.4.46	अतिग्रहाव्यथनक्षेपेष्वकर्तरि तृतीयायाः	The affix तसि comes after that Instrumental -3rd case which does not denote an agent and is governed by a verb having the sense of 'to excel', 'not to give away' and 'to blame'.
5.4.47	हीयमानपापयोगाच्च	And The affix तसि comes optionally after a word ending in the Instrumental -3rd case-affix when such a word is joined to the verb हीय or the noun पाप not denoting an agent.

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5.4.48	षष्ठ्या व्याश्रये	The affix तसि comes optionally after a word ending in the Genitive 6th-Case when the sense is that of a party-name or function.
5.4.49	रोगाच्चापनयने	The affix तसि comes optionally after a word denoting a disease ending in the Genitive 6th-Case when the healing of the same is denoted.
5.4.50	अभूततद्भावे कृभ्वस्तियोगे सम्पद्यकर्तरि च्विः	The affix च्वि comes after a word when the agent has attained to the new state expressed by the word, what the thing previously was not and when the verbs कृ 'to make', भू 'to be' and अस् 'to be' are conjoined with it.
5.4.51	अरुर्मनश्चक्षुश्चेतोरहोरजसां लोपश्च	The affix च्वि comes after the words 1. अरुस् 2. मनस् 3. चक्षुस् 4. चेतस् 5. रहस् and 6. रजस् and there is elision of their final consonant.
5.4.52	विभाषा साति कात्स्न्र्ये	The affix साति may be used optionally in the sense of च्वि when something is changed in all its parts into something else.
5.4.53	अभिविधौ सम्पदा च	The affix साति comes after a word in the sense of च्वि when it is in construction with the verb सम्पद् and the meaning is that all things of a kind are changed into something else, though partially.
5.4.54	तदधीनवचने	The affix साति comes after a word expressing 'a master or lord' in the sense of 'dependent upon this' when it is in conjunction with the above verbs 1. कृ 'to make' 2. भू 'to be' 3. अस्ति 'to be' and 4. सम्पद्।
5.4.55	देये त्रा च	The affix त्रा comes in the sense of 'to be given to that' as well as the affix साति , in conjunction with the above verbs 1. कृ 'to make' 2. भू 'to be' 3. अस्ति 'to be' and 4. सम्पद्।
5.4.56	देवमनुष्यपुरुषमर्त्येभ्यो द्वितीयासप्तम्योर्बहुलम्	After the words 1. देव 2. मनुष्य 3. पुरुष 4. पुरु and 5. मर्त्ये ending in the Accusative -2nd case or Locative -7th case, the affix त्रा is diversely used, having the force of the Accusative -2nd case or Locative -7th case.
5.4.57	अव्यक्तानुकरणाद्व्यजवरार्धादनितौ डाच्	The affix डाच् comes after the half of a word denoting an imitation of an inarticulate sound when such half consists of at least two syllables and when it is not followed by the quotation-mark इति।
5.4.58	कृञो द्वितीयतृतीयशम्बबीजात् कृषौ	The affix डाच् comes after the word 1. द्वितीय 2. तृतीय 3. शम्ब and 4. बीज when connected with the verb कृ 'to make' and meaning 'to plough in such a way'.
5.4.59	संख्यायाश्च गुणान्तायाः	The affix डाच् comes after a numeral followed by the word गुण the sense being 'to plough so many times'.
5.4.60	समयाच्च यापनायाम्	The affix डाच् comes after the word समय when कृ 'to make' follows, when the sense is that of 'neglecting'.
5.4.61	सपत्त्रनिष्पत्रादतिव्यथने	The affix डाच् comes after the words 1. सपत्त्र and 2. निष्पत्र followed by the verb कृ 'to make' when the sense is that of causing intense pain.
5.4.62	निष्कुलान्निष्कोषणे	The affix डाच् comes after the word निष्कुल followed by the verb कृ 'to make' when the sense is 'to

		disembowel'.
5.4.63	सुखप्रियादानुलोम्ये	The affix डाच् comes after the words 1. सुख and 2. प्रिय followed by कृ 'to make' when the meaning is ('to concede', 'gratify') 'to go with the grain'.
5.4.64	दुःखात् प्रातिलोम्ये	The affix डाच् comes after the word दुःख followed by कृ 'to make' when the sense is that of roasting.
5.4.65	शूलात् पाके	The affix डाच् comes after the word शूल followed by कृ 'to make' when the sense is that of roasting.
5.4.66	सत्यादशपथे	The affix डाच् comes after the word सत्य followed by कृ 'to make' when not meaning 'to swear'.
5.4.67	मद्रात् परिवापणे	The affix डाच् comes after the word मद्र followed by कृ 'to make' in the sense of 'to shave'.
5.4.68	समासान्ताः	The following affixes are added to the ends of compounds without changing their sense.
5.4.69	न पूजनात्	The समासान्त affixes are not applied to those words whose first member is a word expressing praise.
5.4.70	किमः क्षेपे	The समासान्त affix is not applied to a word preceded by किम् in the sense of reproach.
5.4.71	नञस्तत्पुरुषात्	The समासान्त affix does not come after a तत्-पुरुष समास of words like राजन् etc. herein taught, when the negative particle न precedes them.
5.4.72	पथो विभाषा	The समासान्त affix does not optionally come after a तत्-पुरुष समास of the word पथिन् with नञ् ।
5.4.73	बहुव्रीहौ संख्येये डजबहुगणात्	The affix डाच् comes after a बहुव्रीहि समास denoting numeral except when the last term of such समास is बहु and गण।
5.4.74	ऋक्पूरप्धूःपथामानक्षे	The affix अ comes after 1. ऋक् 2. पुर् 3. अप् 4. धुर् and 5. पथिन् when finals is compound, but not so when धुर् is in conjunction with अक्ष।
5.4.75	अच् प्रत्यन्ववपूर्वात् सामलोम्नः	The affix अच् comes after the words 1. सामन् and 2. लोमन् when 1. प्रति 2. अनु and 3. अव precede them.
5.4.76	अक्ष्णोऽदर्शनात्	The affix अच् comes after the word अक्षि when not meaning 'the eye'.

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5.4.77	अचतुरविचतुरसुचतुरस्त्रीपुंसधेन्वनडुहर्क्सामवाङ्मनसाक्षिभ्रुवदारगवोर्वष्ठीवपदष्ठीवनक्तंदिवरत्रिंदिवाहर्दिवसरजसनिःश्रेयसपुरुषायुषद्व्यायुषत्र्यायुषग्र्यजुषजातोक्षमहोक्षवृद्धोक्षोपशुनगोष्ठश्वाः	The following words are irregularly formed by adding the affix अच् - 1. अचतुर 2. विचतुर 3. सुचतुर 4. स्त्री-पुंसौ 5. धेन्वनडुहौ 6. ऋक्सामे 7. वाङ्मनसे 8. अक्षिभ्रुवम् 9. दार-गवम् 10. ऊर्वष्ठीवम् 11. पदष्ठीवम् 12. नक्तं-दिवम् 13. रत्रिंदिवम् 14. अहर्दिवम् 15. सरजसम् 16. निः-श्रेयसम् 17. पुरुषा-युषम् 18. द्व्यायुषम् 19. त्र्या-युषम् 20. ऋ-यजुषम् 21. जातोक्षः 22. महो-क्षः 23. वृद्धो-क्षः 24. उपशुनम् 25. गोष्ठश्वाः।
5.4.78	ब्रह्महस्तिभ्याम् वर्च्चसः	The affix अच् comes after the word वर्चस् when preceded in a compound by the words ब्रह्म or हस्ति।
5.4.79	अवसमन्धेभ्यस्तमसः	The affix अच् comes after the word तमस् when preceded by the words 1. अव 2. सम् 3. अन्ध in a compound.
5.4.80	श्वसो वसीयःश्रेयसः	The affix अच् comes after the words 1. वसीयस् and 2. श्रेयस् when they follow the word श्वस् in a compound.
5.4.81	अन्ववतप्राद्रहसः	The affix अच् comes after the word रहस् when it follows 1. अनु 2. अव and 3. तप in a compound.
5.4.82	प्रतेरुरसः सप्तमीस्थात्	The affix अच् comes after the word उरस् when it follows the word प्रति in a compound and has the sense of the Locative.
5.4.83	अनुगवमायामे	The word अनुगव is irregularly formed by adding the affix अच् and has the sense of 'suited to the length of the cows'.
5.4.84	द्विस्तावा त्रिस्तावा वेदिः	The words 1. द्विस्तावा and 2.त्रिस्तावा are irregularly formed meaning a वेदि 'altar'.
5.4.85	उपसर्गादध्वनः	The affix अच् comes after the word अर्धवन् preceded by an उपसर्ग (Preposition) in a compound.
5.4.86	तत्पुरुषस्याङ्गुलेः संख्याऽव्ययादेः	The affix अच् comes after a तत्-पुरुष समास ending in the word अङ्गुलि when a numeral or an indeclinable precedes it.
5.4.87	अहस्सर्वैकदेशसंख्यातपुण्याच्च रात्रेः	The affix अच् comes after the word रात्रि when preceded by अहन् or सर्व or a word denoting a portion of night, or संख्यात or पुण्य when the compound is a तत्-पुरुष as well as when a numeral or an indeclinable precedes रात्रि।
5.4.88	अह्नोऽह्न एतेभ्यः	For अहन् is substituted अह्न when preceded by the above words (अहन् or सर्व or a word denoting a portion of night, or संख्यात or पुण्य) (and taking the affix टच् to be mentioned in राजाऽहस्सखिभ्यष्टच् 5.4.91).
5.4.89	न संख्याऽऽदेः समाहारे	This substitution of अह्न for अहन् does not take place after a numeral when it forms a collective noun meaning a number of days taken as a unity.

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5.4.90	उत्तमैकाभ्यां च	And also after the word that stands last in the above list (i.e. पुण्य) and एक this substitution does not take place.
5.4.91	राजाऽहस्सखिभ्यष्टच्	The affix टच् is added to the words 1. राजन् 2. अहन् and 3. सखि when standing at the end of a तत्-पुरुष समास ।
5.4.92	गोरतद्धितलुकि	The affix टच् comes after गो standing at the end of a तत्-पुरुष समास when no elision of a तद्धित-affix has taken place in forming such a समास ।
5.4.93	अग्राख्यायामुरसः	The affix टच् comes after the word उरस् standing at the end of a तत्-पुरुष समास when it has the sense of 'the most excellent of its kind'.
5.4.94	अनोऽश्मायस्सरसाम् जातिसंज्ञयोः	The affix टच् comes after 1. अनस् 2. अश्मन् 3. अयस् and 4. सरस् when at the end of a तत्-पुरुष समास it denotes a genus or a name.
5.4.95	ग्रामकौटाभ्यां च तक्ष्णः	The affix टच् comes after तक्ष when preceded by 1. ग्राम and 2. कौट in a तत्-पुरुष समास ।
5.4.96	अतेः शुनः	The affix टच् comes after the word श्वन् preceded by अति in a तत्-पुरुष समास ।
5.4.97	उपमानादप्राणिषु	The affix टच् comes after the word श्वन् ending in a तत्-पुरुष समास when another thing not being a living object is compared with it.
5.4.98	उत्तरमृगपूर्वाच्च सक्थ्नः	The affix टच् comes after सक्थि when preceded by 1. उत्तर 2. मृग 3. पूर्व in a तत्-पुरुष समास as well as when a thing is compared with it.
5.4.99	नावो द्विगोः	The affix टच् comes after the word नौ when at the end of a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound).
5.4.100	अर्धाच्च	The affix टच् comes after the word नौ when preceded by the word अर्ध in a तत्-पुरुष समास ।
5.4.101	खार्याः प्राचाम्	To the word खारी , at the end of a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound) and to the same, when preceded by the word अर्ध in a तत्-पुरुष समास the affix टच् is added, according to the opinion of the Eastern Grammarians.
5.4.102	द्वित्रिभ्यामञ्जलेः	The affix टच् is added to the word अञ्जलि when preceded by 1. द्वि or 2. त्रि in a द्विगु तत्-पुरुष समास (Numeral Determinative Compound).
5.4.103	अनसन्तान्नपुंसकाच्छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the affix टच् comes after a तत्-पुरुष समास in Neuter Gender ending in अन् or अस्।
5.4.104	ब्रह्मणो जानपदाख्यायाम्	The affix टच् comes after the word ब्रह्मण in a तत्-पुरुष समास when the compound denotes a person belonging to a certain country.
5.4.105	कुमहद्भ्यामन्यतरस्याम्	The affix टच् comes optionally after the word ब्रह्मण preceded by the words 1. कु and 2. महत् in a तत्-पुरुष

		समास ।
5.4.106	द्वंद्वाच्चुदषहान्तात् समाहारे	The affix टच् comes after a द्वन्द समास denoting in a palatal or a द् or ष् or ह् when the compound is a समाहार द्वन्द (collective noun taken as a unity).
5.4.107	अव्ययीभावे शरत्प्रभृतिभ्यः	The affix टच् comes after the words शरत् etc. when forming an अव्ययीभाव समास ।
5.4.108	अनश्च	The affix टच् comes after an अव्ययीभाव समास ending in अम् as the final of a compound.
5.4.109	नपुंसकादन्यतरस्याम्	The affix टच् comes optionally after an अव्ययीभाव समास ending with a neuter word whose final syllable is अन्।
5.4.110	नदीपौर्णमास्याग्रहायणीभ्यः	The affix टच् comes optionally after an अव्ययीभाव समास ending in 1. नदी 2. पौर्णमासी and 3. आग्रहायणि।
5.4.111	झयः	The affix टच् comes optionally after an अव्ययीभाव समास ending in a letter of झय् class (a mute letter).
5.4.112	गिरेश्च सेनकस्य	The affix टच् comes after an अव्ययीभाव समास ending in गिरि according to the opinion of the Grammarian सेनक।
5.4.113	बहुव्रीहौ सक्थ्यक्ष्णोः स्वाङ्गात् षच्	The affix षच् comes after the words 1. सक्थि and 2. अक्षि , final in a बहुव्रीहि समास and denoting a portion of one's body.
5.4.114	अङ्गुलेर्दारुणि	The affix षच् comes after a बहुव्रीहि समास ending in the word अङ्गुलि when the compound means 'a piece of wood'.
5.4.115	द्वित्रिभ्यां ष मूर्ध्नः	The affix ष comes after a बहुव्रीहि समास ending in मूर्ध्न् and preceded by 1. द्वि and 2. त्रि।
5.4.116	अप् पूरणीप्रमाण्योः	The affix अप् comes after a बहुव्रीहि समास ending in a feminine ordinal numeral or in the word प्रमाणी।
5.4.117	अन्तर्बहिर्भ्यां च लोम्नः	The affix अप् comes after a बहुव्रीहि समास ending in लोमन् and preceded by 1. अन्तर and 2. बहिस्।
5.4.118	अञ्नासिकायाः संज्ञायां नसं चास्थूलात्	The affix अच् is added to the word नासिका final in a बहुव्रीहि समास when it expresses a name whereby नस् is substituted for नासिका , but not so when the word स्थूल precedes the word नासिका।
5.4.119	उपसर्गाच्च	The affix अच् comes after the word नासिका final in a बहुव्रीहि समास when an उपसर्ग (Preposition) precedes it and नस् is substituted for नासिका।
5.4.120	सुप्रातसुश्वसुदिवशारिकुक्षचतुरश्रैणीपदाजपद-प्रोष्ठपदाः	The following बहुव्रीहि-s are irregularly formed by adding अच् - 1. सु-प्रात 2. सु-श्व 3. सु-दिव 4. शारिकुक्ष 5. चतुरश्र 6. एणी-पद 7. अज-पद and 8. प्रोष्ठ-पद।

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5.4.121	नञ्दुःसुभ्यो हलिसक्थ्योरन्यतरस्याम्	The affix अच् comes optionally after the words 1. हलि and 2. सक्थि final in a बहुव्रीहि समास when preceded by a negative particle or by the words 1. दुस् and 2. सु।
5.4.122	नित्यमसिच् प्रजामेधयोः	The affix असिच् (अस्) comes invariably after 1. प्रजा and 2. मेधा final in a बहुव्रीहि समास when the above particles 1. नञ् 2. दुस् and 3. सु precede them.
5.4.123	बहुप्रजाश्छन्दसि	The form बहुप्रजास् is valid in the Vedas.
5.4.124	धर्मादनिच् केवलात्	The affix अनिच् (अन्) comes after the word धर्म when it is the last member of a बहुव्रीहि समास and is itself the only word without any other word joined with it or when the first member is a single word.
5.4.125	जम्भा सुहरितතृणसोमेभ्यः	The word जम्भन् stands at the ending of a बहुव्रीहि समास when preceded by 1. सु 2. हरित 3. तृण and 4. सोम।
5.4.126	दक्षिणेर्मा लुब्धयोगे	The form दक्षिणेर्मन् is an irregularly formed बहुव्रीहि समास when used in conjunction with a hunter.
5.4.127	इच् कर्मव्यतिहारे	The affix इच् comes after a बहुव्रीहि समास when the compound denotes the reciprocity of an action.
5.4.128	द्विदण्ड्यादिभ्यश्च	The words द्विदण्डि etc. are valid forms of इच्।
5.4.129	प्रसम्भ्यां जानुनोर्ज्ञुः	After the words प्र and सम् there is the substitution of ज्ञु for जानु when forming the बहुव्रीहि समास ।
5.4.130	ऊर्ध्वाद्विभाषा	The substitution of ज्ञु for जानु when the word ऊर्ध्व precedes it.
5.4.131	ऊधसोऽनङ्	The syllable अनङ् is the substitute of the final ऊधस् in a बहुव्रीहि समास ।
5.4.132	धनुषश्च	The अनङ् is the substitute of the final of धनुस् in a बहुव्रीहि समास ।
5.4.133	वा संज्ञायाम्	The substitution of अनङ् does not optionally take place when the बहुव्रीहि समास is a name.
5.4.134	जायाया निङ्	For the final of जाया is substituted निङ् in a बहुव्रीहि समास ।
5.4.135	गन्धस्येदुत्पूतिसुसुरभिभ्यः	For the final of गन्ध is substituted इ when preceded by 1. उत् 2. पूति 3. सु and 4. सुरभि in a बहुव्रीहि समास ।
5.4.136	अल्पाख्यायाम्	The इ is substituted for the final अ of गन्ध at the end of a बहुव्रीहि समास when गन्ध means 'a little'.
5.4.137	उपमानाच्च	The इ is substituted for the final अ of गन्ध at the end of a बहुव्रीहि समास when preceded by a word denoting a thing with which it is compared.
5.4.138	पादस्य लोपोऽहस्त्यादिभ्यः	The final अ of पाद is elided when it is at the end of a बहुव्रीहि समास preceded by a word denoting a thing with which it is compared but not so when such word is हस्ति etc.

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5.4.139	कुम्भपदीषु च	The words कुम्भपदी etc. have been formed by the similar elision of the अ of पाद।
5.4.140	संख्यासुपूर्वस्य	The final अ of पाद is elided also when a numeral or the word सु precedes it in a बहुव्रीहि समास ।
5.4.141	वयसि दन्तस्य दतृ	For दन्त is substituted दत् in a बहुव्रीहि समास when a numeral or सु precedes it and the whole word expresses a stage of life i.e. an age.
5.4.142	छन्दसि च	For दन्त is substituted दत् in the छन्दस् (Vedas) when final in a बहुव्रीहि समास ।
5.4.143	स्त्रियां संज्ञायाम्	For दन्त is substituted दत् when in the feminine gender denoting a name.
5.4.144	विभाषा श्यावारोकाभ्याम्	Optionally दत् is substituted for दन्त in a बहुव्रीहि समास when it is preceded by the words श्याव and अरोक।
5.4.145	अग्रान्तशुद्धशुभ्रवृषवराहेभ्यश्च	The substitution of दत् for दन्त is optional in a बहुव्रीहि समास when it is preceded by a word ending in 1. अग्र or by 2. शुद्ध 3. शुभ्र and 4. वराह।
5.4.146	ककुदस्यावस्थायां लोपः	The final letter of ककुद is dropped in a बहुव्रीहि समास when it denotes age or condition of animals.
5.4.147	त्रिककुत् पर्वते	The बहुव्रीहि word त्रिककुद् formed by the elision of the final अ of ककुद is the name of a mountain.
5.4.148	उद्विभ्यां काकुदस्य	After उत् and वि the final of काकुद is elided in a बहुव्रीहि समास ।
5.4.149	पूर्णाद्विभाषा	After पूर्ण the final of काकुद is optionally elided in a बहुव्रीहि समास ।
5.4.150	सुहृद्दुर्हृदौ मित्रामित्रयोः	The words सुहृत् and दुहृत् are irregularly formed बहुव्रीहि समास denoting 'a friend' and 'a foe' respectively.
5.4.151	उरःप्रभृतिभ्यः कप्	The affix कप् comes after उरस् etc. final in a बहुव्रीहि समास ।
5.4.152	इनः स्त्रियाम्	The affix कप् is added to a बहुव्रीहि समास the last member of which ends in इन् when a feminine word is denoted
5.4.153	नद्यृतश्च	The affix कप् is added to a बहुव्रीहि समास the last member of which is a feminine word ending in long ई or ऊ defined as नदी words or which ends in a short ऋ।
5.4.154	शेषाद्विभाषा	After all other बहुव्रीहि समास not covered by the foregoing rules, may optionally be added the affix कप्।
5.4.155	न संज्ञायाम्	The affix कप् does not come after a बहुव्रीहि समास when a name is meant.
5.4.156	ईयसश्च	The affix कप् does not come after a बहुव्रीहि समास the last member of which ends in the affix ईयस्।
5.4.157	वन्दिते भ्रातुः	The affix कप् does not come after a बहुव्रीहि समास ending in the word भ्रातृ when it means 'praised'.
5.4.158	ऋतश्छन्दसि	The affix कप् does not come after a बहुव्रीहि समास ending in short ऋ in the छन्दस् (Vedas).

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5.4.159	नाडीतन्त्र्योः स्वाङ्गे	The affix कप् does not come after the words नाडी and तन्त्री final in a बहुव्रीहि समास when they mean organs of the body.
5.4.160	निष्प्रवाणिश्च	The word निष्प्रवाणि is irregularly formed without adding the affix कप् though the last word is a नदी word.
6.1.1	एकाचो द्वे प्रथमस्य	In the room of the first portion, containing a single vowel, there are two.
6.1.2	अजादेर्द्वितीयस्य	Of that whose first syllable begins with a vowel, there are two in the room of the second portion containing a single vowel.
6.1.3	न न्द्राः संयोगादयः	The letters न् , द् , and र् being the first letter of a compound consonant and being part of the second syllable, are not reduplicated.
6.1.4	पूर्वोऽभ्यासः	The first of the two is called अभ्यास or Reduplicate.
6.1.5	उभे अभ्यस्तम्	The both are collectively called अभ्यस्त।
6.1.6	जक्षित्यादयः षट्	So also the six roots beginning with जक्षि are called अभ्यस्त।
6.1.7	तुजादीनां दीर्घोऽभ्यासस्य	In the room of a short vowel of the Reduplicate of the the roots तुज् etc., a long is susbtituted.
6.1.8	लिटि धातोरनभ्यासस्य	When the tense-affixes of the Perfect follow, there is reduplication of the root, which is not already reduplicated.
6.1.9	सन्यङोः	Of a non-reduplicate root ending in सन् (Desiderative) or यङ् (Intensive) affixes, there is reduplication.
6.1.10	श्लौ	Of a non-reduplicate root there is reduplication when the विकरण श्लु follows.
6.1.11	चङि	Of a non-reduplicate root there is reduplication when the affix चङ् of the Aorist follows.
6.1.12	दाश्वान् साह्वान् मीढ्वांश्च	The participles दाश्वाम् , साह्वान् , and मीढ्वान् are irregularly formed without reduplication.
6.1.13	ष्यङः सम्प्रसारणं पुत्रपत्योस्तत्पुरुषे	There is vocalisation of the semi-vowel य् of the affix ष्यङ् 4.1.78 when followed in a तत्-पुरुष compound, by the words पुत्र and पति।
6.1.14	बन्धुनि बहुव्रीहौ	There is vocalisation of the affix ष्यङ् 4.1.78 when the word बन्धु follows in a बहुव्रीही compound.
6.1.15	वचिस्वपियजादिनां किति	The semi-vowels of the roots वच् , स्वप् , and यजादि verbs are vocalised when followed by an affix having an indicatory क।
6.1.16	ग्रहिज्यावयिव्यधिवष्टिविचतिवृश्चतिपृच्छति-भृज्जतीनां ङिति च	There is vocalisation of the semi-vowels of the following verbs, when an affix having an indicatory क् or ङ् follows - ग्रह 'to take', ज्या 'to become old', वेञ् 'to weave', व्यध 'to strike', वश 'to shine', व्यच 'to deceive', व्रश्च 'to cut', प्रच्छ 'to ask' and भ्रस्ज 'to cook, to fry'.

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6.1.17	लिट्यभ्यासस्योभयेषाम्	There takes place a vocalisation of the semi-vowels of the reduplicate (अभ्यास) of both वाच्यादि 6.1.15 and ग्रहादि 6.1.16 words, when affixes of लिट् follow.
6.1.18	स्वापेश्चङि	Of the causative verb स्वपि 'to casuse one to sleep', there is vocalisation of the semi-vowel, when the affix चङ् of the Reduplicated Aorist follows.
6.1.19	स्वपिस्यमिव्येञां यङि	There is vocalisation of the semi-vowel, of the verbs स्वप् 'to sleep', स्यम् 'to shout' and व्ये 'to cover', when followed by the affix यङ् of the Intensive.
6.1.20	न वशः	There is not vocalisation of the semi-vowel of वश्, when the affix यङ् follows.
6.1.21	चायः की	The verb की is substituted for the verb चायृ 'to worship, to observe', when the Intensive affix यङ् follows.
6.1.22	स्फायः स्फी निष्ठायाम्	The स्फी is the substitute of स्फाय 'to swell', the निष्ठा affixes follow.
6.1.23	स्त्यः प्रपूर्वस्य	The verb स्त्या (स्त्यै and ष्ठ्यै) when preceded by प्र changes its semi-vowel to a vowel, when a निष्ठ affix follows.
6.1.24	द्रवमूर्तिस्पर्शयोः श्यः	There is vocalisation of the semi-vowel of the root श्या (श्यै) 'to go' when the निष्ठा affix follows, when the sense is 'coagulation' or 'cold to touch'.
6.1.25	प्रतेश्च	There is vocalisation of श्या preceded by the उपसर्ग प्रति , when the निष्ठा affixes follow.
6.1.26	विभाषाऽभ्यवपूर्वस्य	There is optionally the vocalisation of the श्या followed by निष्ठा affixes, when the उपसर्गs अभि and अव precede it.
6.1.27	शृतं पाके	Optionally शृत is formed in the sense of 'cooked', by the vocalisation of the semi-vowel of आ before the निष्ठा affix क्त।
6.1.28	प्यायः पी	पी is optionally the substitute of the root प्याय् 'to increase' before the निष्ठा affixes.
6.1.29	लिड्यङोश्च	There is substitution of पी for प्याय् when the affixes of the Perfect (लिट्) and the Intensive (यङ्) follow.
6.1.30	विभाषा श्वेः	There is optionally the vocalisation of the semi-vowel श्वि before the affixes of the Perfect and the Intensive.
6.1.31	णौ च संश्चङोः	There is optionally the vocalisation of the semi-vowel, in the causative of श्वि , when followed by the Desiderative सन् and the Aorist चङ् affix.
6.1.32	ह्वः सम्प्रसारणम्	There is the vocalisation of the semi-vowel of the causative of ह्वे before the Desiderative and the Reduplicated Aorist affixes.

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6.1.33	अभ्यस्तस्य च	There is vocalisation of the semi-vowel of ह्ना in the reduplicated form, in both the syllables.
6.1.34	बहुलं छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् , the semi-vowel of this root is diversely vocalised.
6.1.35	चायः की	For चाय् is diversely substituted की in the छन्दस्।
6.1.36	अपस्पृधेथामानृचुरानृहुश्चिच्युषेतित्याज-श्राताःश्रितमाशीराशीर्त्तः	In the छन्दस् the following irregular forms are met with - अस्पृधेथाम् , आनृचुः , आनृहुः , चिच्युषे , तित्याज , श्राताः , श्रितम् , आशीः , आशीर्त्तः।
6.1.37	न सम्प्रसारणे सम्प्रसारणम्	When a semi-vowel base has been vocalised, there is no vocalisation of the other semi-vowel that may precede it in the same word.
6.1.38	लिटि वयो यः	In the substituted root वय 2.4.41, the य in the Perfect is not vocalised.
6.1.39	वश्चास्यान्यतरस्याम् किति	Before the tense-affixes of the Perfect that have an indicatory क 1.2.5, for the य् of वय् may optionally be substituted a व्।
6.1.40	वेञः	The semi-vowel of वे 'to weave' is not vocalised in the Perfect.
6.1.41	ल्यपि च	The semi-vowel of वे 'to weave' is not vocalised in the Participial affix ल्यप् follows.
6.1.42	ज्यश्च	The semi-vowel of ज्या 'to grow old' is not vocalised when the affix ल्यप् follows.
6.1.43	व्यश्च	The semi-vowel of व्या (व्ये) 'to cover' is not vocalised when the affix ल्यप् follows.
6.1.44	विभाषा परेः	The vocalisation may optionally take place when व्ये preceded by परि takes the affix ल्यप्।
6.1.45	आदेच उपदेशेऽशिति	In a root, which is the system of grammatical instruction (i.e. the धातुपाठ), ends with a dipthong (ए , ऐ , ओ, औ), there is the substitution of आ for the dipthong, provided that no affix with an indicatory श् follows it.
6.1.46	न व्यो लिटि	There is not the substitution of आ for the dipthong of the root व्ये when the affixes of the Perfect follow.
6.1.47	स्फुरतिस्फुलत्योर्घञि	In the roots स्फुर् and स्फुल् 'to move', there is the substitution of the आ for the dipthong when the affix घञ् follows.
6.1.48	क्रीङ्जीनां णौ	The substitution of आ for the dipthong takes place in the causatives of the roots क्री 'to buy, to purchase', इ 'to study' and जि 'to conquer'.
6.1.49	सिध्यतेरपारलौकिके	The substitution of आ takes for the dipthong in the causative of सिध् , when it does not refer to the next life.
6.1.50	मीनातिमिनोतिदीङां ल्यपि च	And there is substitution of आ for the finals of मी 'to hurt', मि 'to scatter' and दी 'to decay' when the affix

		ल्यप् follows, as well as before those affixes which demand this substitution for the dipthong.
6.1.51	विभाषा लीयतेः	There is optionally the susbtitution of आ for the final of ली 'to adhere', in the धातुपाठ , when the affix ल्यप् follows or such an affix as would demand this substitution of the dipthong.
6.1.52	खिदेश्छन्दसि	There is optionally the substitution of आ in the room of the dipthong of the verb खिद् 'to suffer pain', in the छन्दस्।
6.1.53	अपगुरो णमुलि	There is optionally the substitution of आ in the room of the dipthong of the root गुर् 'to exert' when preceded by the preposition अप and taking the affix णमुल्।
6.1.54	चिस्फुरोर्णौ	There is optionally the substitution of आ in the room of the dipthong of the roots चि and स्फुर् when in the Causative.
6.1.55	प्रजने वीयतेः	There is optionally the substitution of आ in the room of the dipthong of the root वी in the causative, when meaning 'to conceive an embryo'.
6.1.56	बिभेतेर्हेतुभये	There is optionally the substitution of आ in the room of the dipthong of the root भी 'to fear' in the causative, when the fear is produced directly through the agent of the causative.
6.1.57	नित्यं स्मयतेः	There is invariably the substitution of आ for the dipthong of the root स्मि 'to smile' in the causative, when the astonishment is produced directly through the agent of the causative.
6.1.58	सृजिदृशोर्झल्यमकिति	The augment अम् (अ) comes after the ऋ or सृज् 'to create' and दृश् 'to see', when an affix beginning with a झल् letter (the Mute and the Sibilant) follows: provided that it has no indicatory क।
6.1.59	अनुदात्तस्य चर्दुपधस्यान्यतरस्याम्	The augment अम् (अ) augment comes optionally after the ऋ of those roots which are exhibited in the धातुपाठ as अनुदात्त , when such roots end in a consonant having a ऋ has penultimate and are followed by an affix beginning with a mute or sibilant and not having an indicatory क।
6.1.60	शीर्षश्छन्दसि	The word शीर्षन् 'head', is found in छन्दस्।
6.1.61	ये च तद्धिते	There is the substitution of this stem शीर्षन् for शिरस् when a तद्धित-affix beginning with य follows.
6.1.62	अचि शीर्षः	There is the substitution of शीर्ष for शीरस् when a तद्धित-affix beginning with a vowel follows.
6.1.63	पद्दन्नोमाशृन्निशसन्यूषन्दोषन्यकञ्छकनुदन्नासञ्छस्-प्रभृतिषु	In the weak cases (beginning with the accusative plural) the following stems are substituted: पद for पाद , दत् for दन्त , नस् for नासिका , मास् for मास , हृद् for हृदय , निश for निशा , असन् for असृज् , यूषन् for यूष , दोषन् for दास् , यकन् for यकृत् , शकन् for शकृत् , उदन् for उदक and आसन् for आस्य।

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6.1.64	धात्वादेः षः सः	There is the substitution of स in the room of the ष् being the initial of a verbal root as enunciated in the धातुपाठ।
6.1.65	णो नः	There is the substitution of न् for the initial ण् of the root in the धातुपाठ।
6.1.66	लोपो व्योर्वलि	There is लोप-substitution (elision) of the व् and य् when followed by any consonant except य्।
6.1.67	वेरपृक्तस्य	There is the elision of the affix वि when reduced to the single letter व्।
6.1.68	हल्ङ्याब्भ्यो दीर्घात् सुतिस्यपृक्तं हल्	After a consonant there is the elision of the nominative affix स् and the tense-affix ति and सि (when reduced to the form of त् and स्) being consonants; and so also after the long vowels ई and आ of the feminine (affix ङी and आप्), there is the elision of the nominative affix स्।
6.1.69	एङ्ह्रस्वात् सम्बुद्धेः	The consonant of the nominative-affix (सु and its substitute अम्) is elided in the Vocative singular after a nominal-stem ending in ए or ओ or a short vowel.
6.1.70	शेश्छन्दसि बहुलम्	In the छन्दस् , the elision of the case-ending इ (शि) of the nominative and accusative plural neuter, is optional.
6.1.71	ह्रस्वस्य पिति कृति तुक्	To a root ending in a short vowel is added the augment त् (तुक्) when a कृत्-affix having an indicatory ए follows.
6.1.72	संहितायाम्	In the following sutras up to 6.1.157 inclusive, the words संहितायाम् 'in an unbroken flow of speech', should be supplied.
6.1.73	छे च	The augment त् is added to a preceding short vowel also when छ follows an in an uninterrupted speech.
6.1.74	आङ्माङोश्च	The augment त् is added to the parcticle आ and the prohibitive particle मा , when छ follows an in a continous text.
6.1.75	दीर्घात्	The augment त् is added to a long vowel, when followed by छ in a continous text.
6.1.76	पदान्ताद्वा	The augment त् is added optionally to a long vowel final in a full word (पद) when followed by छ।
6.1.77	इको यणचि	The semi-vowels य् व् र् ल् are the substitutes of the corresponding vowels इ उ ऋ and ऌ (long and short), when followed by a vowel.
6.1.78	एचोऽयवायावः	For the vowels ए ऐ ओ and औ are respectively substituted अय् आय् अव् and आव् when a vowel follows.
6.1.79	वान्तो यि प्रत्यये	The substitution of अव् and आव् for ओ and औ also takes place before an affix beginning with य।

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6.1.80	धातोस्तन्निमित्तस्यैव	For the final dipthongs ओ and औ of a root, are substituted अव् and आव् respectively, before an affix beginning with य् , then only when such dipthong has been itself first evolved by that affix.
6.1.81	क्षय्यजय्यौ शक्यार्थे	In क्षय्य and जय्य there is substitution of अय् for ए only then when the sense is that of 'to be possible to do'.
6.1.82	क्रय्यस्तदर्थे	In the क्रय्य there is substitution of अय् for ए when the sense is that of 'exposed or put out for sale, saleable'.
6.1.83	भय्यप्रवय्ये च च्छन्दसि	The forms भय्य and प्रवय्य are found in the छन्दस
6.1.84	एकः पूर्वपरयोः	From here up to 6.1.111 inclusive is always to be supplied the phrase 'for the preceding and the following is substituted'.
6.1.85	अन्तादिवच्च	And this single susbtitute is considered as the final of the preceding (form) and the initial of the succeeding (form).
6.1.86	षत्वतुकोरसिद्धः	The substitution of the final आदेश is to be considered as to have not taken effect, when otherwise स would have changed to ष , or when the augment त् (तुक्) is to be added.
6.1.87	आद्गुणः	The गुण is the single substitute of the final अ or आ of a preceding word and the simple vowel of the succeeding (अ or आ + a vowel = गुण)।
6.1.88	वृद्धिरेचि	The वृद्धि is the single substitute of अ or आ of a preceding word and the initial dipthong of the succeeding (अ or आ + dipthong = वृद्धि)।
6.1.89	एत्येधत्यूठ्सु	The वृद्धि is the single substitute of अ or आ + ए of एति (root इ) and एधति (root एध), and for अ or आ + ऊ of ऊठ (the substitute of वा in वाह by 6.4.132).
6.1.90	आटश्च	The वृद्धि is the single substitute when the augment आट् is followed by any vowel.
6.1.91	उपसर्गादृति धातौ	The वृद्धि is the single substitute when the अ or आ of a preposition (उपसर्ग) is followed by the short ऋ of a verb.
6.1.92	वा सुप्यापिशलेः	According to the opinion of आपिशलि, the वृद्धि is optionally the single substitute, when the अ or आ of a preposition is followed by a Demoninative Verb beginning with ऋ।
6.1.93	ओतोऽम्शसोः	For the ओ of a nominal stem + अ of the Accusative case-ending अम् and अस् the single substitute is आ।
6.1.94	एङि पररूपम्	For the अ or आ of the Preposition + ए or ओ of a verbal root, the second vowel is the single substitute.
6.1.95	ओमाङोश्च	For the अ or आ of ओम् or + the vowel of the Preposition आङ् , the second vowel is the single substitute.
6.1.96	उस्यपदान्तात्	For the अ or आ (not standing at the end of a पद or full word) + उ of उस the Tense-affix, the second vowel is

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		the single substitute.
6.1.97	अतो गुणे	Also when the short अ , not being final in a पद , is followed by a गुण letter, then in the room of both the precedent and the subsequent - the single substitute is the form of the subsequent i.e. the गुण।
6.1.98	अव्यक्तानुकरणस्यात इतौ	The इ of इति is the single substitute for the अत् (of a word denoting imitation of an inarticulate sound) + इति।
6.1.99	नाम्रेडितस्यान्त्यस्य तु वा	This substitution does not take place when a sound-imitation word is doubled, here, however, for the final त् + इ , the single substitute is optionally इ (the second vowel).
6.1.100	नित्यमाम्रेडिते डाचि	Of such a doubled sound-imitation word, to which the affix आ is added which causes elision of the final अत् , for the final त् of the first member and the initial consonant of the second member, such subsequent consonant is always the single substitute.
6.1.101	अकः सवर्णे दीर्घः	When a single vowel is followed by a homogenous vowel, the corresponding long vowel is the single substitute for both the precedent and the subsequent vowels.
6.1.102	प्रथमयोः पूर्वसवर्णः	For the simple vowel of a nominal-stem and for the vowel of the case-affixes of the Nominative and the Accusative in all numbers, there is the single substitution of a long vowel corresponding to the first vowel.
6.1.103	तस्माच्छसो नः पुंसि	After such a long vowel homogenous with the first, न् is substituted for the स् of the Acccusative case affix शस् in the masculine.
6.1.104	नादिचि	The substitution of a long vowel homogenous with the first, does not take place when अ or आ is followed by a vowel (other than अ) of the case-affixes of the Nominative and the Accusative.
6.1.105	दीर्घाज्जसि च	The substitution of a long vowel homogenous with the first, does not take place whena long vowel is followed by a nominative or accusative case-affix beginning with a vowel (other than अ) or by the Nominative Plural affix अस्।
6.1.106	वा छन्दसि	In the Vedas, the long vowel may optionally be the single substitute of both vowels in these cases last mentioned.
6.1.107	अमि पूर्वः	There is the single substitution of the first vowel, when a simple vowel is followed by the अ of the case ending अम्।
6.1.108	सम्प्रसारणाच्च	There is the single substitution of the first vowel for the vocalised semi-vowel and the subequent vowel.
6.1.109	एङः पदान्तादति	In the room of ए or ओ final in a पद , and the short अ , which follows it, is substituted the single vowel of the

		form of the first (ए or ओ)।
6.1.110	ङसिङसोश्च	In the room of ए or ओ (in the body of a word), + अ of the case-affix अस् of the Ablative and Genitive Singular, the single substitute is the form of the precedent.
6.1.111	ऋत उत्	In the room of ऋ + अ of the case-affix अस् of the Ablative and Genitive singular, the single substitute is the letter short उ।
6.1.112	ख्यत्यात् परस्य	There is the substitution of उ for the अ of अस् of the Ablative and Genitive Singular after सखि and पति , when for the इ of those two stems य् is substituted.
6.1.113	अतो रोरप्लुतादप्लुते	The उ is the substitute of रु (the र् substitute of a final स् 8.2.66) when an अ , which is not a प्लुत, both precedes and follows it.
6.1.114	हशि च	The उ is the substitute of रु (the र् substitute of a final स् 8.2.66) when it is followed by a soft consonant and preceded by an अप्लुत short अ।
6.1.115	प्रकृत्याऽन्तःपादमव्यपरे	The final ए or ओ and the following अ when occuring in the middle half of a foot of a Vedic verse, retain their original forms, except when the अ is followed by ख् or य्।
6.1.116	अव्यादवद्यादवक्रमुरव्रतायमवन्त्ववस्युषु च	The ए or ओ retain their original form in the middle of a Vedic verse, when the following words come after them (though the अ in these has a व् and य् following it) - अव्यात् , अवद्यात् , अवक्रमुः , अव्रत , अवन्तु , अवस्यु।
6.1.117	यजुष्युरः	In the यजुर्वेद , the word उरस् when changed to उरो , retains it original form when followed by a short अ which is also retained.
6.1.118	आपोजुषाणोवृष्णोवर्षिष्ठेऽम्बेऽम्बालेऽम्बिकेपूर्वे	In the यजुर्वेद , the short अ is retained after आपो , जुषनो , वृष्णो , वर्षिष्ठे and also in and after अम्बे or अम्बाले when they stand before अम्बिके।
6.1.119	अङ्ग इत्यादौ च	In the यजुर्वेद , when the word अङ्गे is followed by अङ्गे , the subsequent short अ is retained, as well as the preceding ए or ओ।
6.1.120	अनुदात्ते च कुधपरे	In the यजुर्वेद , when an अनुदात्त अ is followed by a Guttural or a ध, the antecedent ए or ओ retains it s form, as well as this subsequent अ।
6.1.121	अवपथासि च	In the यजुर्वेद , when the gravely accented अ of अवपथास् follows ए or ओ , the vowels retain their original form.
6.1.122	सर्वत्र विभाषा गोः	After गो the subsequent अ may optionally be retained everywhere, in the Vedas as well as in the secular

		literature.
6.1.123	अवङ् स्फोटायनस्य	According to the opinion of स्फोटायन , there is the substitution of अवङ् for the ओ of गो when it is followed by any vowel.
6.1.124	इन्द्रे च (नित्यम्)	The substitution of अव for the ओ of गो is compulsory when a vowel to be found in the word इन्द्र follows it.
6.1.125	प्लुतप्रगृह्या अचि नित्यम्	The प्लुत (8.2.82 etc.) and प्रगृह्य (1.1.11 etc.) vowels remain unaltered when followed by a vowel (so far as the operation of that vowel is concerned).
6.1.126	आडोऽनुनासिकश्छन्दसि	For the adverb आ , is substituted in the छन्दस् the nasalised आँ , when a vowel follows it, and it retains its original form.
6.1.127	इकोऽसवर्णे शाकल्यस्य ह्रस्वश्च	According to the opinion of शाकल्य , the simple vowels with the exception of अ , when followed by a non-homogenous vowel, retain their original forms; and if the vowel is long, it is shortened.
6.1.128	ऋत्यकः	According to the opinion of शाकल्य , the simple vowel followed by ऋ retains its original form, and if the vowel is long, it is shortened.
6.1.129	अप्लुतवदुपस्थिते	Before the word इति in the पदपाठ , a प्लुत vowel is treated like an ordinary अप्लुत vowel.
6.1.130	ई3 चाक्रवर्मणस्य	According to the opinion of चाक्रवर्मण , the प्लुत ई3 followed by a vowel is treated like an ordinary vowel.
6.1.131	दिव उत्	For the final of the nominal-stem दिव् , there is the substitution of उ , when it is a पद (1.4.14 etc.).
6.1.132	एतत्तदोः सुलोपोऽकोरनञ्समासे हलि	After एतद् and तद् there is elision of the case-affix स् (of the Nominative Singular), when a consonant follows it, when these words are not combined with क (5.3.71) and have not the Negative Particle in composition.
6.1.133	स्यश्छन्दसि बहुलम्	In the छन्दस् , the case-affix of the nominative singular is diversely elided after स्य , when a consonant follows it.
6.1.134	सोऽचि लोपे चेत् पादपूरणम्	The case affix of सस् 'he', is elided before a vowel, if by such elision the meter of the foot becomes complete.
6.1.135	सुट् कात् पूर्वः	Up to 6.1.157 inclusive, the following sentence is to be supplied in every aphorism - 'before क is added स्'.
6.1.136	अडभ्यासव्यवायेऽपि	The augment सुट् is placed before क even when the augment अट् 6.4.71 or the Reduplicate intervenes (between the preposition and the verb).
6.1.137	सम्पर्युपेभ्यः करोतौ भूषणे	The augment सुट् is placed before क when सम् , परि , and उप are followed by the verb कृ and the sense is that of ornamenting.

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6.1.138	समवाये च	The augment सुट् is placed before क even when सम् , परि , and उप are followed by the verb कृ and the sense being that of combining.
6.1.139	उपात् प्रतियत्नवैकृतवाक्याध्याहारेषु	The augment सुट् is placed before क , when the verb कृ comes after उप , and the sense is that of 'to take pains for something, to prepare, and to supply and ellipses in a discourse'.
6.1.140	किरतौ लवने	The augment सुट् is placed before क , when the verb कृ comes after उप , and the sense is that of 'to cut or to split'.
6.1.141	हिंसायां प्रतेश्च	The augment सुट् is placed before क , when the verb कृ comes after उप and प्रति and the sense 'to cause suffering'.
6.1.142	अपाच्चतुष्पाच्छकुनिष्वालेखने	The augment सुट् is placed before क , when the verb कृ comes after अप and the sense is 'the scraping of earth by four-footed animals or birds'.
6.1.143	कुस्तुम्बुरूणि जातिः	The word कुस्तुम्बुरु is irregularly, formed with the augment सुट् and means 'a species of herb'.
6.1.144	अपरस्पराः क्रियासातत्ये	The word अपस्पराः is formed by the augment सुट् when the sense is that of 'uninterrupted action'.
6.1.145	गोष्पदं सेवितासेवितप्रमाणेषु	The word गोष्पद is formed by सुट् , when meaning a locality visited or not visited by cows, or when it means quantity.
6.1.146	आस्पदं प्रतिष्ठायाम्	The word आस्पद is formed by सुट् when meaning 'a place or position'.
6.1.147	आश्चर्यमनित्ये	The word आशचर्य is formed by सुट् when meaning something 'unusual'.
6.1.148	वर्चस्केऽवस्करः	The word अवस्कर is formed by सुट् meaning 'excrement'.
6.1.149	अपस्करो रथाङ्गम्	The word अपस्कर is formed by सुट् meaning 'the part of a chariot'.
6.1.150	विष्किरः शकुनिर्विकरो वा	The word विषिकर is formed with सुट् optionally when denoting a kind of bird, the other form being विकार।
6.1.151	ह्रस्वाच्चन्द्रोत्तरपदे मन्त्रे	In a मन्त्र , the सुट् is added to चन्द्र when it is second member in a compound and is preceded by a short vowel.
6.1.152	प्रतिष्कशश्च कशेः	To the root कश् 'to go, to punish', is added the augment सुट् , when preceded by the preposition प्रति , the form being प्रतिष्कशः।
6.1.153	प्रस्कण्वहरिश्चन्द्रावृषी	The words प्रस्कण्व and हरिश्चन्द्र are formed by सुट् meaning the two Rishis of that name.
6.1.154	मस्करमस्करिणौ वेणुपरिव्राजकयोः	The word मस्कर means 'a bamboo', and मस्करिन् means 'a medicant monk'.

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6.1.155	कास्तीराजस्तुन्दे नगरे	The words कास्तर and अजस्तुन्द are names of cities.
6.1.156	कारस्करो वृक्षः	The word कारस्कर means 'a tree'.
6.1.157	पारस्करप्रभृतीनि च संज्ञायाम्	The words पारस्कर etc. are Names.
6.1.158	अनुदात्तं पदमेकवर्जम्	A word is, with the exception of one syllable, unaccented.
6.1.159	कर्षात्वतो घञोऽन्त उदात्तः	A stem formed with the कृत-affix घञ् has the acute accent on the end-syllable, if it is formed from the root कृष् (कर्षति) or has a long आ in it.
6.1.160	उञ्छादीनां च	The words उञ्छ etc. have acute accent on the last syllable.
6.1.161	अनुदात्तस्य च यत्रोदात्तलोपः	An unaccented vowel gets also the acute accent, when on account of it preceding acute is elided.
6.1.162	धातोः	A root has the acute on the end syllable.
6.1.163	चितः	A stem (formed by an affix or an augment or substitute) having an indicatory च् gets acute on the end syllable.
6.1.164	तद्धितस्य	A stem formed with a तद्धित-affix having an indicatory च् , has acute on the end syllable.
6.1.165	कितः	A stem formed by a तद्धित-affix having an indicatory क , has acute accent on the end syllable.
6.1.166	तिसृभ्यो जसः	The Nominative Plural (जस्) of तिस् has acute accent on the last syllable.
6.1.167	चतुरः शसि	The word चतुर् , followed by the Accusative Plural, has acute accent on the last syllable.
6.1.168	सावेकाचस्तृतीयाऽऽदिर्विभक्तिः	The case affixes of the Instrumental and of the cases that follow it have the acute accent, if the stem in the Locative Plural is monosyllablic.
6.1.169	अन्तोदात्तादुत्तरपदादन्यतरस्यामनित्यसमासे	The same case endings may optionally have the acute accent, if the monosyllabic word stands at the end of a compound, and has acute accent on the final, when the compound can be easily unloosened.
6.1.170	अञ्चेश्छन्दस्यसर्वनामस्थानम्	In the छन्दस् , the case-endings other than the सर्वनामस्थान , get the acute accent when coming after अञ्चि।
6.1.171	ऊडिदम्पदाद्यप्पुम्रैद्युभ्यः	The same (असर्वनामस्थान) case-endings have the acute accent, when the stem ends in वाह् , also after इदम् after पद् etc. (upto 6.1.63) after अप , पुंस् , रै and दिव्।

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6.1.172	अष्टनो दीर्घात्	The असर्वनामस्थान case-endings after अष्टन् 'eight', have acute accent, when it gets the form अष्टा।
6.1.173	शतुरनुमो नद्यजादी	After an oxytone Particle in अत् the feminine suffix ई , (नदि) and the case endings beginning with vowels (with the exception of strong cases) have acute accent, when the participial affix has not the augment न् (i.e. is not अन्त).
6.1.174	उदात्तयणो हल्पूर्वात्	The same endings have the acute accent, when for the acutely accented final vowel of the stem, a semi-vowel is substituted, and which is preceded by a consonant.
6.1.175	नोङ्धात्वोः	But not so, when the vowel is of the feminine affix ऊ 4.1.66, or the final of a root.
6.1.176	ह्रस्वनुड्भ्यां मतुप्	The otherwise unaccented मत् (वत्) takes the acute accent, when an oxytoned stem ends in a light vowel, or the affix has before it the augment न् 8.2.16.
6.1.177	नामन्यतरस्याम्	After an oxytoned stem which ends in a light vowel, the genitive ending नाम् has optionally the acute accent.
6.1.178	ङ्याश्छन्दसि बहुलम्	In the छन्दस , the ending नाम् has diversely the acute accent after the feminine affix ई।
6.1.179	षट्त्रिचतुर्भ्यो हलादिः	The case-endings beginning with a consonant, have the acute accent after the Numerals called षट् 1.1.24, as well as after त्रि and चतुर् ।
6.1.180	झल्युपोत्तमम्	The above numerals, when taking a case-affix beginning with a भस् or स् , get the acute accent on the penultimate syllable, when the said numerals assume a form consisting of three or more syllables.
6.1.181	विभाषा भाषायाम्	In the Secular language this is optional.
6.1.182	न गोश्वन्त्साववर्णराडङ्क्रुङ्कृद्भ्यः	The foregoing rules from 6.1.168 downwards have no applicability after गो , and श्वन् and words ending in them; nor after a stem which before the case ending of the Nominative Singular has अ or आ , nor after रज् , or after a stem ending in अञ्च् , nor as well as after क्रुञ्च् and कृत्।
6.1.183	दिवो झल्	After दिव् a case-ending beginning with भ or स is unaccented.
6.1.184	नृ चान्यतरस्याम्	After नृ , a case-ending beginning with भ or स is optionally unaccented.
6.1.185	तित्स्वरितम्	An affix having an indicatory त् , is स्वरित i.e. has circumflex accent.
6.1.186	तास्यनुदात्तेन्ङिदुपदेशाल्लसार्वधातुकम्-अनुदात्तमहन्विङोः	The Personal-endings and their substitutes 3.2.124-126 are, when they are सार्वधातुक 3.4.113 etc., unaccented after the charactertistic of the Periphrastic Future (तासि) after a root which in the धातुपाठ has an unaccented vowel or a ङ् (with the exception of हुङ् and इङ्) as indicatory letter, as well as after what has a

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		final अ in the Grammatical System of Instruction (उपदेश)।
6.1.187	आदिः सिचोऽन्यतरस्याम्	The सिच् Aorist, the first syllable may optionally have the acute accent.
6.1.188	स्वपादिर्हिंसामच्यनिटि	The acute accent is optionally on the first syllable when a Personal-ending, being सार्वधातुक tense affix beginning with a vowel, provided that the vowel is not the augment इट् , follows after स्वप् etc., or after हिंस्।
6.1.189	अभ्यस्तानामादिः	The acute accent falls on the first syllable of the reduplicate verbs when followed by an affix beginning with a vowel (the vowel being not नुट्) and being a सार्वधातुक Personal-ending.
6.1.190	अनुदात्ते च	Also when the unaccented endings of the three persons in the singular follow, the first syllable of the reduplicate has the acute.
6.1.191	सर्वस्य सुपि	The acute is on the first syllable of सर्व when the case-endings follow.
6.1.192	भीह्रीभृहुमदजनधनदरिद्राजागरां प्रत्ययात् पूर्वम् पिति	In भी , ह्री , भृ , हु , मद् , जन् , धन् , दरिद्रा and जागृ , and in their reduplicates, the acute accent is, before the सार्वधातुक unaccented endings of the three persons in singular, (पित्), on the syllable which precedes the affix.
6.1.193	लिति	The acute accent falls on the syllable immediately preceding the affix that has an indicatory ल्।
6.1.194	आदिर्णमुल्यन्यतरस्याम्	The first syllable may be optionally acute when the absolutive affix णमुल् follows.
6.1.195	अचः कर्तृयकि	The roots which are exhibited in धातुपाठ with a final vowel, may be optionally have the acute on the first syllable, before the affixes of the Passive (यक्), when the sense of the verb is Reflexive.
6.1.196	थलि च सेटीडन्तो वा	Before the ending थ of the Perfect, Second Person Singular, when this ending takes the augment इ ; the acute accent falls either on the first syllable, or on this इ , or on the personal ending.
6.1.197	ञ्णित्यादिर्नित्यम्	Whatever is derived with an affix having an indicatory ञ् or न् , has the acute accent invariably on the first syllable.
6.1.198	आमन्त्रितस्य च	The first syllable of a Vocative gets the acute accent.
6.1.199	पथिमथोः सर्वनामस्थाने	The acute accent is on the first syllable of पथिन् and मथिन् when followed by a strong case-ending.
6.1.200	अन्तश्च तवै युगपत्	The Infinitive in तवै has the acute on the first syllable and on the last syllable at one and the same time.
6.1.201	क्षयो निवासे	The word क्षय has the acute on the first syllable and on the last syllable at one and the same time.

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6.1.202	जयः करणम्	The acute accent falls on the first syllable of जय , in the sense of 'whereby one attains victory'.
6.1.203	वृषादीनां च	The words वृष etc. have the acute on the first syllable.
6.1.204	संज्ञायामुपमानम्	The acute accent falls on the first syllable of that word with which something is likened, provided that it is a name.
6.1.205	निष्ठा च द्व्यजनात्	A disyllabic Participle in त (निष्ठा) when a Name has the acute on the first syllable, but not if the first syllable has an आ।
6.1.206	शुष्कधृष्टौ	Also शुष्क and धृष्ट have acute on the first syllable.
6.1.207	आशितः कर्ता	The word आशित meaning 'having eaten' has acute on the first syllable.
6.1.208	रिक्ते विभाषा	The word रिक्त may have optionally the acute on the first syllable.
6.1.209	जुष्टार्पिते च छन्दसि	In the छन्दस , the words जुष्ट and अर्पित have optionally the acute on the first syllable.
6.1.210	नित्यं मन्त्रे	In the मन्त्राः , these words जुष्ट and अर्पित have always the acute on the first syllable.
6.1.211	युष्मदस्मदोर्ङसि	The acute accent is on the first syllable of युष्मद् and अस्मद् in the Genitive Singular.
6.1.212	ङयि च	The acute accent is on the first syllable of युष्मद् and अस्मद् in the Dative Singular.
6.1.213	यतोऽनावः	Whatever is formed by the affix यत् , has, if it is a disyllabic word, the acute on the first syllable, with the exception of नाव्यः from नौ।
6.1.214	ईडवन्दवृशंसदुहां ण्यतः	The acute accent is on the first syllable of ईड् , वन्द , वृ , शंस् and दुह् , when they are followed by the affix ण्यत्।
6.1.215	विभाषा वेण्विन्धानयोः	The acute accent is optionally on the first syllable of वेणु and इन्धान।
6.1.216	त्यागरागहासकुहश्वठक्रथानाम्	The acute accent is optionally on the first syllables of त्याग , राग , हास , कुह , श्वठ , and क्रथ।
6.1.217	उपोत्तमं रिति	What is formed by an affix having an indicatory र , has acute on the penultimate syllable, the full word consisting of more than two syllables.
6.1.218	चङ्यन्यतरस्याम्	The acute accent may be optionally on the penultimate syllable of the reduplicated Aorist in चङ् , the word consisting of more than two syllables.
6.1.219	मतोः पूर्वमात् संज्ञायां स्त्रियाम्	The आ before the affix मत् has the acute accent, when the word is a name in the Feminine Gender.

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6.1.220	अन्तोऽवत्याः	The Names ending in अवति have the acute accent on the last syllable.
6.1.221	ईवत्याः	The Names ending in ईवति have the acute on the last syllable.
6.1.222	चौ	In compound words ending in अञ्च् , the final vowel of the preceding word has the acute accent in the weak cases in which only च् of अञ्च् remains.
6.1.223	समासस्य	A compound word has the acute on the last syllable.
6.2.1	बहुव्रीहौ प्रकृत्या पूर्वपदम्	In a बहुव्रीहि समास the first member preserves its own original accent.
6.2.2	तत्पुरुषे तुल्यार्थतृतीयासप्तम्युपमानाव्ययद्वितीयाकृत्याः	In a तत्-पुरुष समास the first member preserves its original accent when it is a word - 1. meaning 'a resemblance' or 2. an Instrumental or 3. a Locative or 4. a word with which the second member is compared or 5. an indeclinable or 6. an Accusative or 7. a Future Passive Participle
6.2.3	वर्णः वर्णेष्वनेते	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when a word denoting colour is compounded with another colour denoting word but not so when it is the word एत।
6.2.4	गाधलवणयोः प्रमाणे	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when the second term is गाध or लवण and the compound expresses 'a measure or mass'.
6.2.5	दायाद्यं दायादे	In a तत्-पुरुष समास having the word दायद् as its second member, the first member denoting inheritance preserves its original accent.
6.2.6	प्रतिबन्धि चिरकृच्छ्रयोः	In a तत्-पुरुष समास having the words चिर or कृच्छ्र as its second member, the first member, when it denotes that which experiences an obstacle, preserves its original accent.
6.2.7	पदेऽपदेशे	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when the second member is the word पद denoting 'a pretext'.
6.2.8	निवाते वातत्राणे	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when the second member is the word निवात in the sense of 'a protection from wind'.
6.2.9	शारदेनार्तवे	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when the second member is the word शारद having any other sense than that of 'autumnal'.
6.2.10	अध्वर्युकषाययोर्जातौ	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when the second member is the word अध्वर्यु or कषाय denoting a genus.

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6.2.11	सदृशप्रतिरूपयोः सादृश्ये	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when the second member is the word सदृश or प्रतिरूप expressing resemblance with someone or something.
6.2.12	द्विगौ प्रमाणे	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when the second member is a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound) denoting 'measure or quantity'.
6.2.13	गन्तव्यपण्यं वाणिजे	Before the word वाणिज 'a trader' the first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its accent when it is a word specifying the place wither one has to go or the ware in which one deals.
6.2.14	मात्रोपज्ञोपक्रमच्छाये नपुंसके	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when the words 1. मात्रा 2. उपज्ञा 3. उपक्रम and 4. छाया when these words appear as neuter.
6.2.15	सुखप्रिययोर्हिते	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when its second term is सुख or प्रिय and the sense is 'to feel delight' or 'is good'.
6.2.16	प्रीतौ च	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when its second term is सुख or प्रिय and the sense is 'agreeable to one' or 'desired'.
6.2.17	स्वं स्वामिनि	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when it denotes a thing possessed and when its second term is स्वामिन्।
6.2.18	पत्यावैश्वर्ये	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when it ends in पति and means 'master' or 'lord'.
6.2.19	न भूवाक्चिद्दिधिषु	The words भू , वाक् , चित् and दिधिषू however do not preserve their original accent in तत्-पुरुष समास when coming before the word पति denoting 'master' or 'lord'.
6.2.20	वा भुवनम्	The word भुवन may optionally keep its accent in a तत्-पुरुष समास before the word पति denoting 'master' or 'lord'.
6.2.21	आशङ्काबाधनेदीयस्सु संभावने	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent before words आशङ्क , आबाध and नेदीयस् , when it treats about a supposition.
6.2.22	पूर्वे भूतपूर्वे	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when the second member is the word पूर्व and the sense is 'this had been lately…'.
6.2.23	सविधसनीडसमर्यादसवेशसदेशेषु सामीप्ये	The first member of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent when the second member is 1. सविध 2. सनीड 3. समर्याद 4. सवेश and 5. सदेश in the sense of 'what can be found in the vicinity thereof'.
6.2.24	विस्पष्टादीनि गुणवचनेषु	The words विस्पष्ट etc. preserve their accent when followed by an adjective word in a compound.

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6.2.25	श्रज्याऽवमकन्पापवत्सु भावे कर्मधारये	In a कर्मधारय समास the first member consisting of a भाव (verbal noun) preserves its original accent before the adjective forms built from श्र -- प्रशस्यस्य श्रः 5.3.60, ज्य -- ज्य च 5.3.61, अवम and कन् -- युवाल्पयोः कनन्यतरस्याम् 5.3.64, and before a form built from the word पाप।
6.2.26	कुमारश्च	In a कर्मधारय समास the first member consisting of the word कुमार preserves it original accent.
6.2.27	आदिः प्रत्येनसि	In a कर्मधारय समास of कुमार followed by प्रत्येनस् the acutely accented (उदात्त) falls on the first syllable of कुमार।
6.2.28	पूगेष्वन्यतरस्याम्	The first syllable of कुमार is optionally acutely accented (उदात्त) when the second member is a word denoting 'the name of a horde'.
6.2.29	इगन्तकालकपालभगालशरावेषु द्विगौ	In a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound) the first member preserves its original accent before a stem ending in a simple vowel with the exception of अ (इक्) before a word denoting time, as well as before 1. कपाल 2. भगाल and 3. शराव।
6.2.30	बह्वन्यतरस्याम्	In a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound) the word बहु may optionally preserve its accent when followed by an इक्-ending stem or by a time-word or by 1. कपाल 2. भगाल and 3. शराव।
6.2.31	दिष्टिवितस्त्योश्च	In a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound) the first member may optionally preserve its accent when followed by the words दिष्टि and वितस्ति।as its second members.
6.2.32	सप्तमी सिद्धशुष्कपक्वबन्धेष्वकालात्	When a word ending in the Locative -7th case does not denote time preserves its original accent when followed by 1. सिद्ध 2. शुष्क 3. पक्व and 4. बन्ध in a compound.
6.2.33	परिप्रत्युपापा वर्ज्यमानाहोरात्रावयवेषु	The particles 1. परि 2. प्रति 3. उप and 4. अप preserve their accent before that word which specifies an exclusion or a portion of day and night (in an अव्ययीभाव समास also).
6.2.34	राजन्यबहुवचनद्वंद्वेऽन्धकवृष्णिषु	The first member of a द्वन्द समास formed of names denoting the क्षत्रिय (warrior) clans in the plural number retains its original accent when the warrior belongs to the clan of अन्धक or वृष्णि।
6.2.35	संख्या	The numeral word standing as the first member of a द्वन्द समास , preserves its accent.
6.2.36	आचार्योपसर्जनश्चान्तेवासी	When words denoting scholars are named after their teachers and are compounded into a द्वन्द समास the first member retains its accent.
6.2.37	कार्तकौजपादयश्च	Also in the द्वन्द समास-s कार्तकौजप etc. the first members retain their accent.

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6.2.38	महान् व्रीह्यपराह्णगृष्टीष्वासजाबाल-भारभारतहैलिहिलरौरवप्रवृद्धेषु	The word महत् (महा) retains its accent before the following - 1. व्रीहि 2. अपराह्ण 3. गृष्टि 4. इष्वास 5. जाबाल 6. भार 7. भारत 8. हैलिहिल 9. रौरव and 10. प्रवृद्धे।
6.2.39	क्षुल्लकश्च वैश्वदेवे	The words महत् and क्षुल्लक retain their accent before the word वैश्वदेव।
6.2.40	उष्ट्रः सादिवाम्योः	The word उष्ट्र retains its accent before सादि and वामि।
6.2.41	गौः सादसादिसारथिषु	The word गो retains its accent before 1. साद 2. सादि and 3. सारथि।
6.2.42	कुरुगार्हपतरिक्तगुर्वसूतजरत्यश्लीलदृढरूपा-पारेवडवातैतिलकद्रूःपण्यकम्बलो दासीभाराणां च	The first member retains its accent in the following - 1. कुरु-गार्हपत 2. रिक्त-गुरु 3. असूत-जरती 4. अश्लील-दृढ-रूपा 5. पारे-वडवा 6. तैतिल-कद्रू: 7. पण्य-कम्बलः and 8. दासीभार etc.
6.2.43	चतुर्थी तदर्थे	A word in the Dative -4th Case as the first member retains its accent when the second member expresses that which is suited to become the former.
6.2.44	अर्थे	Before the word अर्थ the first member in the Dative -4th Case retains its accent.
6.2.45	क्ते च	The first member in the Dative -4th Case retains its accent before a Past Participle in क्त।
6.2.46	कर्मधारयेऽनिष्ठा	Before the Past Participle in क्त the first member when it itself is not a Past Participle, retains its original accent in a कर्मधारय समास ।
6.2.47	अहीने द्वितीया	Before the Past Participle in क्त , a word ending in the Accusative -2nd case retains its accent when it does not mean a separation.
6.2.48	तृतीया कर्मणि	A word ending in the Instrumental -3rd case retains its accent before the Past Participle in क्त when it has a Passive meaning.
6.2.49	गतिरनन्तरः	A word called गति -- गतिश्च 1.4.60, when standing immediately before a Participle in क्त having a Passive significance, retains its accent.
6.2.50	तादौ च निति कृत्यतौ	An immediately preceding गति -- गतिश्च 1.4.60, retains its original accent before (a word formed by) a कृत्-affix beginning with त् which as an indicatory न् but before तु।
6.2.51	तवै चान्तश्च युगपत्	An immediately preceding गति -- गतिश्च 1.4.60, retains its original accent before an Infinitive in तवै -- ~~कृत्यार्थे तवैकेन्केन्यत्वनः~~ 3.4.14, but whereby simultaneously the final has the acute as well.
6.2.52	अनिगन्तोऽञ्चतौ वप्रत्यये	An immediately preceding गति -- गतिश्च 1.4.60, not ending in इ or उ retains its accent before an affix having

		a व् follows.
6.2.53	न्यधी च	The गति-s नि and अधि however retain their original accent before अञ्च् when the affix व् follows.
6.2.54	ईषदन्यतरस्याम्	The word ईषत् when the first member of a compound may optionally preserve its original accent.
6.2.55	हिरण्यपरिमाणं धने	The first member denoting the quantity of gold retains optionally its original accent before the word धन।
6.2.56	प्रथमोऽचिरोपसम्पत्तौ	The word प्रथम when first in a compound optionally retains its original accent when meaning 'a novice'.
6.2.57	कतरकतमौ कर्मधारये	The words कतर and कतम when as first member of a compound optionally retain their original accent in a कर्मधारय समास।
6.2.58	आर्यो ब्राह्मणकुमारयोः	The word आर्य optionally retains its original accent in a कर्मधारय समास before the words ब्राह्मण and कुमार।
6.2.59	राजा च	The word राजन् optionally retains its original accent in a कर्मधारय समास before the words ब्राह्मण and कुमार।
6.2.60	षष्ठी प्रत्येनसि	The word राजन् ending in Genitive 6th-Case optionally retains its original accent before the word प्रत्येनस्।
6.2.61	क्ते नित्यार्थे	A word having the sense of 'always' optionally retains its original accent before a Past Participle in क्त ।
6.2.62	ग्रामः शिल्पिनि	The word ग्राम when first member of a compound optionally retains its original accent before a word denoting 'a professional man or artisan'.
6.2.63	राजा च प्रशंसायाम्	The word राजन् optionally retains its original accent after a profession-denoting noun when praise is expressed.
6.2.64	आदिरुदात्तः	In the following up to -- न भूताधिकसंजीवमद्राश्मकज्जलम् 6.2.91, inclusive, the phrase 'the first syllable in -(the word standing in the Nominative 1st-Case) has the acute accent (उदात्त)' is always to be supplied.
6.2.65	ससमीहारिणौ धर्म्येऽहरणे	If the first member of a compound is in the Locative -7th case or denoting the name of the Receiver of Tax, has acutely accented (उदात्त) first syllable, when the second member is a word denoting 'what is lawful', but not when it is हरण।
6.2.66	युक्ते च	The first member of a compound has acute on the first syllable when the second member denotes that by whom the things denoted by the first are regulated or kept in order.
6.2.67	विभाषाऽध्यक्षे	The acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable is optional when the word अध्यक्ष follows.
6.2.68	पापं च शिल्पिनि	The word पाप is optionally acutely accented (उदात्त) on the first syllable when followed by a word denoting a professional man.

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6.2.69	गोत्रान्तेवासिमाणवब्राह्मणेषु क्षेपे	The first syllable of the first member of a compound is acutely accented (उदात्त) before a गोत्र (Patronymic) name or a Scholar-name and also before माणव and ब्राह्मण when a reproach is meant.
6.2.70	अङ्गानि मैरेये	The first syllable of the word preceding मैरेय gets the acute accent (उदात्त) when it denotes the ingredient of the same.
6.2.71	भक्ताख्यास्तदर्थेषु	A word denoting food gets the acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when before a word which denotes a repository suited to contain that.
6.2.72	गोबिडालसिंहसैन्धवेषूपमाने	A word denoting the object of comparison gets the acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when standing before गो , बिडाल , सिंह and सैन्धव।
6.2.73	अके जीविकाऽर्थे	A word denoting the object of comparison gets the acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when the second member is a word ending in the affix अक and the compound expresses a calling by which one gets his living.
6.2.74	प्राचां क्रीडायाम्	A compound, the second member of which is a word ending in affix अक and which denotes the sport of the Eastern people, gets the acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable.
6.2.75	अणि नियुक्ते	A compound, the second member of which is a word ending in the कृत् -affix अण् and which denotes a functionary, gets the acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable.
6.2.76	शिल्पिनि चाकृञः	And when such a compound ending in अण् -affix denotes the name of a professional man, but not when the second term कार(derived from कृञ्), the acute accent (उदात्त) is on the first syllable of the first word.
6.2.77	संज्ञायां च	Also when such an उपपद compound ending in अण् -affix denotes a Name, the acute accent (उदात्त) falls on the first syllable but not when the second term is कार।
6.2.78	गोतन्तियवं पाले	The words 1. गो 2. तन्ति and 3. यव get the acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when followed by पाल।
6.2.79	णिनि	A compound ending in कृत् -affix णिनि (इन्) has the acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable of the first member.
6.2.80	उपमानं शब्दार्थप्रकृतावेव	When the first member of a compound expresses that with which resemblance is denoted then it has acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable before a word formed by णिनि (इन्) affix, only then, when such latter word is radical without any preposition and means 'giving out a definite sound like so and so'.
6.2.81	युक्तारोह्यादयश्च	The compounds युक्तारोहिन् etc. have acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable.

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6.2.82	दीर्घकाशतुषभ्राष्ट्रवटं जे	When the first member is a word ending in a long vowel or is 1. काश 2. तुष 3. भ्राष्ट्र 4. वट and is followed by ज , the acutely accented (उदात्त) falls on the first syllable.
6.2.83	अन्त्यात् पूर्वं बह्वचः	In a word consisting of more than two syllables followed by ज , the acute accent (उदात्त) falls on the syllable before the last.
6.2.84	ग्रामेऽनिवसन्तः	Before ग्राम the first syllable of the first member as acute accent (उदात्त) when thereby inhabitants are not meant.
6.2.85	घोषादिषु	The first member has acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when followed by घोषा etc.
6.2.86	छात्र्यादयः शालायाम्	The words छात्रि etc. get acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when followed by the word शाला।
6.2.87	प्रस्थेऽवृद्धमकर्क्यादीनाम्	The first member which has not a वृद्धि in the first syllable or which is not कर्की etc. gets the acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable before प्रस्थ।
6.2.88	मालाऽऽदीनां च	The first syllable of माला etc. gets the acute accent (उदात्त) when प्रस्थ follows.
6.2.89	अमहन्नवं नगरेऽनुदीचाम्	The first member has an acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable before the word नगर but not when it is the word महत् or नव , nor when it refers to a city in the lands of the Northern People.
6.2.90	अर्मे चावर्णं द्व्यच्त्र्यच्	A word of two or three syllables ending in a अ or आ (with the exception of महा and नव) standing before the word अर्म has acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable.
6.2.91	न भूताधिकसंजीवमद्राश्मकज्जलम्	The following words do not get acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when standing before अर्म etc. - 1. भूत 2. अधिक 3. संजीव 4. मद्र 5. अश्मन् and 6. कज्जल।
6.2.92	अन्तः	In the following sūtras up to निष्ठोपसर्गपूर्वमन्यतरस्याम् 6.2.110, inclusive, is to be supplied the phrase 'the last syllable in a word standing in the Nominative 1st-Case has the acute accent (उदात्त)'.
6.2.93	सर्वं गुणकात्स्न्र्ये	The acute accent (उदात्त) is on the final of the word सर्व standing as the first member before an attributive word in the sense 'whole, through and through'.
6.2.94	संज्ञायां गिरिनिकाययोः	The last syllable of the first member before गिरि and निकाय has the acute accent (उदात्त) when the compound is a Name.

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6.2.95	कुमार्यां वयसि	The last syllable of the first member get the acute accent (उदात्त) when the word कुमारी follows, the compound denoting age.
6.2.96	उदकेऽकेवले	Before the word उदक when the compound denotes a mixture, the last syllable of the first member has the acute accent (उदात्त).
6.2.97	द्विगौ क्रतौ	Before a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound), when the compound denotes a sacrifice, the last syllable of the first member has the acute accent (उदात्त).
6.2.98	सभायां नपुंसके	Before the word सभा when it is exhibited as Neuter, the first member of the compound gets the acute accent (उदात्त) on the last syllable.
6.2.99	पुरे प्राचाम्	Before the word पुर , when the compound denotes a city of the Eastern People, the final of the final of the first member as the acute accent (उदात्त).
6.2.100	अरिष्टगौडपूर्वे च	When the words अरिष्ट and गौड stand first, the first member has the acute accent (उदात्त) on the final before the word पुर।
6.2.101	न हास्तिनफलकमार्देयाः	But when the words 1. हास्तिन 2. फलक and 3. मार्देय precede पुर , the acute accent (उदात्त) does not fall on their final.
6.2.102	कुसूलकूपकुम्भशालं बिले	The words 1. कुसूल 2. कूप 3. कुम्भ and 4. शाला have the acute accent (उदात्त) on the last syllable before the word बिल।
6.2.103	दिक्शब्दा ग्रामजनपदाख्यानचानराटेषु	Words expressing (in space of time) have acute accent (उदात्त) on the last syllable when followed by a word denoting a village or a country or a narrative before the word चानराट।
6.2.104	आचार्योपसर्जनश्चान्तेवासिनि	The direction denoting words have acute accent (उदात्त) on the final, before the names of scholars when such names derived from those of their teachers.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
6.2.105	उत्तरपदवृद्धौ सर्वं च	Words denoting direction and the word सर्व have acute accent (उदात्त) on the final before a word which takes वृद्धि in the first syllable of the second term by सुसर्वार्धाज्जनपदस्य 7.3.12.
6.2.106	बहुव्रीहौ विश्वं संज्ञयाम्	The word विश्व has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final, being first member in a बहुव्रीहि समास , when it is a Name.
6.2.107	उदराश्वेषुषु	The first member in a बहुव्रीहि समास , before the words 1. उदर 2. अश्व and 3. इषु , gets acute accent (उदात्त) on the final syllable when the compound denotes a Name.
6.2.108	क्षेपे	A word before 1. उदर 2. अश्व and 3. इषु in a बहुव्रीहि समास gets the acute accent (उदात्त) on the final, when reproach is meant.
6.2.109	नदी बन्धुनि	In a बहुव्रीहि समास having the word बन्धु as its second member, the first member ending in the feminine affix ई (नदी word) has the ac on its final syllable.
6.2.110	निष्ठोपसर्गपूर्वमन्यतरस्याम्	In a बहुव्रीहि समास a Participle in a क्त preceded by a preposition, standing as the first member of the compound has optionally acute accent (उदात्त) on the last syllable.
6.2.111	उत्तरपदादिः	In the following sūtras up to कुण्डं वनम् 6.2.136, inclusive, should always be supplied the phrase 'the first syllable of the second member has the acute accent (उदात्त)'.
6.2.112	कर्णो वर्णलक्षणात्	In a बहुव्रीहि समास the word कर्ण standing as second member has acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when it is preceded by a word denoting colour or mark.
6.2.113	संज्ञौपम्ययोश्च	In a बहुव्रीहि समास the second member कर्ण has acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when the compound denotes a Name or Resemblance.
6.2.114	कण्ठपृष्ठग्रीवाजंघं च	In a बहुव्रीहि समास expressing a Name or comparison the second members 1. कण्ठ 2. पृष्ठ 3. ग्रीवा and 4. जङ्घा have acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
6.2.115	शृङ्गमवस्थायां च	In a बहुव्रीहि समास denoting age (as well as a Name or a Resemblance), the second member शृङ्ग gets acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable.
6.2.116	नञो जरमरमित्रमृताः	After a Negative Particle, in a बहुव्रीहि समास the acute accent (उदात्त) falls on the first syllable of 1. जर 2. मर 3. मित्र and 4. मृत।
6.2.117	सोर्मनसी अलोमोषसी	After the adjective सु in a बहुव्रीहि समास a stem ending in मन् and अस् with the exception of लोमन् and उषस् has acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable.
6.2.118	क्रत्वादयश्च	After the adjective सु in a बहुव्रीहि समास the acute accent (उदात्त) falls on the first syllable of क्रतु etc.
6.2.119	आद्युदात्तं द्व्यच् छन्दसि	In a बहुव्रीहि समास in the छन्दस् (Vedas) a word of two syllables with acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when preceded by सु gets acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable.
6.2.120	वीरवीर्यौ च	In a बहुव्रीहि समास in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after सु the words वीर and वीर्य have acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable.
6.2.121	कूलतीरतूलमूलशालाऽक्षसममव्ययीभावे	In an अव्ययीभाव समास the following second terms have acute accent (उदात्त) on their first syllable - 1. कूल 2. तीर 3. तूल 4. मूल 5. शाला 6. अक्ष and 7. सम।
6.2.122	कंसमन्थशूर्पपाय्यकाण्डं द्विगौ	In a द्विगु समास (Numeral Determinative Compound) the following second members get acute accent (उदात्त) on their first syllable - 1. कंस 2. मन्थ 3. शूर्प 3. पाय्य and 4. काण्ड।
6.2.123	तत्पुरुषे शालायां नपुंसके	The word शाला at the end of a तत्-पुरुष समास when exhibited in the Neuter has acute on the first syllable.
6.2.124	कन्था च	In a Neuter तत्-पुरुष समास ending in कन्था the acute accent (उदात्त) falls on the first syllable of the second member.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
6.2.125	आदिश्चिहणादीनाम्	In a Neuter तत्-पुरुष समास ending in कन्था the first syllable of चिहण etc. have the acute accent (उदात्त).
6.2.126	चेलखेटकटुककाण्डं गर्हायाम्	The words 1. चेल 2. खेट 3. कटुक and 4. काण्ड at the end of a तत्-पुरुष समास have acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when a reproach is meant.
6.2.127	चीरमुपमानम्	The word चीर at the end of a तत्-पुरुष समास has acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when something is compared with it.
6.2.128	पललसूपशाकं मिश्रे	In a तत्-पुरुष समास ending in 1. पलल 2. सूप and 3. शाक the acute accent (उदात्त) falls on the first syllable of these when the compound denotes a food mixed or seasoned with something.
6.2.129	कूलसूदस्थलकर्षाः संज्ञायाम्	The words 1. कूल 2. सूद 3. स्थल and 4. कर्ष have acute accent (उदात्त) on their first syllable when at the end of a तत्-पुरुष समास denoting a Name.
6.2.130	अकर्मधारये राज्यम्	The word राज्यम् has acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when at the end of a तत्-पुरुष समास which is not a कर्मधारय समास ।
6.2.131	वर्ग्यादयश्च	At the end of a non-कर्मधारय तत्-पुरुष समास the words वर्ग्य etc. have acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable.
6.2.132	पुत्रः पुंभ्यः	The word पुत्र coming after a Masculine noun in a तत्-पुरुष समास has a acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable.
6.2.133	नाचार्यराजर्त्विक्संयुक्तज्ञात्याख्येभ्यः	The word पुत्र does not have an acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when preceded by a word which falls under the category of teachers, kings, priests, wife's relations and agnates and cognates.
6.2.134	चूर्णादीन्यप्राणिषष्ठ्याः	The words चूर्ण etc. in a तत्-पुरुष समास have acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable when preceding word ends in a Genitive 6th-Case and does not denote a living being.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
6.2.135	षट् च काण्डादीनि	The six words - 1. काण्ड 2. चीर 3. पलल 4. सूप 5. शाक and 6. कूल of sūtras 6.2.126-129 preceded by a non-living Genitive 6th-Case word have acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable.
6.2.136	कुण्डं वनम्	The word कुण्ड at the end of a तत्-पुरुष समास denoting 'a wood or forest' has acute accent (उदात्त) on the first syllable.
6.2.137	प्रकृत्या भगालम्	The word भगाल at the end of a तत्-पुरुष समास preserves its original accent.
6.2.138	शितेर्नित्याबह्वज्बहुव्रीहावभसत्	After शिति , a word retains in a बहुव्रीहि समास its original accent when it is always of not more than two syllables with the exception of भसद्.।
6.2.139	गतिकारकोपपदात् कृत्	In a तत्-पुरुष समास a word ending in a कृत् affix preserves its original accent when preceded by an indeclinable called गति -- गतिश्च 1.4.60, or a noun standing in intimate relation to a verb (कारक) or any word which gives occasion for compounding (उपपद -- तत्रोपपदं सप्तमीस्थम् 3.1.92)
6.2.140	उभे वनस्पत्यादिषु युगपत्	In वनस्पति etc. both members of the compound preserve their original accent simultaneously.
6.2.141	देवताद्वंद्वे च	In a द्वन्द compound of the Names of Divinities, both the members retain their original accent.
6.2.142	नोत्तरपदेऽनुदात्तादावपृथिवीरुद्रपूषमन्थिषु	In a द्वन्द compound of the Names of Divinities, both members of the compound simultaneously do not retain their accent when the first syllable of the second word is अनुदात्त with the exception of 1.पृथिवी 2. रुद्र 3. पूष and 4. मन्थिन्।
6.2.143	अन्तः	In the following sūtras up to the end of this chapter should always be supplied the phrase 'the last syllable of the second member has the acute accent (उदात्त)'.
6.2.144	थाथघञ्क्ताजबित्रकाणाम्	The last syllable of the second member has the acute accent (उदात्त) in the verbal nouns ending in 1. थ 2. अथ 3. घञ् 4. क्त 5. अच् 6. अप् 7. इत्र and 8. क when preceded by a गति , a कारक or an उपपद -- गतिकारकोपपदात्

panini	sutra	sutra_english
		कृत् 6.2.139
6.2.145	सूपमानात् क्तः	The Participle in क्त has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final when it is preceded by सु or by a word with which the second member is compared.
6.2.146	संज्ञायामनाचितादीनाम्	The Participle in क्त has acute accent (उदात्त) on the last syllable when preceded by a गति or a कारक or an उपपद if the compound denotes a Name, but not in आचित etc.
6.2.147	प्रवृद्धादीनां च	The word प्रवृद्ध etc. ending in क्त have acute accent (उदात्त) on the final.
6.2.148	कारकाद्दत्तश्रुतयोरेवाशिषि	The final of Part Participles दत्त and श्रुत alone have the acute accent (उदात्त) in a compound denoting a Name and a Benediction, the preceding word being a word standing in close relation to an action (कारक)।
6.2.149	इत्थम्भूतेन कृतमिति च	The Participle in क्त has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final when the compound denotes 'done by one in such a condition'.
6.2.150	अनो भावकर्मवचनः	After a कारक as mentioned in कारकाद्दत्तश्रुतयोरेवाशिषि 6.2.148, the second member ending in the affix अन and denoting an action in the Abstract or the object (i.e. having the senses of Passive Adjective), has the acute accent (उदात्त) on the final.
6.2.151	मन्क्तिन्व्याख्यानशयनासनस्थानयाजकादिक्रीताः	The words ending in मन् or क्तिन् affixes and the words 1. व्याख्यान 2. शयन 3. आसन 4. स्थान and 5. क्रीत as well as याजक etc. have acute accent (उदात्त) on the final when at the end of a compound preceded by कारक word.
6.2.152	सप्तम्याः पुण्यम्	The word पुण्य has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final when preceded by a Noun in the Locative -7th case.
6.2.153	ऊनार्थकलहं तृतीयायाः	The acute accent (उदात्त) falls on the final of words having the sense of ऊन and of कलह when they are second members in a compound, preceded by a term in the Instrumental -3rd case.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
6.2.154	मिश्रं चानुपसर्गमसंधौ	The word मिश्र has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final after an Instrumental -3rd case when it is not joined with any Preposition and does not mean a 'compact or alliance'.
6.2.155	नञो गुणप्रतिषेधे सम्पाद्यर्हहितालमर्थास्तद्धिताः	The words formed with the तद्धित affixes denoting 'fitted for that' -- सम्पादिनि 5.1.99, 'deserving that' -- तद् अर्हति 5.1.63, 'good for that' -- तस्मै हितम् 5.1.5, 'capable to effect that' -- तस्मै प्रभवति संतापादिभ्यः 5.1.101, have acute accent (उदात्त) on the final when preceded by the Negative Particle नञ् , when it makes a negation with regard to the above mentioned attributes.
6.2.156	ययतोश्चातदर्थे	The words formed with the तद्धित affixes य and यत् when not denoting 'useful for that' have acute accent (उदात्त) on the last syllable after the particle नञ् negating the attribute.
6.2.157	अच्कावशक्तौ	A word formed with the कृत् affixes अच् and क preceded by the particle नञ् has the acute accent (उदात्त) on the final when the meaning is 'not capable'.
6.2.158	आक्रोशे च	A word formed by the कृत् affixes अच् and क preceded by a Negative Particle have an acute accent (उदात्त) on the final when one abuses somebody by that word.
6.2.159	संज्ञायाम्	When abuse is meant, a word preceded by नञ् has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final in denoting a Name.
6.2.160	कृत्योकेष्णुच्चार्वादयश्च	After the Negative Particle, the words formed by the कृत्य affixes -- कृत्याः प्राङ् ण्वुलः 3.1.95, by उक and इष्णुच् and the words चारु etc. have acute accent (उदात्त) on the final.
6.2.161	विभाषा तृन्नन्नतीक्ष्णशुचिषु	After the negative particle, the final of the following is optionally acute accent (उदात्त) - a word formed with the affix तृन् and the words 1. अन्न 2. तीक्ष्ण and 3. शुचि।
6.2.162	बहुव्रीहाविदमेतत्तद्भ्यः प्रथमपूरणयोः क्रियागणने	In a बहुव्रीहि समास , after the words इदम् , एतद् and तद् the last syllable of प्रथम and of a proper ordinal numeral as the acute accent (उदात्त) when the number of times of an action is meant.
6.2.163	संख्यायाः स्तनः	In a बहुव्रीहि समास , after a numeral the word स्तन has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
6.2.164	विभाषा छन्दसि	Optionally so, in the छन्दस् (Vedas), the स्तन after a numeral has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final.
6.2.165	संज्ञायां मित्राजिनयोः	In a बहुव्रीहि समास ending in मित्र and अजिन the acute accent (उदात्त) falls on the last syllable when the compound denotes a Name.
6.2.166	व्यवायिनोऽन्तरम्	In a बहुव्रीहि समास ending in अन्तर the acute accent (उदात्त) is on the final after a word which denotes 'that which lies between'.
6.2.167	मुखं स्वाङ्गम्	In a बहुव्रीहि समास the acute accent (उदात्त) is on the final when the second member is मुख 'mouth' i.e. the actual bodily part of an animal and not used metaphorically.
6.2.168	नाव्ययदिक्शब्दगोमहत्स्थूलमुष्टिपृथुवत्सेभ्यः	In a बहुव्रीहि समास the acute accent (उदात्त) does not fall on such मुख 'mouth' denoting a real mouth when it comes after an indeclinable and a name of a direction or after 1. गो 2. महत् 3. स्थूल 4. मुष्टि 5. पृथु and 6. वत्स।
6.2.169	निष्ठोपमानादन्यतरस्याम्	In a बहुव्रीहि समास the word मुख denoting 'an actual mouth' has optionally the acute accent (उदात्त) on the final when preceded by a participle in त or by that wherewith something is compared.
6.2.170	जातिकालसुखादिभ्योऽनाच्छादनात् क्तोऽकृतमितप्रतिपन्नाः	After a word denoting a species (with the exception of a word for 'garment or covering') and after a time-denoting word as well as after सुख etc. the Participle in the क्त has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final in a बहुव्रीहि समास but not so when the participles are 1. कृत 2. मित 3. प्रतिपन्न।
6.2.171	वा जाते	After a species (with the exception of a word for 'garment or covering') or a time-denoting word or after सुख etc. in a बहुव्रीहि समास the word जात has optionally acute accent (उदात्त) on the final.
6.2.172	नञ्सुभ्याम्	In a बहुव्रीहि समास formed by the negative particle नञ् or by सु has the acute accent (उदात्त) on the last syllable of the compound.
6.2.173	कपि पूर्वम्	In a बहुव्रीहि समास formed by the negative particle नञ् or by सु and ending in the affix कप् -- नद्यृतश्च 5.4.153, has acute accent (उदात्त) on the syllable preceding the affix.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
6.2.174	ह्रस्वान्तेऽन्त्यात् पूर्वम्	When the compound ends in a light vowel the acute accent (उदात्त) falls on the syllable before such last, in a बहुव्रीहि समास preceded by नञ् and सु to which the affix कप् -- नद्यृतश्च 5.4.153, is added.
6.2.175	बहोर्नञ्वदुत्तरपदभूम्नि	A बहुव्रीहि समास with बहु has the same accent as नञ् when it denotes muchness of the object expressed by the second member.
6.2.176	न गुणादयोऽवयवाः	In a बहुव्रीहि समास , after बहु the acute accent (उदात्त) does not fall on the final of गुण etc. when they appear in the compound as ingredient of something else.
6.2.177	उपसर्गात् स्वाङ्गं ध्रुवमपर्शु	A word denoting a part of the body which is constant (and indispensable) with the exception of पर्शु has after a preposition in a बहुव्रीहि समास the acute accent (उदात्त) on the last syllable.
6.2.178	वनं समासे	After a preposition वन has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final in compounds of every kind.
6.2.179	अन्तः	After अन्तर् the acute accent (उदात्त) falls on the final of वन।
6.2.180	अन्तश्च	The word अन्तर् has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final when preceded by a preposition.
6.2.181	न निविभ्याम्	The word अन्तर् does not have acute accent (उदात्त) on the final after the prepositions नि and वि।
6.2.182	परेरभितोभाविमण्डलम्	After परि a word which expresses something which has both this side and that side, as well as the word मण्डल has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final.
6.2.183	प्रादस्वाङ्गं संज्ञायाम्	After प्र a, a word which does not denote a part of the body has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final when the compound is a name.
6.2.184	निरुदकादीनि च	The words निरुदकetc. Have acute accent (उदात्त) on the final.
6.2.185	अभेर्मुखम्	The word मुख has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final when preceded by अभि।
6.2.186	अपाच्च	The word मुख has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final after the preposition अप्।
6.2.187	स्फिगपूतवीणाऽञ्जोऽध्वकुक्षिसीरनामनाम च	The words 1. स्फिग 2. पूत 3. वीणा 4. अञ्जस् 5. अध्वम् 6. कुक्षि 6. नामन् and a word denoting 'a plough' have acute accent (उदात्त) on the final when preceded by the preposition अप्।
6.2.188	अधेरुपरिस्थम्	After अधि that word which denotes that thing which overlaps or stands upon has the acute accent (उदात्त) on the final.

panini	sutra	sutra_english
6.2.189	अनोरप्रधानकनीयसी	After अनु a word which is not the Principal as well as कनीयस् has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final.
6.2.190	पुरुषश्चान्वादिष्टः	After अनु the acute accent (उदात्त) falls on the final of पुरुष when it means a man of whom mention was already made.
6.2.191	अतेरकृत्पदे	After अति , a word not formed by a कृत् affix and the word पद have acute accent (उदात्त) on the last syllable.
6.2.192	नेरनिधाने	After नि the second member has the acute accent (उदात्त) on the last syllable when the sense is of 'not laying down'.
6.2.193	प्रतेरंश्वादयस्तत्पुरुषे	In a तत्-पुरुष समास the words अंशु etc. have acute accent (उदात्त) on the final when preceded by प्रति।
6.2.194	उपाद् द्व्यजजिनमगौरादयः	In a तत्-पुरुष समास the words of two syllables and अजिन् have acute accent (उदात्त) on the final when preceded by उप but not when they are गौर etc.
6.2.195	सोरवक्षेपणे	After सु the second member has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final in a तत्-पुरुष समास when reproach is meant, in spite of the addition of सु which denotes praise.
6.2.196	विभाषोत्पुच्छे	In a तत्-पुरुष समास the word उत्पुच्छ may optionally have acute accent (उदात्त) on the final.
6.2.197	द्वित्रिभ्यां पाद्दन्मूर्धसु बहुव्रीहौ	In a बहुव्रीहि समास the words 1. पाद् 2. दत् and 3. मूर्धन् have optionally acute accent (उदात्त) on the final after द्वि and त्रि।
6.2.198	सक्थं चाक्रान्तात्	The word सक्थ has acute accent (उदात्त) on the final optionally when preceded by any word other than what ends in क्र।
6.2.199	परादिश्छन्दसि बहुलम्	The first syllable of the second member is diversely acutely accented (उदात्त) in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
6.3.1	अलुगुत्तरपदे	In the following sūtras up to विभाषा स्वसृपत्योः 6.3.24, inclusive, is always to be supplied the phrase 'the elision does not take place before the second member of the compound'.
6.3.2	पञ्चम्याः स्तोकादिभ्यः	The Ablative -5th case-ending after स्तोक etc. is not elided before the second member of a compound.
6.3.3	ओजःसहोऽम्भस्तमसः तृतीयायाः	The Instrumental -3rd case endings after 1. ओजस् 2. सहस् 3. अम्भस् and 4. तमस् are not elided before the second member of a compound.
6.3.4	मनसः संज्ञायाम्	After मनस् when the compound is a Name, the Instrumental -3rd case endings are not elided before the second member.
6.3.5	आज्ञायिनि च	Also before आज्ञायिन् the Instrumental -3rd case endings of मनस् are not elided.

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6.3.6	आत्मनश्च पूरणे	The Instrumental -3rd case endings after आत्मान् are not elided when an Ordinal Numeral follows.
6.3.7	वैयाकरणाख्यायां चतुर्थ्याः	The Dative -4th Case ending is not elided after आत्मान् when the compound is the name of a technical term in grammar.
6.3.8	परस्य च	The Dative -4th Case endings is not elided after पर when the compound is the name of a technical term in grammar.
6.3.9	हलदन्तात् सप्तम्याः संज्ञायाम्	The Locative -7th case ending is not elided after a stem ending in a consonant or a short अ when the compound is a Name.
6.3.10	कारनाम्नि च प्राचां हलादौ	The Locative -7th case affix is not elided after a stem ending in a consonant or a short अ in the name of atax of the Easterm People when the second member begins with a consonant.
6.3.11	मध्याद्गुरौ	The Locative -7th case-affix is not elided after मध्य when गुरु follows.
6.3.12	अमूर्धमस्तकात् स्वाङ्गादकामे	is not elided after a word denoting a part of the body (with the exception of मूर्धन् and मस्तक) before every word other than काम।
6.3.13	बन्धे च विभाषा	The Locative -7th case-affix is optionally not elided after a word ending in a consonant or अ before बन्ध।
6.3.14	तत्पुरुषे कृति बहुलम्	In a तत्-पुरुष समास when the second member is a word formed with a कृत् affix the Locative -7th case ending is optionally preserved.
6.3.15	प्रावृट्शरत्कालदिवां जे	The Locative -7th case-affix ending is retained after 1. प्रावट् 2. काल and 3. दिव् when ज follows.
6.3.16	विभाषा वर्षक्षरशरवरात्	The Locative -7th case-affix ending is optionally retained after 1. वर्ष 2. क्षर 3. शर and 4. वर when ज follows.
6.3.17	घकालतनेषु कालनाम्नः	The Locative -7th case-affix ending is optionally retained after a word denoting time ending in a consonant or अ when तरप् or तमप् or the word काल or the affix तन follow.
6.3.18	शयवासवासिषु अकालात्	The Locative -7th case-affix ending is optionally retained after the words 1. शय 2. वास and 3. वासिन् when the preceding word does not denote time and ends in a consonant or a short अ।
6.3.19	नेन्सिद्धबध्नातिषु	The Locative -7th case ending is not preserved before a stem ending in इन् before he word सिद्ध and before a word derived from बन्ध् ।

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6.3.20	स्थे च भाषायाम्	The Locative -7th case ending is not preserved before स्थ in the spoken language.
6.3.21	षष्ठ्या आक्रोशे	The Genitive 6th-Case-affix is retained when the compound expresses an 'affront or insult'.
6.3.22	पुत्रेऽन्यतरस्याम्	The Genitive 6th-Case-affix is optionally retained when insult is meant when पुत्र follows.
6.3.23	ऋतो विद्यायोनिसम्बन्धेभ्यः	The Genitive 6th-Case-affix is retained after a word ending in ऋ and expressing a relationship through study or blood.
6.3.24	विभाषा स्वसृपत्योः	The Genitive 6th-Case-affix is optionally elided after a stem ending in ऋ when 1. स्वसृ and 2. पितृ follow.
6.3.25	आनङ् ऋतो द्वंद्वे	In a द्वन्द समास of words ending in the short ऋ and expressing relationship through study or blood, the आनङ् is the substitute of ऋ of the first member.
6.3.26	देवताद्वंद्वे च	The आनङ् is the substitute for the final of the first member in a द्वन्द समास of the names of the देवता-s.
6.3.27	ईदग्नेः सोमवरुणयोः	For the final of अग्नि is substituted the long ई when 1. सोम or 2. वरुण follow.
6.3.28	इद्वृद्धौ	The short इ is the substitute of the final of the अग्नि in such a द्वन्द समास in which both the members take the वृद्धि।
6.3.29	दिवो द्यावा	For दिव् is substituted द्यावा in a द्वन्द समास of names of देवता-s.
6.3.30	दिवसश्च पृथिव्याम्	For दिव् is also substituted दिवस् (as well as a द्यावा) when पृथिवी follows in a द्वन्द समास of names of देवता-s.
6.3.31	उषासोषसः	For उषस् is substituted उषासा in a देवता - द्वन्द समास।
6.3.32	मातरपितरावुदीचाम्	According to Northern Grammarians मातरपितरौ is a valid form.
6.3.33	पितरामातरा च च्छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the form पितरामातरा is a valid form.

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6.3.34	स्त्रियाः पुंवद्भाषितपुंस्कादनूङ् समानाधिकरणे स्त्रियामपूरणीप्रियाऽऽदिषु	In the room of a feminine word there is substituted an equivalent and uniform masculine form when it is a word which has an actual corresponding masculine and does not end in the feminine affix ऊङ् and is followed by another feminine word in the relation of apposition with it, but not when such subsequent word is an ordinal numeral, nor प्रिय etc.
6.3.35	तसिलादिषु आकृत्वसुचः	A feminine word not ending in the affix ऊङ् and having an equivalent and uniform masculine is changed into such masculine form, before the affixes beginning with तसिल् etc. -- पञ्चम्यास्तसिल् 5.3.7, and ending with कृत्वसुच् -- संख्यायाः क्रियाऽभ्यावृत्तिगणने कृत्वसुच् 5.4.17.
6.3.36	क्यङ्मानिनोश्च	A feminine word not ending in ऊङ् and having an equivalent and uniform masculine is changed into masculine before the Denominative कयङ् and the affix मानिन्।
6.3.37	न कोपधायाः	A feminine word having a penultimate क् does not assume the masculine form.
6.3.38	संज्ञापूरण्योश्च	The feminine is not changed to masculine when it is a Name or an Ordinal Numeral.
6.3.39	वृद्धिनिमित्तस्य च तद्धितस्यारक्तविकारे	The feminine is not changed into masculine when it is formed by such a तद्धित affix which causes the वृद्धि of the first syllable with exception however of तद्धित-substitute meaning 'coloured therewith' and 'made thereof'.
6.3.40	स्वाङ्गाच्चेतोऽमानिनि	A feminine in ई ending in the name of a part of body does not become masculine except the word मानिन् follows.
6.3.41	जातेश्च	A feminine noun expressing a class of kind does not become masculine.
6.3.42	पुंवत् कर्मधारयजातीयदेशीयेषु	The feminine (unless it ends in ऊ) having an equivalent and uniform masculine becomes masculine in a कर्मधारय समास and before 1. जातीय and 2. देशीय।
6.3.43	घरूपकल्पचेलड्ब्रुवगोत्रमतहतेषु ङ्योऽनेकाचो ह्रस्वः	Before the affixes 1. तर 2. तम 3. रूप 4. कल्प 5. चेल (with the feminine affix ई) 6. ब्रुव 7. गोत्र 8 मत and 9. हत a word ending in the feminine affix ङी becomes short when the feminine consists of two or more syllables and has an equivalent and uniform masculine.
6.3.44	नद्याः शेषस्यान्यतरस्याम्	In all the remaining feminine words called नदी -- यू स्त्र्याख्यौ नदी 1.4.3 and नेयङुवङ्स्थानावस्त्री 1.4.4, the substitution of short vowel under the preceding circumstances is optional.

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6.3.45	उगितश्च	The feminine ङी (ई) added to a word formed by a तद्धित affix having an indicatory उ or ऋ is optionally shortened before the घ etc. -- घरूपकल्पचेलड्ब्रुवगोत्रमतहतेषु ङ्योऽनेकाचो ह्रस्वः 6.3.43.
6.3.46	आन्महतः समानाधिकरणजातीययोः	For the final महत् of is substituted आत् (आ) before a word which is in apposition with it and before जातीय।
6.3.47	द्व्यष्टनः संख्यायामबहुव्रीह्यशीत्योः	आत् (आ) is substituted for the final of द्वि and अष्टन् when another numeral follows but not in a बहुव्रीहि समास or before आशीतिः।
6.3.48	त्रेस्त्रयः	For त्रि is substituted त्रयस् when another numeral follows but not in a बहुव्रीहि समास or before आशीतिः।
6.3.49	विभाषा चत्वारिंशत्प्रभृतौ सर्वेषाम्	The above substitution is the case of all (द्वि , त्रि and अष्टन्) is optional when the word चत्वारिंशत् and the numerals which follow it are the second member.
6.3.50	हृदयस्य हृल्लेखयदण्लासेषु	हृद् is substituted for हृदय before लेख and the affixes यत् and अण् and before लास।
6.3.51	वा शोकष्यञ्रोगेषु	हृद् is optionally substituted for हृदय before the words शोक and रोग or the affix ष्यङ् follow.
6.3.52	पादस्य पदाज्यातिगोपहतेषु	पद् is substituted for पाद before 1. आजि 2. आति 3. ग and 4. उपहत।
6.3.53	पद् यत्यतदर्थे	पद् is substituted for पाद before the affix यत् used in any sense other than that of 'suited there to'.
6.3.54	हिमकाषिहतिषु च	पद् is substituted for पाद before 1. हिम 2. काषिन् and 3. हति।
6.3.55	ऋचः शे	पद् is substituted for पाद before the affix शस् when the meaning is that of a ऋक् (Hymn).
6.3.56	वा घोषमिश्रशब्देषु	पद् is optionally substituted for पाद before 1. घोष 2. मिश्र and 3. शब्द।
6.3.57	उदकस्योदः संज्ञायाम्	उद is substituted for उदक when the compound is a Name.
6.3.58	पेषंवासवाहनधिषु च	उद is substituted for उदक before 1. पेषं 2. वास 3. वाह and 4. धि।
6.3.59	एकहलादौ पूरयितव्येऽन्यतरस्याम्	उद is optionally substituted for उदक before a word beginning with a single consonant and which expresses that which is filled with water.

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6.3.60	मन्थौदनसक्तुबिन्दुवज्रभारहारवीवधगाहेषु च	उद is optionally substituted for उदक before 1. मन्थ 2. ओदन 3. सक्तु 4. बिन्दु 5. वज्र 5. भार 6. हार 7. वीवध and 8. गाह।
6.3.61	इको ह्रस्वोऽङ्यो गालवस्य	According to the opinion of गालव a short vowel is substituted in a compound before the second member for the long इक् vowels (ई , ऊ , ऋ) unless it is the long vowel of the feminine affix ई (ङी).
6.3.62	एक तद्धिते च	The short is substituted for the long एका before a तद्धित affix and when a second member follows.
6.3.63	ङ्यापोः संज्ञाछन्दसोर्बहुलम्	The short is diversely substituted for the feminine affixes ई and आ (ङी and आप्) in a Name and in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
6.3.64	त्वे च	The feminine affixes ई and आ (ङी and आप्) diversely become short before the affix त्व।
6.3.65	इष्टकेषीकामालानां चिततूलभारिषु	For the long vowel a short is substituted in इष्टका before चित in इषीका before तूल and in माला before भारिन्।
6.3.66	खित्यनव्ययस्य	A short is always substituted for the final of the first member when the second member is a word formed by an affix having an indicatory ख but not when the first member is an indeclinable.
6.3.67	अरुर्द्विषदजन्तस्य मुम्	मुम् is the augment added immediately after the final vowel of अरुस , द्विषत् and of a stem ending in a vowel unless it is an indeclinable, when the word formed by a खित् affix follows.
6.3.68	इच एकाचोऽम्प्रत्ययवच्च	A monosyllabic word ending in any vowel other than अ when followed by a word formed by a खित् affix receives the augment अम् which is added in the same way as the affix अम् of the Accusative -2nd case singular.
6.3.69	वाचंयमपुरंदरौ च	वाचंयम and पुरंदर are irregularly formed.
6.3.70	कारे सत्यागदस्य	मुम् is the augment of सत्य and अगद when the word कार follows.
6.3.71	श्येनतिलस्य पाते ञे	मुम् is the augment of the words श्येन and तिल before पात when the affix ञ् follows.
6.3.72	रात्रेः कृति विभाषा	The word रात्रि optionally takes मुम् augment before a word formed by कृत् affix.
6.3.73	नलोपः नञः	The न of the Negative Particle नञ् is elided when it is the first member of a compound.
6.3.74	तस्मान्नुडचि	After the above न-elided of the Negative Particle नञ् (i.e. after अ) is added the augment नुट् to a word beginning with a vowel.

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6.3.75	नभ्राण्नपान्नवेदानासत्यानमुचिनकुलनख-नपुंसकनक्षत्रनक्रनाकेषु प्रकृत्या	The Negative Particle remains unchanged in - 1. नभ्राज् 2. नपात् 3. नवेदस् 4. नासत्या (dual) 5. नमुचि 6. नकुल 7. नख 8. नपुंसक 9. नक्षत्र 10. नक्र and 11. नाक।
6.3.76	एकादिश्चैकस्य चादुक्	The Negative Particle remains unchanged in a word which begins with एक and of this एक there is the augment अदुक् (अद्)।
6.3.77	नगोऽप्राणिष्वन्यतरस्याम्	The Negative Particle is optionally retained unchanged in नगो when it does not mean a living animate being.
6.3.78	सहस्य सः संज्ञायाम्	स is substituted for सह , in a Name.
6.3.79	ग्रन्थान्ताधिके च	स is substituted for सह when it has the sense of 'up to the end'.
6.3.80	द्वितीये चानुपाख्ये	स is substituted for सह when it is in connection with a word which refers to a second object which latter however is not directly perceived.
6.3.81	अव्ययीभावे चाकाले	स is substituted for सह in an अव्ययीभाव समास when the second member is not a word denoting time.
6.3.82	वोपसर्जनस्य	स is optionally substituted for सह when the compound is a बहुव्रीहि समास।
6.3.83	प्रकृत्याऽऽशिष्यगोवत्सहलेषु	The word सह retains its original form when the sentence denotes benediction, except when it is गो , वत्स or हल।
6.3.84	समानस्य छन्दस्यमूर्धप्रभृत्युदर्केषु	स is substituted for समान् in the छन्दस् (Vedas), but not before 1. मूर्धन् 2. प्रभृति and 3. उदर्क।
6.3.85	ज्योतिर्जनपदरात्रिनाभिनामगोत्ररूपस्थानवर्ण-वयोवचनबन्धुषु	This substitution of स for समान् takes place before 1. ज्योतिस् 2. जनपद 3. रात्रि 4. गोत्र 5. रूप 6. स्थान 7. वर्ण 8. वयस् 9. वचन and 10. बन्धु in the common language also.
6.3.86	चरणे ब्रह्मचारिणि	स is substituted for समान् before ब्रह्मचारिन् when it denotes persons engaged in fulfilling a common vow of studying the Vedas.
6.3.87	तीर्थे ये	स is substituted for समान् before तीर्थ when the affix यत् is added to it.
6.3.88	विभाषोदरे	स is optionally substituted for समान् before उदर when the affix यत् is added to it.
6.3.89	दृग्दृशवतुषु	स is substituted for समान् before 1. दृग् 2. दृश and the affix वत्।
6.3.90	इदङ्किमोरीश्की	ई is substituted for इदम् and की for किम् before the words 1. दृग् 2. दृश and the affix वत्।

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6.3.91	आ सर्वनाम्नः	आ is substituted for the final of the pronouns - सर्वादीनि सर्वनामानि 1.1.27, before the words 1. दृग् 2. दृश and the affix वत्।
6.3.92	विष्वग्देवयोश्च टेरद्र्यञ्चतौ वप्रत्यये	In the room of the last consonant that follows it, of a pronoun and of the words विषवक् and देव is substituted अद्रि when अञ्च् with the affix व follows.
6.3.93	समः समि	समि is substituted for सम् before this अञ्च् when no affix (or व affix) follows.
6.3.94	तिरसस्तिर्यलोपे	तिरि is substituted for तिरस् before this अञ्च् when no affix (or व affix) follows, provided that the अ of अञ्च् is not elided.
6.3.95	सहस्य सध्रिः	सध्रि is the substitute of सह before अञ्च् when no affix (or व affix) follows.
6.3.96	सध मादस्थयोश्छन्दसि	सध is substituted for सह in the छन्दस् (Vedas) when माद and स्थ follow.
6.3.97	द्व्यन्तरुपसर्गेभ्योऽप ईत्	After 1. द्वि 2. अन्तर and prepositions, long ई is the substitute of अप्।
6.3.98	ऊदनोर्देशे	After अनु , ऊ is substituted for (the अ of) अप् when the sense is that of a locality.
6.3.99	अषष्ठ्यतृतीयास्थस्यान्यस्य दुगाशिराशाऽऽस्थाऽऽस्थितोत्सुकोतिकारकरागच्छेषु	अन्य when not used in the Genitive 6th-Case or the Instrumental -3rd case gets the augment दुक् (द्) before 1. आशिस् 2. आशा 3. आस्था 4. उत्सुक 5. कारक and 6. राग as well as before the affix छ (ईय).
6.3.100	अर्थे विभाषा	दुक् (द्) is optionally the augment of अन्य when अर्थ follows.
6.3.101	कोः कत् तत्पुरुषेऽचि	कत् is substituted for कु in a तत्-पुरुष समास when a word beginning with a vowel follows as the second member.
6.3.102	रथवदयोश्च	कत् is substituted for कु before रथ and वद।
6.3.103	तृणे च जातौ	कत् is substituted for कु when तृण follows denoting a species.
6.3.104	का पथ्यक्षयोः	का is the substitute of कु before पथिन् and अक्ष।

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6.3.105	ईषदर्थे	का is the substitute of कु when the meaning is 'a small'.
6.3.106	विभाषा पुरुषे	का is optionally the substitute of कु when the word पुरुष follows.
6.3.107	कवं चोष्णे	का and कवङ् are optionally the substitutes of कु when उष्ण follows.
6.3.108	पथि च च्छन्दसि	This substitution of का and कव for कु takes place in the छन्दस् (Vedas) before पथ।
6.3.109	पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टम्	The elision, augment and mutation of letters to be seen in पृषोदर etc. though not found taught in the treatises of Grammar, are valid to that extent and in the mode, as taught by the usage of the sages.
6.3.110	संख्याविसायपूर्वस्याह्नस्याहन्नन्यतरस्यां ङौ	अहन् may optionally be substituted for अह्न in the Locative -7th case singular when a numeral or वि or साय precede it.
6.3.111	ढ्रलोपे पूर्वस्य दीर्घोऽणः	When ढ् or र् is elided for the preceding अ , इ and उ a corresponding long vowel is substituted.
6.3.112	सहिवहोरोदवर्णस्य	When ढ् or र् are elided, there is the substitution of ओ or आ of the verbs सह् and वह्।
6.3.113	साढ्यै साढ्वा साढेति निगमे	1. साढ्यै 2. साढ्वा and 3. साढा are irregularly formed in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
6.3.114	संहितायाम्	In the following sūtras up to the end of the पाद are to be supplied the words 'in an uninterrupted flow of speech'.
6.3.115	कर्णे लक्षणस्याविष्टाष्टपञ्चमणिभिन्न-छिन्नछिद्रस्रुवस्वस्तिकस्य	Before कर्ण there is the substitution of a long vowel for the final of the preceding word when it denotes a proprietorship mark or the ears of cattle, but not when the words 1. विष्ट 2. अष्टन् 3. पञ्चन् 4. मणि 5. भिन्न 6. छिन्न 7. छिद्र 8. स्रुव and 9. स्वस्तिक।
6.3.116	नहिवृतिवृषिव्यधिरुचिसहितनिषु क्वौ	A long vowel is substituted for the final vowel of the preceding word, before the verbs 1. नह् 2. वृत् 3. वृष् 4. व्यध् 5. रुच् 6. सह् and 7. तन् when these roots take the affix क्वि।
6.3.117	वनगिर्योः संज्ञायां कोटरकिंशुलकादीनाम्	For the final vowel of कोटर etc. a long vowel is substituted before वन and also of किंशुलक etc. before गिरि when the compound is a name.
6.3.118	वले	The final of the preceding word is lengthened before the affix वल।

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6.3.119	मतौ बह्वचोऽनजिरादीनाम्	The final vowel of a word consisting of more than two syllables in lengthened before the affix मत् when it is a name, but not of the words अजिर् etc.
6.3.120	शरादीनां च	The final vowel of शर etc. is lengthened before मत् when it is a name.
6.3.121	इकः वहे अपीलोः	The final इ and the उ of a wod with the exception of पीलु are lengthened before वह।
6.3.122	उपसर्गस्य घञ्यमनुष्ये बहुलम्	The final vowel of a preposition is diversely lengthened before a word formed by the कृत् affix घञ् but not when the compound denotes a human being.
6.3.123	इकः काशे	A preposition ending in इ or उ lengthens its final before काश।
6.3.124	दस्ति	A preposition ending in इ or उ lengthens its final before the verb दा when the latter is changed to त।
6.3.125	अष्टनः संज्ञायाम्	A long vowel is substituted for the final of अष्टन् before a second member, when the compound is a Name.
6.3.126	छन्दसि च	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) also, the long vowel is substituted for the final of अष्टन् before a second member.
6.3.127	चितेः कपि	The final word of चिति is lengthened before the affix कप्।
6.3.128	विश्वस्य वसुराटोः	The final vowel of विश्व is lengthened before वसु and राट् (the form assumed by राज्).
6.3.129	नरे संज्ञायाम्	The final vowel of विश्व is lengthened before नर when the compound is a Name.
6.3.130	मित्रे चर्षौ	The final vowel of विश्व is lengthened before मित्र when it is the name of a ऋषि।
6.3.131	मन्त्रे सोमाश्वेन्द्रियविश्वदेव्यस्य मतौ	In a मन्त्र the final vowels of 1. सोम 2. अश्व 3. इन्द्रिय and 4. विश्वदेव्य are lengthened when the affix मतुप् follows.
6.3.132	ओषधेश्च विभक्तावप्रथमायाम्	In a मन्त्र the final of ओषधि is lengthened before the case-endings but not in the Nominative 1st-Case.
6.3.133	ऋचि तुनुघमक्षुतङ्कुत्रोरुष्याणाम्	In the ऋग्वेद the finals of the particles 1. तु 2. नु 3. घ 4. मक्षु , the tense-affix तङ् , कु the ending त्र and the

		word उरुष्य are lengthened.
6.3.134	इकः सुञि	In a मन्त्र the finals of the preceding member ending in इ or उ are lengthened before the particle सु।
6.3.135	द्व्यचोऽतस्तिङः	A tense affix ending in अ is lengthened in the ऋग्वेद when the verb consists of two syllables.
6.3.136	निपातस्य च	In the ऋग्वेद the final of a particle is lengthened.
6.3.137	अन्येषामपि दृश्यते	The elongation of the final is to be found in other words also.
6.3.138	चौ	The final vowel of the preceding member is lengthened before अञ्च when it assumes the form च having lost its nasal and the vowel.
6.3.139	सम्प्रसारणस्य	The vowel substituted for a semi-vowel is lengthened when it stands as the first member of a compound.
6.4.1	अङ्गस्य	Whatever will be taught here after up to the end of the 7th अध्याय is consequent upon the अङ्ग (stem).
6.4.2	हलः	The long vowel is substituted for a vocalised half-vowel अ , इ and उ at the end of a अङ्ग (stem), when it is preceded by a consonant which is a portion of the stem.
6.4.3	नामि	The long vowel is substituted for the final of the stem before the Genitive 6th-Case plural affix नाम् (having the augment नुट्).
6.4.4	न तिसृचतसृ	The finals of तिसृ and चतसृ are not lengthened before नाम् (having the augment नुट्).
6.4.5	छन्दस्युभयथा	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the finals of तिसृ and चतसृ are found in both ways, before the Genitive 6th-Case plural नाम्।
6.4.6	नृ च	So also नृ before the Genitive 6th-Case plural नाम् is optionally lengthened.
6.4.7	नोपधायाः	In a अङ्ग (stem) ending in न् the preceding vowel is lengthened before the affix नाम् ।
6.4.8	सर्वनामस्थाने चासम्बुद्धौ	In a अङ्ग (stem) ending in न् the preceding vowel is lengthened in strong cases with the exception of the Vocative Case singular.
6.4.9	वा षपूर्वस्य निगमे	The lengthening of the penultimate vowel of a अङ्ग (stem) ending in न् , before the affixes of the strong-case, is optional in the छन्दस् (Vedas) when ष precedes such a vowel.

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6.4.10	सान्तमहतः संयोगस्य	In the strong cases with the exception of Vocative Case singular, the penultimate vowel is lengthened in the case of a अङ्ग (stem) ending in स् with a Nasal consonant preceding it, and of महत्।
6.4.11	असृन्तृच्स्वसृनसृनेष्टृत्वष्टृक्षत्तृहोतृपोतृ-प्रशास्तॄणाम्	In the strong cases, with the exception of the Vocative Case singular, the penultimate vowel is lengthened in अप् in stems formed by तृन् and तृच् affixes and in 1. स्वसृ 2. नसृ 3. नेष्टृ 4. त्वष्टृ 5. क्षत्तृ 6. होतृ 7. पोतृ and 9. प्रशास्तृ।
6.4.12	इन्हन्पूषार्यम्णां शौ	The penultimate vowel is lengthened before the affix शि (Nominative 1st-Case and Accusative -2nd case plural) when the अङ्ग (stem) ends in इन् or हन् or पूषन् or अर्यमन्।
6.4.13	सौ च	The penultimate vowels of a अङ्ग (stem) ending in इन् , हन् , पूषन् or अर्यमन् are lengthened before the सु of the Nominative 1st-Case singular but not in Vocative Case singular.
6.4.14	अत्वसन्तस्य चाधातोः	In the Nominative 1st-Case singular (with the exception of the Vocative Case singular) the penultimate vowel is lengthened in a अङ्ग (stem) ending in अतु and अस् when the consonant (अस्) does not belong to a root.
6.4.15	अनुनासिकस्य क्विझलोः क्ङिति	The penultimate vowel of a अङ्ग (stem) ending in a nasal is lengthened before the affix क्वि and before an affix having an indicatory क् or ङ् which begins with a consonant other than a semi-vowel or a nasal.
6.4.16	अज्झनगमां सनि	The lengthening of the vowel takes place in the case of a अङ्ग (stem) ending in a vowel, as well as of हन् and गम् when the Desiderative affix सन् being झलादि (i.e. not taking the augment इट्) follows.
6.4.17	तनोतेर्विभाषा	the lengthened of the अङ्ग (stem) of तन् is optional before the Desiderative सन् when it does not take the augment इट्।
6.4.18	क्रमश्च क्त्वि	The penultimate of क्रम is optionally lengthened before the affix क्त्वा when it is without the augment इट्।
6.4.19	च्छ्वोः शूडनुनासिके च	For च्छ (including the augment तुक्) is substituted श् and for व् is substituted ऊठ् before an affix beginning with a nasal as well as before क्वि and झलादि ङित् and कित् affixes -- अनुनासिकस्य क्विझलोः क्ङिति 6.4.15.
6.4.20	ज्वरत्वरश्रिव्यविमवामुपधायाश्च	In 1. ज्वर 2. त्वर् 3. श्रिव् 4. अव and 5. मव् before the above mentioned affixes (क्वि and झलादि ङित् and कित् affixes -- अनुनासिकस्य क्विझलोः क्ङिति 6.4.15) there is the single substitution of ऊठ् for the and the vowel preceding the final consonant.
6.4.21	राल्लोपः	After र् there is the elision of छ् and व् before क्वि and झलादि ङित् and कित् affixes -- अनुनासिकस्य क्विझलोः क्ङिति 6.4.15.

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6.4.22	असिद्धवदत्राभात्	The change which is a अङ्ग (stem) will undergo by the application of any of the rules from this sūtra up to भस्य 6.4.129, is to be considered as not to have taken effect when we have to apply any other rule of this very section 6.4.23 to 6.4.129.
6.4.23	श्नान्नलोपः	After न which is added to the roots of the रुधादिगणः (7th Conjugation) as a गणविकरण - श्नम् (characteristic), there is the elision of the following न।
6.4.24	अनिदितां हल उपधायाः क्ङिति	In a root-अङ्ग (stem) ending in a consonant preceded by न् - this न not being added to the root owing to its having an indicatory इ -- इदितो नुम् धातोः 7.1.58, the न् is elided when an affix having an indicatory क् or ङ् follows.
6.4.25	दन्शसञ्जस्वञ्जां शपि	The nasal of 1. दंश् 2. संज् and 3. स्वञ्ज is elided before the गणविकरण शप् of the roots of the भ्वादिगणः (1st Conjugation).
6.4.26	रञ्जेश्च	The nasal of रञ्ज् is also elided before the गणविकरण शप्।
6.4.27	घञि च भावकरणयोः	The penultimate nasal of रञ्ज् is elided before घञ् when the word formed with it expresses a state or an instrument.
6.4.28	स्यदो जवे	The word स्यद् is formed by घञ् in the sense of 'speed'.
6.4.29	अवोदैधौद्मप्रश्रथहिमश्रथाः	1. अवोद 2. एध 3. ओद्म 4. प्रश्रथ and 5. हिमश्रथ are irregularly formed by the elision.
6.4.30	नाञ्चेः पूजायाम्	The nasal of अञ्च् is not elided when meaning is to honour.
6.4.31	क्त्वि स्कन्दिस्यन्दोः	स्कन्दि and स्यन्द retain their nasal before the affix क्त।
6.4.32	जान्तनशां विभाषा	The nasal may be optionally elided before क्त्वा in a root ending in ज् and in नश्।
6.4.33	भञ्जेश्च चिणि	The nasal may be optionally elided in भञ्ज before the 3rd person passive of the Aorist in चिण् (ई).
6.4.34	शास इदङ्हलोः	Before the Aorist in अङ् and before an affix beginning with a consonant having an indicatory क् or ङ् there is the substitution of ई for the vowel of शास्।
6.4.35	शा हौ	Before the Imperative affix हि , शा is substituted for शास्।
6.4.36	हन्तेर्जः	ज is substituted for हन् before the Imperative affix हि।
6.4.37	अनुदात्तोपदेशवनतितनोत्यादीनामनुनासिकलोपो झलि क्ङिति	The final nasal of those roots which in the धातुपाठ have an accented root-vowel, as well as of वन , तन etc. (तनादिगणः -8th Conjugation) is elided before an affix beginning with a consonant (except a semi-vowel or

		nasal) when these have an indicatory क् or ङ्।
6.4.38	वा ल्यपि	The nasal above the roots (i.e. अनुदात्त ending in a nasal and वन and तनादि) is optionally elided before the Absolutive affix ल्यप्।
6.4.39	न क्तिचि दीर्घश्च	Before the affix क्तिच् the above roots (वन and तनादि) neither drop their nasal nor lengthen their root-vowel.
6.4.40	गमः क्वौ	The nasal of गम् is always elided before क्वि।
6.4.41	विड्वनोरनुनासिकस्यात्	A stem ending in a nasal and followed by the affix विट् or वन् always substitutes for long आ for its nasal.
6.4.42	जनसनखनां सञ्झलोः	The long आ is substituted for the final of जन् , सन् and खन् before the consonant beginning Desiderative affix सन् and before any other affix beginning with a इल् consonant which has an indicatory क् or ङ्।
6.4.43	ये विभाषा	There is optionally the substitution of long आ for the finals of जन् , सन् and खन् before the affix beginning with य and marked with an indicatory क् or ङ्।
6.4.44	तनोतेर्यकि	The long आ is optionally substituted for the final of तन् before the Passive characteristic यक्।
6.4.45	सनः क्तिचि लोपश्चास्यान्यतरस्याम्	The long आ is optionally substituted for the final of सन् before the affix क्तिच् and there is also optional elision of the nasal.
6.4.46	आर्धधातुके	From this up to युप्लुवोर्दीर्घश्छन्दसि 6.4.68, inclusive, is always to be supplied the words ' before an affix called आर्धधातुक -- आर्द्धधातुकं शेषः 3.4.114 etc.'
6.4.47	भ्रस्जो रोपधयोः रमन्यतरस्याम्	In the room of र् and the penultimate letter स् of the root भ्रस्ज , there is optionally the substitute रम् when an आर्धधातुक affix follows.
6.4.48	अतो लोपः	The अ standing at the end of a अङ्ग (stem) is elided before an आर्धधातुक affix.
6.4.49	यस्य हलः	When a consonant precedes the final य in a verbal अङ्ग (stem) this य is also elided before an आर्धधातुक affix.
6.4.50	क्यस्य विभाषा	The elision of य of he Denominative अङ्ग (stem) (क्य) is optional when preceded by a consonant and followed by an आर्धधातुक affix.
6.4.51	णेरनिटि	The इ of the verbal अङ्ग (stem) formed with the affix णि is elided before an आर्धधातुक affix which does not

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		take the augment इट् ।
6.4.52	निष्ठायां सेटि	The affix णि is elided before the affixes क्त and क्तवतु when these take the augment इट् ।
6.4.53	जनिता मन्त्रे	In a मन्त्र the word जनिता is formed irregularly by the elision of णि before the affix तृ with the augment इट् ।
6.4.54	शमिता यज्ञे	शमिता is formed irregularly by the elision of णि before an इट् augmented affix when meaning a sacrificial act.
6.4.55	अयामन्ताल्वाय्येत्न्विष्णुषु	अय् is substituted for the इ of णि before the affixes 1. आम् 2. अन्त 3. आलु 4. आय्य 5. इत्नु and 6. इष्णु।
6.4.56	ल्यपि लघुपूर्वात्	अय् is substituted for the इ of णि before the Absolutive affix ल्यप् when the vowel preceding the इ is light.
6.4.57	विभाषाऽऽपः	अय् is optionally substituted for the इ of णि before the Absolutive affix ल्यप् , after the verb आप्।
6.4.58	युप्लुवोर्दीर्घश्छन्दसि	In यु and प्लु , long is substituted for उ in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
6.4.59	क्षियः	A long is substituted for the इ of क्षि before the Absolutive affix ल्यप्।
6.4.60	निष्ठायां अण्यदर्थे	A long is substituted for the इ in क्षि before the Past Participle in क्त when it is not in the sense of the future Passive Participle in ण्यत्।
6.4.61	वाऽऽक्रोशदैन्ययोः	The long is optionally substituted for the इ in क्षि before the Past Participle in क्त when it is not in the sense of the future Passive Participle in ण्यत् when the word means 'imprecation' or 'a miserable plight'.
6.4.62	स्यसिच्सीयुट्तासिषु भावकर्मणोर्- उपदेशेऽज्झनग्रहदृशां वा चिण्वदिट् च	Before the affixes 1. स्य (First future and Conditional) 2. सिच् (S-Aorist) 3. सीयुद् (Benedictive) and 4. तासि (Periphrastic Future), when they are used in the भाव (Impersonal) and कर्म (Passive) voices 1. the verbal stems ending in a vowel in the Grammatical system of instruction (उपदेश), as well as the verbs 2. हन् 'to kill' 3. ग्रह् 'to seize' and 4. दृश् 'to see' are treated optionally in the same way as in the 3rd Person of the Passive Aorist in चिण् and when so treated, they have the augment इट् ।
6.4.63	दीङो युडचि क्ङिति	युट् is the augment of दीङ् of an आर्धधातुक affix beginning with a vowel and having an indicatory क् or ङ्।

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6.4.64	आतो लोप इटि च	The final आ of a root is elided before an आर्धधातुक affix with the augment इट् as well as when it begins with a vowel and has an indicatory क् or ङ्।
6.4.65	ईयति	The final आ of a अङ्ग (stem) is changed into ई before the कृत् affix यत्।
6.4.66	घुमास्थागापाजहातिसां हलि	For the final of the roots of the form of दा and घा (घु), as well as for that of the roots 1. मा 2. स्था 3. गा 4. पा 5. हा (जुहाति) and 6. सा (सो), there is substituted ई before an आर्धधातुक affix beginning with a consonant which has an indicatory क् or ङ्।
6.4.67	एर्लिङि	ए is substituted for the आ of the above roots (1. मा 2. स्था 3. गा 4. पा 5. हा (जुहाति) and 6. सा (सो)) in the Benedictive Mood Active.
6.4.68	वाऽन्यस्य संयोगादेः	For the final आ of any other root than those mentioned in घुमास्थागापाजहातिसां हलि 6.4.66, ए may optionally be substituted in the Benedictive active, when the root begins with a conjunct consonant.
6.4.69	न ल्यपि	The ई substitution for आ under sūtra घुमास्थागापाजहातिसां हलि 6.4.66 does not apply when the absolutive affix ल्यप् follows 1. मा 2. स्था 3. गा 4. पा 5. हा (जुहाति) 6. सा and 7. घु।
6.4.70	मयतेरिदन्यतरस्याम्	इ may optionally be substituted for the आ of मा (मयति) before ल्यप् ।
6.4.71	लुङ्लङ्लृङ्क्ष्वडुदात्तः	अट् acutely accented (उदात्त) is the augment of the verbal अङ्ग (stem) in the Aorist, Imperfect and the Conditional.
6.4.72	आडजादीनाम्	आट् acutely accented (उदात्त) is the augment of a verbal अङ्ग (stem) beginning with a vowel in the Aorist, Imperfect and the Conditional.
6.4.73	छन्दस्यपि दृश्यते	The आट् augment is found in the छन्दस् (Vedas) also.
6.4.74	न माङ्योगे	In connection with the prohibitive particle मा the augment अट् or आट् is not added in the Aorist, Imperfect and the Conditional.
6.4.75	बहुलं छन्दस्यमाङ्योगेऽपि	There is diversity in the छन्दस् (Vedas) : the augment अट् or आट् is added even with मा and sometimes not added even there is no मा।
6.4.76	इरयो रे	रे is diversely substituted for इरे in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
6.4.77	अचि श्नुधातुभ्रुवां य्वोरियङुवङौ	Before an affix beginning with a vowel there are substituted for उ of नु , the characteristic of the roots of the स्वादिगणः (5th Conjugation) for the final इ , ई , उ and ऊ of a root, as well as for ऊ of भ्रू , the इय् (for इ or ई) and उव् (for उ or ऊ).

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6.4.78	अभ्यासस्यासवर्णे	इवङ् and उवङ् are substituted for the इ and उ of a reduplicate, before a non-homogeneous vowel.
6.4.79	स्त्रियाः	इवङ् is substituted for the ई of स्त्री before an affix beginning with a vowel.
6.4.80	वाऽम्शसोः	The substitution of इवङ् for the ई of स्त्री is optional before the Accusative -2nd case-endings अम् and शस् (अस्).
6.4.81	इणो यण्	For the इ of the root इण् (एति) is substituted a semi-vowel (य) before the affix beginning with a vowel.
6.4.82	एरनेकाचोऽसंयोगपूर्वस्य	A semi-vowel is substituted before an affix beginning with a vowel for the final of इ or ई of a root, not preceded by a conjunct consonant forming part of the root, when the अङ्ग (stem) is mono-syllabic.
6.4.83	ओः सुपि	When a case-affix beginning with a vowel follows, then the semi-vowel व् is substituted for the final ऊ of a अङ्ग (stem) containing more than one syllable if the अङ्ग (stem) ends with a verbal root ending in ऊ not preceded by a conjunct consonant forming part of the root.
6.4.84	वर्षाभ्वश्च	The semi-vowel व् is substituted for the ऊ of वर्षाभू also when a case-affix beginning with a vowel follows.
6.4.85	न भूसुधियोः	The semi-vowel substitution does not take place in the case of अङ्ग (stems) ending in भू or the word सुधी before affixes beginning with a vowel.
6.4.86	छन्दस्युभयथा	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), in the case of a अङ्ग (stem) in भू or the word सुधी , are found sometimes the इवङ् and उवङ् and sometimes the semi-vowel substitution.
6.4.87	हुश्नुवोः सार्वधातुके	The semi-vowel व् is substituted for the उ of हु and for that of नु (the characteristic of स्वादिगणः (5th Conjugation), before a सार्वधातुक affix -- तिङ्शित्सार्वधातुकम् 3.4.113, beginning with a vowel when the अङ्ग (stem) consists of more than one syllable and the उ is not preceded by a conjunct consonant.
6.4.88	भुवो वुग्लुङ्लिटोः	भू gets the augment व् (वुक्) before the tense-affixes of the Aorist and the Perfect, when beginning with a vowel.
6.4.89	ऊदुपधाया गोहः	For the penultimate ओ of the गुण-ated अङ्ग (stem) गोह् (from गुह्) there is the substituted ऊ before an affix beginning with a vowel.
6.4.90	दोषो णौ	The ओ of दोष् is replaced by ऊ before the causative णि।
6.4.91	वा चित्तविरागे	The ओ of दोष् is optionally replaced by ऊ when the sense is that of the disturbing of the mind.
6.4.92	मितां ह्रस्वः	The roots having an indicatory म् retain their penultimate short vowel before the causative णि।

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6.4.93	चिण्णमुलोर्दीर्घोऽन्यतरस्याम्	Optionally a long may be substituted for the penultimate of the causative of मित् roots, before the third person of the Passive Aorist in चिण् (इ) and before the Absolutive affix णमुल् (अम्).
6.4.94	खचि ह्रस्वः	The penultimate of the Causative अङ्ग (stem) is shortened before the affix खच्।
6.4.95	ह्लादो निष्ठायाम्	The penultimate of the Causative of ह्लद् (ह्लादि) is shortened before the Participle affixes क्त and क्तवतु।
6.4.96	छादेर्घेऽद्व्युपसर्गस्य	The penultimate of चुरादि (10th Conjugation) - छद् is shortened before the affix घ -- पुंसि संज्ञायां घः प्रायेण 3.3.118, when not preceded by two prepositions (or more).
6.4.97	इस्मन्त्रन्क्विषु च	The penultimate of छादि is shortened before the affixes 1. इस् 2. मन् 3. त्रन् and 4. क्वि।
6.4.98	गमहनजनखनघसां लोपः क्ङित्यनङि	The root-vowel of 1. गम् 2. जन् 3. खन् and 4. घस् is elided before an affix beginning with a vowel when it has an indicatory क् or ङ् ; but not before the Aorist affix अङ्।
6.4.99	तनिपत्योश्छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the root-vowel of तन् and पत् is elided before an affix beginning with a vowel, when it has an indicatory क् or ङ् ।
6.4.100	घसिभसोर्हलि च	The root-vowel of घस् and भस् is elided in the छन्दस् (Vedas) before any affix whether beginning with a vowel or a consonant which has an indicatory क् or ङ् ।
6.4.101	हुझल्भ्यो हेर्धिः	After हु and after a consonant (with the exception of semi-vowels and nasals), धि is substituted for the Imperative affix हि when the latter does not take the augment इट् ।
6.4.102	श्रुशृणुपॄकृवृभ्यश्छन्दसि	धि is substituted for the Imperative affix हि in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after 1. श्रु 2. शृणु 3. पॄ 4. कृ and 5. वृ।
6.4.103	अङितश्च	धि is substituted for the Imperative affix हि when the tense-affix is not ङित्।
6.4.104	चिणो लुक्	The personal endings are elided after चिण् , the 3rd person singular Passive of Aorist.
6.4.105	अतो हेः	The Imperative affix हि is elided after a अङ्ग (stem) ending in short अ।
6.4.106	उतश्च प्रत्ययादसंयोगपूर्वात्	The Imperative affix हि is elided after the उ of an affix in the विकरण with which the Present-अङ्ग (stem) (special conjugation) is made, provided that the उ is not preceded by a conjunct consonant.
6.4.107	लोपश्चास्यान्यतरस्यां म्वोः	The पु of the विकरण उ and श्नु when not preceded by a conjunct consonant, may be elided optionally before a personal affix beginning with म् or व्।

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6.4.108	नित्यं करोतेः	The elision of उ is invariable before व् and म् in the case of कृ 'to make' (करोति).
6.4.109	ये च	The affix उ of the अङ्ग (stem) कुरु is always elided before a personal ending beginning with a य्।
6.4.110	अत उत् सार्वधातुके	Before a सार्वधातुक affix with an indicatory क् or ङ् , short उ is substituted for the अ if कृ 'to make' (कर् + उ) when गुण-ated.
6.4.111	श्नसोरल्लोपः	Before a सार्वधातुक कित् or ङित् affix, the अ of श्न and अस् is elided.
6.4.112	श्नाऽभ्यस्तयोरातः	Before a सार्वधातुक कित् or ङित् affix beginning with a vowel, the long आ of श्ना (the विकरण of the क्र्यादिगणः (9th Conjugation)) and of the reduplicate अङ्ग (stems) is elided.
6.4.113	ई हल्यघोः	Before a सार्वधातुक कित् or ङित् affix beginning with a consonant, the आ of श्ना (the विकरण of the क्र्यादिगणः (9th Conjugation)) and of the reduplicate अङ्ग (stems) is replaced by ई except when the root is दा 'to give' or धा (धु).
6.4.114	इद्दरिद्रस्य	इ is substituted for the आ of दरिद्रा before a सार्वधातुक कित् or ङित् affix beginning with a consonant.
6.4.115	भियोऽन्यतरस्याम्	इ is substituted for the ई of भी before a सार्वधातुक affix beginning with a consonant and having an indicatory क् or ङ्।
6.4.116	जहातेश्च	इ is optionally substituted for the आ of हा (जुहोत्यादिगणः (3rd Conjugation)) before a सार्वधातुक affix कित् or ङित् beginning with a consonant.
6.4.117	आ च हौ	आ and इ are optionally substituted for the final of the अङ्ग (stem) of हा (जुहोत्यादिगणः (3rd Conjugation)) before the Imperative ending हि।
6.4.118	लोपो यि	The final of the अङ्ग (stem) of हा (जुहोत्यादिगणः (3rd Conjugation)) is elided before an affix beginning with य् being a सार्वधातुक कित् or ङित् affix.
6.4.119	घ्वसोरेद्धावभ्यासलोपश्च	For the final vowel of the roots दा and धा (धु) and for the स् of अस् , is substituted ए before the Imperative ending हि and thereby the reduplicated syllable of दा and धा (धु) is elided.
6.4.120	अत एकहल्मध्येऽनादेशादेर्लिटि	ए is substituted for the short अ standing between two simple consonants of a verbal अङ्ग (stem), before the personal endings of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) which have an indicatory क् -- असंयोगाल्लिट् कित् 1.2.5, provided that, at the beginning of the root, in the reduplication, no other consonant has been substituted and when this ए is substituted, the reduplicate is elided.

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6.4.121	थलि च सेटि	ए is substituted for अ of a verbal अङ्ग (stem) standing between two simple consonants, the अङ्ग (stem) not having any different letter substituted in the reduplicate when the ending थल् of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) having the augment इट् follows and thereby the reduplicate is elided.
6.4.122	तृफलभजत्रपश्च	ए is substituted for अ of 1. तृ 2. फल 3. भज and 4. त्रप and the reduplicate is elided when the affixes of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) having an indicatory क् (or ङ्) follow, as well as when थल् of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) having the augment इट् follows.
6.4.123	राधो हिंसायाम्	ए is substituted for आ of राध when meaning 'to hurt someone' and the reduplicate is elided before the affixes क् (or ङ्) or as well as before थल् of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) having the augment इट्।
6.4.124	वा जृभ्रमुत्रसाम्	ए is optionally substituted for अ of the अङ्ग (stems) 1. जर् (जॄ) 2. भ्रम and 3. त्रस् and the reduplicate is thereby elided before the affixes of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) having an indicatory क् (or ङ्)
6.4.125	फणां च सप्तानाम्	ए is optionally substituted for अ and आ of the seven roots 1. फण् 2. राज् 3. भ्राज् 4. भ्राश् 5. भ्लाश् 6. स्यम् and 7. स्वन् and the reduplicate is elided thereby, before the affixes of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) having an indicatory क् (or ङ्) as well as before थल् of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) having the augment इट्।
6.4.126	न शसददवादिगुणानाम्	ए is not substituted for अ of शस् , दद् or of roots beginning with a व् or of such verbal अङ्ग (stems) in which the अ results through the substitution being कित् or ङित् follow, of the सेट् थल् of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) nor is the reduplicate elided.
6.4.127	अर्वणस्त्रसावनञः	तृ (which is changed to न्त् in the strong cases and forms the feminine in ई unaccented) is substituted for the final of the अङ्ग (stem) अर्वन् , except in the Nominative 1st-Case singular or when the word is joined with the Negative particle.
6.4.128	मघवा बहुलम्	तृ is diversely substituted for the final of मघवन्।
6.4.129	भस्य	Whatever will be taught in the following up to the end of this अध्याय should be understood to apply to the nominal stems called भ -- यचि भम् 1.4.18, तसौ मत्वर्थे 1.4.19.
6.4.130	पादः पत्	For पाद is substituted पद् when the former is भ।
6.4.131	वसोः सम्प्रसारणम्	The semi-vowel of the affix वस् (वंस्) is vocalised to उ in a भ अङ्ग (stem).
6.4.132	वाह ऊठ्	The व is vocalised to ऊ (ऊठ्) when the compound अङ्ग (stem) is भ।

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6.4.133	श्वयुवमघोनामतद्धिते	The व of 1. श्वन् 2. युवन् and 3. मघवन् becomes vocalised, but not before a तद्धित affix.
6.4.134	अल्लोपोऽनः	Of a भ अङ्ग (stem) ending in अन् , the अ is elided.
6.4.135	षपूर्वहन्धृतराज्ञामणि	Of a भ अङ्ग (stem) ending in अन् with a preceding ष as well as of हन् and धृतराजन् , the अ is elided before the affix अण् ।
6.4.136	विभाषा ङिश्योः	In a अङ्ग (stem) ending in अन् , the अ is optionally elided before the Locative -7th case ending इ before the ending शी (ई) of the Nominative 1st-Case and Accusative-2nd case dual Neuter.
6.4.137	न संयोगाद्वमान्तात्	The अ in अन् is not elided when the भ अङ्ग (stem) ends in वन् or मन् with a consonant preceding व् or म्।
6.4.138	अचः	The अ of अच् (अञ्च्) is elided at the end of a भ अङ्ग (stem).
6.4.139	उद ईत्	The long ई is substituted for the अ of अच् (अञ्च्) after the word उत् when the अङ्ग (stem) is भ।
6.4.140	आतो धातोः	The final आ of a भ अङ्ग (stem) is elided when it ends in a root.
6.4.141	मन्त्रेष्वाङ्यादेरात्मनः	In the मन्त्र-s , the beginning of आत्मन् is elided when the affix of the Instrumental -3rd case singular follows.
6.4.142	ति विंशतेर्डिति	Of the भ अङ्ग (stem) विंशति , before an affix having an indicatory ड् the ति is elided.
6.4.143	टेः	Before an affix having an indicatory ड् , the last vowel, with the consonant, if any, that follows it, is elided.
6.4.144	नस्तद्धिते	Of the भ अङ्ग (stem) the final न् with the vowel that precedes it, is elided before a तद्धित affix.
6.4.145	अह्नष्टखोरेव	The अ of अहन् is elided only before the affixes ट and ख।
6.4.146	ओर्गुणः	For उ of ऊ of a भ अङ्ग (stem) there is substituted गुण before a तद्धित affix.
6.4.147	ढे लोपोऽकद्र्वाः	For उ of ऊ of a भ अङ्ग (stem) is elided before the affix एय (ढ) but not of the अङ्ग (stem) कद्रू
6.4.148	यस्येति च	The final अ and इ (both long and short) of a भ अङ्ग (stem) are elided before a तद्धित affix.
6.4.149	सूर्यतिष्यागस्त्यमत्स्यानां य उपधायाः	Of the भ अङ्ग (stems) 1. सूर्य 2. तिष्य 3. अगस्त्य and 4. मत्स्य (and their derivatives when they are भ) the penultimate य् is also is also elided before a तद्धित affix.
6.4.150	हलस्तद्धितस्य	The य् of a तद्धित affix when preceded by a consonant and penultimate in a अङ्ग (stem), is elided before the feminine ई।
6.4.151	आपत्यस्य च तद्धितेऽनाति	The य् of a Patronymic affix, preceded by a consonant, is elided before a तद्धित when it does not begin with

panini	sutra	sutra_english
		an आ।
6.4.152	क्यच्च्व्योश्च	The य् of a Patronymic affix, preceded by a consonant, is elided before the Denominative affix क्य and the adverbial affix च्वि।
6.4.153	बिल्वकादिभ्यश्छस्य लुक्	The affix छ of the भ अङ्ग (stems) बिल्वक etc. is elided before a तद्धित affix.
6.4.154	तुरिष्ठेमेयस्सु	The affix तृ is elided before the affixes 1. इष्ठन् 2. इमनिव् and 3. ईयसुन्।
6.4.155	टेः	The last vowel, with the consonant, if any, that follows it, is elided when the affixes 1. इष्ठ 2. इमन् and ईयस् follow.
6.4.156	स्थूलदूरयुवह्रस्वक्षिप्रक्षुद्राणां यणादिपरं पूर्वस्य च गुणः	Before the affixes 1. इष्ठ 2. इमन् and 3. ईयस् the last semi-vowel is elided with that which follows it and for the first vowel, a गुण is substituted in 1. स्थूल 2. दूर 3. युवन् 4. ह्रस्व 5. क्षिप्र and 6. क्षुद्र।
6.4.157	प्रियस्थिरस्फिरोरुबहुलगुरुवृद्धतृप्रदीर्घ-वृन्दारकाणां प्रस्थस्फवर्बहिगर्वर्षित्रब्द्राघिवृन्दाः	Before the affixes 1. इष्ठ 2. इमन् and ईयस् the following substitutions take place 1. प्र for प्रिय 2. स्थ for स्थिर 3. स्फ for स्फिर 4. वर् for उरु 5. बह for बहुल 6. गर् for गुरु 7. वर्ष for वृद्ध 8. त्रप् for तृप् 9. द्राघ for दीर्घ and 10. वृन्द for वृन्दारक।
6.4.158	बहोर्लोपो भू च बहोः	The इ and ई of these affixes (इमन् and ईयस्) are elided after बहु , and for बहु is substituted भू।
6.4.159	इष्ठस्य यिट् च	After बहु , the augment यिट् is added to इष्ठ and भू is the substitute of बहु।
6.4.160	ज्यादादीयसः	आ is substituted for the first letter of ईयस् after ज्य।
6.4.161	र ऋतो हलादेर्लघोः	Before the affixes 1. इष्ठ 2. इमन् and 3. ईयस् , र् is substituted for ऋ in a अङ्ग (stem), when this ऋ is preceded by a consonant and is not prosodially long (on account of being followed by a double consonant).
6.4.162	विभाषर्जोश्छन्दसि	Before the affixes 1. इष्ठ 2. इमन् and 3. ईयस् , the ऋ of ऋजु may optionally be changed to र् , in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
6.4.163	प्रकृत्यैकाच्	A monosyllabic भ अङ्ग (stem) retains its original form without undergoing any change before the affixes 1. इष्ठ 2. इमन् and 3. ईयस् ।
6.4.164	इनण्यनपत्ये	The final इन् of a भ अङ्ग (stem) remains unaltered before the non-Patronymic अण् affix.

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6.4.165	गाथिविदथिकेशिगणिपणिनश्च	1. गाथिन् 2. विदथिन् 3. केशिन् 4. गणिन् and 5. पणिन् remain unchanged before the Patronymic also.
6.4.166	संयोगादिश्च	The syllable इन् of a अङ्ग (stem) ending in इन् remains unchanged before अण् when a conjunct consonant precedes it.
6.4.167	अन्	The syllable अन् of a अङ्ग (stem) ending in अन् remains unchanged before अण् affix whether Patronymic or otherwise.
6.4.168	ये चाभावकर्मणोः	The syllable अन् of a अङ्ग (stem) ending in अन् remains unchanged before a तद्धित affix beginning with य् when it does not denote existence in abstract of the avocation of someone.
6.4.169	आत्माध्वानौ खे	The finals of the अङ्ग (stems) आत्मन् and अध्वन् remain unchanged before the affix ख।
6.4.170	न मपूर्वोऽपत्येऽवर्मणः	In a अङ्ग (stem) in अन् with a preceding म् with the exception of वर्मन् , the ending अन् does not remain unchanged before the Patronymic affix अण् ।
6.4.171	ब्राह्मोजातौ	ब्राह्म is irregularly formed from ब्रह्मन् when not meaning 'a kind of जाति'.
6.4.172	कार्मस्ताच्छील्ये	कार्म is irregularly formed from कर्मन् by the elision of the final अन् when the sense is 'accustomed to such occupation or prompt therein'.
6.4.173	औक्षमनपत्ये	From उक्षन् is formed औक्ष when not meaning a descendant.
6.4.174	दाण्डिनायनहास्तिनायनाथर्वणिकजैह्माशिनेय-वाशिनायनिभ्रौणहत्यधैवत्यसारवैक्ष्वाकमैत्रेयहिरण्मयानि	The following are irregularly formed - 1. दाण्डिनायन 2. हास्तिनायन 3. अथर्वणिक 4. जैह्माशिनेय 5. वाशिनायनि 6. भ्रौणहत्य 7. धैवत्य 8. सरवै 9. अक्ष्वाक 10. मैत्रेय and 11. हिरण्मया।
6.4.175	ऋत्व्यवास्त्व्यवास्त्वमाध्वीहिरण्ययानि च्छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the following are irregularly formed 1. ऋत्व्य 2. वास्त्व्य 3. 4. वास्त्व 5. माध्वी and 6. हिरण्यय।
7.1.1	युवोरनाकौ	For यु and वु (nasalized) in an affix, are substituted, respectively, अन and अक।
7.1.2	आयनेयीनीयियः फढखच्छघां प्रत्ययादीनाम्	आयन् for 1. फ् 2. एय् for ढ् 3. ईन् for ख् 4. ईय् for छ् and इय् for घ are substituted when these consonants stand in the beginning of an affix.
7.1.3	झोऽन्तः	अन्त् is substituted for झ of an affix.

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7.1.4	अदभ्यस्तात्	अत् is the substitute of झ after a reduplicated verbal अङ्ग (stem).
7.1.5	आत्मनेपदेष्वनतः	अत् is always the substitute of झ in the आत्मनेपद when it is not preceded by a verbal अङ्ग (stem) ending in अ।
7.1.6	शीङो रुट्	The अत् substitute of झ gets the रुट् augment after the root शी।
7.1.7	वेत्तेर्विभाषा	The अत् substitute of झ optionally gets the रुट् augment after the verbal अङ्ग (stem) विद् (वेत्ति).
7.1.8	बहुलं छन्दसि	The augment रुट् is diversely applied in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
7.1.9	अतो भिस ऐस्	After a nominal अङ्ग (stem) ending in अ, ऐस् is substituted for the case-ending भिस्।
7.1.10	बहुलं छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the substitution takes place diversely.
7.1.11	नेदमदसोरकोः	This substitution of ऐस् does not take place after 1. इदम् and 2. अदस् except when they end in क।
7.1.12	टाङसिङसामिनात्स्याः	After a अङ्ग (stem) ending in अ are substituted इन् for the Instrumental -3rd case ending; आ (आत्) for the Ablative -5th case ending अस् and स्य for the Genitive 6th-Case ending अस्।
7.1.13	ङेर्यः	After a अङ्ग (stem) ending in अ are substituted there is substituted य for the Dative -4th Case ending ए।
7.1.14	सर्वनाम्नः स्मै	After a Pronominal अङ्ग (stem) ending in अ , स्मै is substituted for the Dative -4th Case ending ए।
7.1.15	ङसिङ्योः स्मात्स्मिनौ	After a Pronominal अङ्ग (stem) ending in अ , स्मात् is substituted for the Dative -4th Case ending अस् and स्मिन् for the Locative -7th case ending इ।
7.1.16	पूर्वादिभ्यो नवभ्यो वा	स्मात् and स्मिन् are optionally substituted for the Ablative -5th case and Locative -7th case endings after पूर्व and the eight that follow it -- पूर्वपरावरदक्षिणोत्तरापराधराणि व्यवस्थायामसंज्ञायाम् 1.1.34.
7.1.17	जसः शी	After a Pronominal अङ्ग (stem) ending in अ , ई is substituted for the Nominative 1st-Case plural अस्।

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7.1.18	औङ आपः	After a अङ्ग (stem) ending in the feminine affix आ , ई is substituted for the dual endings औ of Nominative 1st-Case and Accusative -2nd case.
7.1.19	नपुंसकाच्च	After a neutral अङ्ग (stem), ई is substituted for the dual endings औ of Nominative 1st-Case and Accusative -2nd case.
7.1.20	जस्शसोः शिः	After a neutral अङ्ग (stem), इ is substituted for the endings (जस् and शस्) of Nominative 1st-Case and Accusative -2nd case.
7.1.21	अष्टाभ्य औश्	After the अङ्ग (stem) अष्टा (the form assumed by अष्टन् -- अष्टन आ विभक्तौ 7.2.84), औश् is substituted for the endings of the Nominative 1st-Case and Accusative -2nd case.
7.1.22	षड्भ्यो लुक्	The Nominative 1st-Case and Accusative -2nd case plural endings are elided after the numerals calls षष् -- ष्णान्ता षट् 1.1.24.
7.1.23	स्वमोर्नपुंसकात्	The Nominative 1st-Case and Accusative -2nd case endings सु and अम् are elided after a neutral अङ्ग (stem).
7.1.24	अतोऽम्	After a neutral अङ्ग (stem) अ , अम् is substituted for सु and अम् , the Nominative 1st-Case and Accusative -2nd case endings.
7.1.25	अद्ड् डतरादिभ्यः पञ्चभ्यः	अद्ड् is substituted for the Nominative 1st-Case and Accusative -2nd case singular endings after the Pronouns डतर etc. (i.e. the अङ्ग (stems) formed with the affixes 1. डतर and 2. डतम, and the अङ्ग (stems) 2. इतर 4. अन्य and 5. अन्यतर।
7.1.26	नेतराच्छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) अत् (or अद्) is not the substitute of सु and अम् Nominative 1st-Case and Accusative -2nd case endings after इतर।
7.1.27	युष्मदस्मद्भ्यां ङसोऽश्	अश् -- अनेकाल्शित्सर्वस्य 1.1.55, is substituted for the Genitive 6th-Case ending अस् after the अङ्ग (stems) युष्मद् and अस्मद्।
7.1.28	ङे प्रथमयोरम्	अम् is substituted for the Dative -4th Case ending ए and for the endings of the Nominative 1st-Case and Accusative -2nd case in all numbers after the अङ्ग (stems) युष्मद् and अस्मद्।
7.1.29	शसो न	न् is substituted for स् of अस् the affix of the Accusative -2nd case plural after the अङ्ग (stems) युष्मद् and अस्मद्।
7.1.30	भ्यसः भ्यम्	अभ्यम् is substituted for the Dative -4th Case ending भ्यस् after the अङ्ग (stems) युष्मद् and अस्मद्।

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7.1.31	पञ्चम्या अत्	अत् is substituted for the Ablative -5th case ending भ्यस् after the अङ्ग (stems) युष्मद् and अस्मद्।
7.1.32	एकवचनस्य च	This substitution of अत् is made in the singular number also in the Ablative -5th case after the अङ्ग (stems) युष्मद् and अस्मद्।
7.1.33	साम आकम्	आकम् is substituted for the Genitive 6th-Case plural affix साम् -- आमि सर्वनाम्नः सुट् 7.1.52, after the अङ्ग (stems) युष्मद् and अस्मद्।
7.1.34	आत औ णलः	औ is substituted for णल् , the affix of the 1st and 3rd person singular of the लिट् (Perfect Tense), after the roots ending in long आ।
7.1.35	तुह्योस्तातङाशिष्यन्यतरस्याम्	तातङ् is optionally substituted for the affixes तु and हि of the Imperative, when Benediction is meant.
7.1.36	विदेः शतुर्वसुः	वसु is substituted for the Present Participle affix शतृ after the root विद् 'to know'.
7.1.37	समासेऽनञ्पूर्वे क्त्वो ल्यप्	In a compound, the first member of which is an indeclinable but not नञ् ; ल्यप् is substituted for क्त्वा।
7.1.38	क्त्वाऽपि छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the क्त्वा also, as well as ल्यप् is substituted for क्त्वा after an indeclinable compound, other than one preceded by the Negative नञ् ।
7.1.39	सुपां सुलुक्पूर्वसवर्णाऽऽच्छेयाडाड्यायाजालः	The following irregularly endings are substituted for the various case endings in the छन्दस् (Vedas) 1. स् of the Nominative 1st-Case singular for अस् of the plural 2. the लुक् elision of the case-endings 3. the single substitution of the homogeneous long vowel of the अङ्ग (stem) 4. आ 5. आत् 6. ए (शे) for the ending of the Nominative 1st-Case plural 7. या 8. आ (डा) with the elision of the last vowel and the consonant, if any, that follows it in the अङ्ग (stem) 9. या (ड्या) with a similar shortening of the अङ्ग (stem) 10. या (याच्) and आ (accent of ल).
7.1.40	अमो मश्	For the personal ending अम् of the 1st person singular (in the Aorist) म -- अनेकाल्शित्सर्वस्य 1.1.55 is substituted in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
7.1.41	लोपस्त आत्मनेपदेषु	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the त of the आत्मनेपद personal ending is elided.

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7.1.42	ध्वमो ध्वात्	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) ध्वात् is substituted for the personal ending ध्वम्।
7.1.43	यजध्वैनमिति च	यजध्वैनम् is irregularly formed in the छन्दस् (Vedas) for यजध्वनमेनम्।
7.1.44	तस्य तात्	For the ending त of the 2nd person plural Imperative is substituted तात् in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
7.1.45	तसनसनथनाश्च	Also त and तन (before both, on account of the indicatory प् the preceding vowel of the verbal अङ्ग (stem) is strengthened or if weak not shortened) तन and थन are substituted for the त of the 2nd person plural Imperative in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
7.1.46	इदन्तो मसि	The personal ending मस् becomes in the छन्दस् (Vedas) मसि ending with a इ।
7.1.47	क्त्वो यक्	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the Absolutive affix क्त्वा gets at the end the augment य।
7.1.48	इष्टवीनमिति च	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the Absolutive इष्टवीनम् is irregularly formed for इष्टवा।
7.1.49	स्नात्व्यादयश्च	स्नात्व्यी etc. are irregularly formed in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
7.1.50	आज्जसेरसुक्	After a अङ्ग (stem) ending in अ or आ the affix अस् of the Nominative 1st-Case plural gets, in the छन्दस् (Vedas), the augment अस् (असुक्) at the end.
7.1.51	अश्वक्षीरवृषलवणानामात्मप्रीतौ क्यचि	The same augment अस् (असुक्) is added after the words 1. अश्व 2. क्षीर 3. वृष and 4. लवण before the Denominative affix क्यचि when the delight of the subject in these things is to be expressed.
7.1.52	आमि सर्वनाम्नः सुट्	After a Pronominal अङ्ग (stem) ending in a अ or आ the affix आम् of the Genitive 6th-Case plural gets the augment स् at the beginning.
7.1.53	त्रेस्त्रयः	त्रय is substituted for त्रि before the Genitive 6th-Case plural affix.
7.1.54	ह्रस्वनद्यापो नुट्	The augment न् is added before the Genitive 6th-Case plural ending आम् after the अङ्ग (stems) ending in a short vowel after अङ्ग (stems) called नदी -- यू स्त्र्याख्यौ नदी 1.4.3 etc., and after the अङ्ग (stems) ending in the feminine affix आ।

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7.1.55	षट्चतुर्भ्यश्च	The augment न् is added before the Genitive 6th-Case plural ending आम् after the numerals called षष् and after चतुर्।
7.1.56	श्रीग्रामण्योश्छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the words श्री and ग्रामणी the Genitive 6th-Case plural आम् gets the augment न्।
7.1.57	गोः पादान्ते	After गो when standing at the end of a ऋक् verse, the augment न् comes before the Genitive 6th-Case plural आम् ।
7.1.58	इदितो नुम् धातोः	न् is added after the vowel of a root in a root which has an indicatory इ in the धातुपाठ।
7.1.59	शे मुचादीनाम्	In मुच् etc. Before the characteristic श of the तुदादिगणः (6th Conjugation) the न् is added after the vowel of the root.
7.1.60	मस्जिनशोर्झलि	The augment नुम् is added after the vowel of the roots मस्ज् and नश् before an affix beginning with any consonant other than a semi-vowel or a nasal.
7.1.61	रधिजभोरचि	The augment नुम् is added after the root-vowel in रध् and जभ् before affixes beginning with a consonant.
7.1.62	नेट्यलिटि रधेः	The augment नुम् is not added to रध् before an affix beginning with the augment इट् , except in the लिट् (Perfect Tense).
7.1.63	रभेरशब्लिटोः	The augment नुम् is added after the vowel of the root रभ् 'to begin' before an affix beginning with a vowel but not before the विकरण शप् or the affixes of the लिट् (Perfect Tense).
7.1.64	लभेश्च	So also लभ् 'to get' before an affix beginning with a vowel with the exception of शप् and लिट् , there is no augment नुम् ।
7.1.65	आङो यि	The augment नुम् is added to लभ् 'to get' preceded by आ before an affix beginning with य।
7.1.66	उपात् प्रशंसायाम्	The augment नुम् is added to लभ् 'to get' preceded by उप before य when the reference is to something praise-worthy.
7.1.67	उपसर्गात् खल्घञोः	The augment नुम् is added to लभ् 'to get' preceded by a Preposition before the affixes खल् -- ईषद्दुःसुषु कृच्छ्राकृच्छ्रार्थेषु खल् 3.3.126, and घञ्।
7.1.68	न सुदुर्भ्यां केवलाभ्याम्	The augment नुम् is added to लभ् 'to get' preceded by a Preposition before the affixes खल् -- ईषद्दुःसुषु कृच्छ्राकृच्छ्रार्थेषु खल् 3.3.126, and घञ् when सु or दुः alone (without another Preposition along with them) precede the root.

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7.1.69	विभाषा चिण्णमुलोः	The augment नुम् is optionally added to लभ् 'to get' not preceded by a Preposition before the चिण् Aorist and the Absolutive णमुल्।
7.1.70	उगिदचां सर्वनामस्थानेऽधातोः	Whatever has an indicatory उ , ऋ and ऌ (with the exception of a root) and the अङ्ग (stem) अच् (अञ्चि) get the augment नुम् in the strong cases.
7.1.71	युजेरसमासे	The प्रातिपदिक (Nominal Stem) युज् before the strong cases gets the augment (नुम्) न् when it does not stand in a compound.
7.1.72	नपुंसकस्य झलचः	The augment (नुम्) न् is added in the strong cases to a Neuter अङ्ग (stem) ending in a consonant (other than a nasal or a semi-vowel) or ending in a vowel.
7.1.73	इकोऽचि विभक्तौ	The augment (नुम्) न् is added to a Neuter अङ्ग (stem) ending in a simple vowel, except अ , before a case-affix beginning with a vowel.
7.1.74	तृतीयाऽऽदिषु भाषितपुंस्कं पुंवद्गालवस्य	A Neuter अङ्ग (stem) ending in a vowel except अ , of which there exists an equivalent, uniform masculine, is treated like the masculine, in the opinion of गावल before the vowel beginning affixes of the Instrumental -3rd case and the cases that follow it.
7.1.75	अस्थिदधिसक्थ्यक्ष्णामनडुदात्तः	The acutely accented (उदात्त) अन् (अनङ्) is substituted for the finals of 1. अस्थि 2. दधि 3. सक्थि and 4. अक्षि, before the affixes of the Instrumental -3rd case and the cases that follow it, which begin with a vowel.
7.1.76	छन्दस्यपि दृश्यते	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) also, the अङ्ग (stems) 1. अस्थि 2. दधि 3. सक्थि and 4. अक्षि are found to take the substitute अन् (अनङ्) before the endings other than those mentioned above.
7.1.77	ई च द्विवचने	The acutely accented (उदात्त) ई is substituted for the final of 1. अस्थि 2. दधि 3. सक्थि and 4. अक्षि in the छन्दस् (Vedas) when the case-affixes of the dual follow.
7.1.78	नाभ्यस्ताच्छतुः	The participle affix शतृ (अत्-अन्त्) does not take the augment नुम् after a reduplicate अङ्ग (stem).
7.1.79	वा नपुंसकस्य	The participle affix शतृ (अत्-अन्त्) optionally takes the augment नुम् after a reduplicate अङ्ग (stem) in Neuter nouns.
7.1.80	आच्छीनद्योर्नुम्	When the affix शतृ (अत्-अन्त्) comes after a verbal अङ्ग (stem) ending in अ or आ, it may optionally take the augment नुम् before the Neutral case-ending शी and before the feminine affix ई।
7.1.81	शप्श्यनोर्नित्यम्	When the affix शतृ (अत्-अन्त्) comes after a verbal अङ्ग (stem) ending in विकरण-s शप् and श्यन् it invariably takes the augment नुम् before the Neutral शी (ई) and the feminine ending ई (नदी).
7.1.82	सावनडुहः	अनडुह् gets the augment नुम् before the ending सु of the Nominative 1st-Case singular (and Vocative Case).

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7.1.83	दृक्स्ववस्स्वतवसां छन्दसि	1. दृक् 2. स्वस् and 3. स्वतवस् take the augment नुम् before the affix सु (Nominative 1st-Case and Vocative Case singular) in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
7.1.84	दिव औत्	औ is substituted for the final of दिव् before the affix सु (Nominative 1st-Case and Vocative Case singular).
7.1.85	पथिमथ्यृभुक्षामात्	आत् (आ) is substituted for the final of 1. पथिन् 2. मथिन् and 3. ऋभुक्षिन् before the ending सु (Nominative 1st-Case and Vocative Case singular).
7.1.86	इतोऽत् सर्वनामस्थाने	अ is substituted for the इ of 1. पथिन् 2. मथिन् and 3. ऋभुक्षिन् in the strong cases.
7.1.87	थो न्थः	न्थ् is substituted for the थ् of 1. पथिन् and 2. मथिन् in the strong cases.
7.1.88	भस्य टेर्लोपः	The last vowel, with the consonant that follows it, is dropped in . पथिन् 2. मथिन् and 3. ऋभुक्षिन् before a weak case-ending beginning with a vowel (before which the अङ्ग (stem) is called भ -- यचि भम् 1.4.18.
7.1.89	पुंसोऽसुङ्	असुङ् (अस्) is substituted for the final of पुंस् in the strong cases.
7.1.90	गोतो णित्	The endings of the strong cases are णित् after गो।
7.1.91	णलुत्तमो वा	The ending of the 1st person singular in the लिट् (Perfect Tense) optionally acts as णित्।
7.1.92	सख्युरसम्बुद्धौ	After सखि, the endings of the strong cases, with the exception of the Vocative Case singular are णित्।
7.1.93	अनङ् सौ	अनङ् (अन्) is substituted for the इ of सखि before सु of the Nominative 1st-Case singular (but not in the Vocative Case singular).
7.1.94	ऋदुशनस्पुरुदंशोऽनेहसां च	अनङ् (अन्) is substituted for the final of the अङ्ग (stems) ending in ऋ as well as for the final of 1. उशनस् 2. पुरुदंशस् and 3. अनेहस् in the Nominative 1st-Case singular (but not in the Vocative Case singular).
7.1.95	तृज्वत् क्रोष्टुः	The word क्रोष्टु 'a jackal' is treated in the strong cases (with the exception of Vocative Case singular) as if it ended in तृच् (तृ).
7.1.96	स्त्रियां च	The word क्रोष्टु 'a jackal' is treated as if it ended in तृच् (तृ), in the feminine, before all case-endings.
7.1.97	विभाषा तृतीयाऽऽदिष्वचि	क्रोष्टु 'a jackal' may be treated as क्रोष्टृ before the endings beginning with a vowel, in the Instrumental -3rd case and the cases that follow it.

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7.1.98	चतुरनडुहोरामुदात्तः	चतुर् and अनडुह् get the acutely accented (उदात्त) augment आ (आम्) after the उ in the strong cases.
7.1.99	अम् सम्बुद्धौ	चतुर् and अनडुह् get the augment अ after the उ in the Vocative Case singular.
7.1.100	ऋत इद्धातोः	For the final long ऋ of a root, there is substituted इर् -- उरण् रपरः 1.1.51.
7.1.101	उपधायाश्च	इर् is also substituted for the penultimate long ऋ of a root.
7.1.102	उदोष्ठ्यपूर्वस्य	उर् is substituted for the long ऋ of a root when it is preceded by a labial consonant belonging to the root.
7.1.103	बहुलं छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), the उर् substitution for ऋ of a root-stem is diverse.
7.2.1	सिचि वृद्धिः परस्मैपदेषु	Before the Aorist-characteristic स् (सिच्), वृद्धि is substituted in the परस्मैपद for the final of a अङ्ग (stem) ending in इ , उ , ऋ (long or short -- इको गुणवृद्धी 1.1.3).
7.2.2	अतो र्लान्तस्य	वृद्धि is substituted for the short अ when it is immediately followed by the final र् or ल् of a root, before the परस्मैपद s-Aorist.
7.2.3	वदव्रजहलन्तस्याचः	In the परस्मैपद s-Aorist there is वृद्धि of the अ of वद , व्रज् and of any vowel, without distinction, of the अङ्ग (stems) ending in a consonant.
7.2.4	नेटि	The vowel of a अङ्ग (stem) ending in a consonant does not get वृद्धि when the स् (सिच्) takes the augment इट् ।
7.2.5	ह्म्यन्तक्षणश्वसजागृणिश्व्येदिताम्	The वृद्धि of the vowel of the following अङ्ग (stems), does not take place before the इट् augment s-Aorist in the परस्मैपद ; namely - the अङ्ग (stems) ending in 1. ह् 2. म् or 3. य् , the roots 1. क्षण् 2. श्वस् 3. जागृ , a stem formed with णि, the root श्वि and the roots having an indicatory ए in the धातुपाठ।
7.2.6	ऊर्णोतेर्विभाषा	Before an इट् beginning substituted-Aorist of the परस्मैपद there is optional वृद्धि of the vowel of ऊर्णु।
7.2.7	अतो हलादेर्लघोः	Before the इट् beginning s-Aorist of the परस्मैपद the short अ of the root gets optionally वृद्धि when the अङ्ग (stem) begins with a consonant and the अ is prosodially short by being followed by a simple consonant.
7.2.8	नेड् वशि कृति	The augment इट् is not added to a कृत् affix beginning with a sonant consonant (वश् प्रत्यहार).
7.2.9	तितुत्रतथसिसुसरकसेषु च	The इट् augment is not taken by the following कृत् affixes - 1. ति 2. तु 3. त्र 4. त 5. थ 6. सि 7. सु 8. सर 9. क and 10. स।

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7.2.10	एकाच उपदेशेऽनुदात्तात्	The augment इट् is not added to that affix which is joined to a root which is joined to a root, which in the Grammatical system of Instruction (i.e. in the धातुपाठ) is one syllable and is without accent (अनुदात्त).
7.2.11	श्युकः किति	The augment इट् is not added to an affix having an indicatory फ् when it comes after the root श्रि or after a mono-syllabic root ending in 1. उ 2. ऊ 3. ॠ or 4. ॡ in the धातुपाठ।
7.2.12	सनि ग्रहगुहोश्च	The Desiderative affix सन् does not get the augment इट् , not only after roots ending in 1. उ 2. ऊ 3. ॠ and 4. ॡ but also after ग्रह and गुह।
7.2.13	कृसृभृवृस्तुद्रुसुश्रुवो लिटि	The personal endings of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) do not get the augment इट् after 1 कृ 2. सृ 3. भृ 4. वृ 5. स्तु 6. द्रु 7. सु 8.श्रु।
7.2.14	श्वीदितो निष्ठायाम्	The participial affixes त and तथत् (क्त and क्तवतु) do not get the इट् augment after श्वि and after the root which has an indicatory ई।
7.2.15	यस्य विभाषा	The participial affixes do not take the इट् augment after those roots, to which another suffix can optionally be added, with or without this augment इ।
7.2.16	आदितश्च	The participial affixes do not take the इट् augment after a root which has an indicatory आ।
7.2.17	विभाषा भावादिकर्मणोः	The participial affixes optionally take the इट् augment after roots having an indicatory आ when the affixes have an Impersonal sense or denote the beginning of an action.
7.2.18	क्षुब्धस्वान्तध्वान्तलग्नम्लिष्टविरिब्धफाण्टबाढानि मन्थमनस्तमःसक्ताविस्पष्टस्वरानायासभृशेषु	The following words are made without the इट् augment in the senses given against them - 1. क्षुब्ध 'a churning stick' 2. स्वान्तः 'the mind' 3. ध्वान्तः 'darkness' 4. लग्नः 'attached' 5. म्लिष्टः 'indistinct or unintelligible' 6. विरिब्धः 'a note or a tone' 7. फाण्टः 'made without an effort or by an easy process' and 8. बाढः 'excessive'.
7.2.19	धृषिशसी वैयात्ये	The participial affix does not get इट् augment after the roots 1. धृष् and 2. शस् when meaning 'bold, impudent and arrogant'.
7.2.20	दृढः स्थूलबलयोः	The irregularly formed Past Participle दृढ means 'stout' and 'strong'.
7.2.21	प्रभौ परिवृढः	The irregularly formed परिवृढ means 'Lord'.
7.2.22	कृच्छ्रगहनयोः कषः	The participial affix does not take the augment इट् after the root कष् when the participle means 'difficult' and 'impenetrable'.
7.2.23	घुषिरविशब्दने	The participial affix does not take the augment इट् after the root घुष् in any sense other than that of 'proclaimed'.

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7.2.24	अर्देः संनिविभ्यः	The participial affix does not take the augment इट् after the root अर्द when it is preceded by 1. सं 2. नि or 3. वि।
7.2.25	अभेश्चाविदूर्ये	The participial affix does not take the augment इट् after the root अर्द when it is preceded by अभि, when the meaning is that of 'near'.
7.2.26	णेरध्ययने वृत्तम्	The word वृत्त is formed from the causative of वृत् in the sense of 'studied through or read'.
7.2.27	वा दान्तशान्तपूर्णदस्तस्पष्टच्छन्नज्ञप्ताः	The following irregularly formed participles from the causative roots may optionally take इट् - 1. दान्त 2. शान्त 3. पूर्ण 4. दस्त 5. स्पष्ट 6. छन्न and 7. ज्ञप्त।
7.2.28	रुष्यमत्वरसंघुषास्वनाम्	The participial affix may optionally get इट् augment after 1. रुष् 2. अम् 3. त्वर 4. संघुष् and 5. आस्वन्।
7.2.29	हृषेर्लोमसु	The participial affix may optionally get इट् augment after हृष् when the word लोमन् or its synonym is in construction with it.
7.2.30	अपचितश्च	And after अपचित has also a second form with the augment इ ।
7.2.31	हु ह्वरेश्छन्दसि	हु is substituted for ह्वर् in the छन्दस् (Vedas) before the Participial-affix.
7.2.32	अपरिह्वृताश्च	The word अपरिह्वृता is irregularly formed in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
7.2.33	सोमे ह्वरितः	ह्वरित् is irregularly formed from ह्वृ in the छन्दस् (Vedas) by गुण substitution and इट् augment when it refers to सोम।
7.2.34	ग्रसितस्कभितस्तभितोत्तभितचत्तविकस्तविशस्तृ-शंस्तृशास्तृतरुतृतरूतृवरुतृवरूतृवरुत्रीरुज्ज्वलितिक्षरिति-क्षमितिवमित्यमितीति च	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), the following irregular forms are found, some with and some without the augment इट् 1. ग्रसित 2. स्कभित 3. स्तभित 4. उत्तभित 5. चत्त 6. विकस्त 7. विशस्तृ 8. शंस्तृ 9. शास्तृ 10. तरुतृ 11. तरूतृ 12. वरुतृ 13. वरूतृ 14. वरुत्रीः 15. उज्ज्वलिति 16. क्षरिति 17. क्षमिति 18. वमिति and 19. अमिति।
7.2.35	आर्धधातुकस्येड् वलादेः	An आर्धधातुक affix -- आर्द्धधातुकं शेषः 3.4.114 etc., beginning with a consonant (except य) gets the augment इट् (in these rules).
7.2.36	स्नुक्रमोरनात्मनेपदनिमित्ते	The augment इट् is added to a आर्धधातुक वलादि affixes after स्नु and क्रम् only then they do not occasion the taking of the personal endings of the आत्मनेपद ।
7.2.37	ग्रहोऽलिटि दीर्घः	The augment इट् added to वलादि आर्धधातुक affixes, becomes lengthened, except in the personal endings of the लिट् (Perfect Tense), after the root ग्रह।

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7.2.38	वृतो वा	The इट् augment is optionally lengthened after वृ , वृञ् and after roots ending in long ऋ, except in the लिट् (Perfect Tense).
7.2.39	न लिङि	The इट् is not lengthened after वृ , वृञ् and after roots ending in long ऋ in the endings of the Benedictive.
7.2.40	सिचि च परस्मैपदेषु	The इट् is not lengthened after वृ , वृञ् and after roots ending in long ऋ in the s-Aorist of the परस्मैपद ।
7.2.41	इट् सनि वा	The Desiderative स् may optionally take इट् (which is optionally lengthened also) after the said after वृ and ऋ ending roots.
7.2.42	लिङ्सिचोरात्मनेपदेषु	The इट् is optionally added to endings of the आत्मनेपद Benedictive and s-Aorist, after वृ and ऋ ending roots.
7.2.43	ऋतश्च संयोगादेः	The इट् is optionally added to endings of the आत्मनेपद Benedictive and s-Aorist, after a root which ends in short ऋ which is preceded by a conjunct consonant.
7.2.44	स्वरतिसूतिसूयतिधूञूदितो वा	A वलादि आर्धधातुक affix optionally takes इट् after स्वृ , after the two roots सू (सूति and सूयति) after धूञ् and after a root which has an indicatory long ऊ।
7.2.45	रधादिभ्यश्च	A वलादि आर्धधातुक affix optionally takes इट् after रध् and the seven roots that follow it (दिवादिगणः (4th Conjugation) 94 to 91).
7.2.46	निरः कुषः	A वलादि आर्धधातुक affix optionally takes इट् after कुष् when it is preceded by निर्।
7.2.47	इण्निष्ठायाम्	The augment इट् is added to the Participial affixes त and तवत् after कुष् when it is preceded by निर्।
7.2.48	तीषसहलुभरुषरिषः	An आर्धधातुक affix beginning with a त may optionally take the इट् affix after the roots 1. इष् 2. सह् 3. लुभ् 4. रुष् and 5. रिष्।
7.2.49	सनीवन्तर्धभ्रस्जदम्भुश्रिस्वृयूर्णुभरज्ञपिसनाम्	The Desiderative स् may optionally take the इट् augment after a root ending in इव् and after 1. ऋधु 2. भ्रस्ज 3. दम्भु 4. श्रि 5. स्वृ 6. यु 7. ऊर्णु 8. भृ 9. ज्ञप् and 10. सन्।
7.2.50	क्लिशः क्त्वानिष्ठयोः	The affixes क्त्वा , क्त and क्त्वातु optionally get the इट् augment after क्लिश्।
7.2.51	पूङश्च	The affixes क्त्वा , क्त and क्त्वातु optionally get the इट् augment after पू।
7.2.52	वसतिक्षुधोरिट्	The affixes क्त्वा , क्त and क्त्वातु always get the इट् augment after वस् 'to dwell' and क्षुध्।
7.2.53	अञ्चेः पूजायाम्	The affixes क्त्वा , क्त and क्त्वातु get the इट् augment after the root अञ्च् when meaning 'to honour or do something to show honour'.
7.2.54	लुभो विमोचने	The affixes क्त्वा , क्त and क्त्वातु get the इट् augment after the root लुभ् (तुदादिगणः (6th Conjugation)) when

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		meaning 'entangled of confused'.
7.2.55	जृव्रश्च्योः क्त्वि	The affix क्त्वा gets the इट् augment after जृ and जृव्रश्च्।
7.2.56	उदितो वा	The affix क्त्वा optionally gets the इट् augment after a root which has an indicatory short उ।
7.2.57	सेऽसिचि कृतचृतच्छृदतृदनृतः	An आर्धधातुक affix beginning with a स् (except सिच् the characteristic of s-Aorist) may optionally take the इट् augment after the verbs 1. कृत् (तुदादिगणः (6th Conjugation) and रुधादिगणः (7th Conjugation) 2. चृत् - तुदादिगणः (6th Conjugation) 3. छृद् - रुधादिगणः (7th Conjugation) 4. तृद् -- तुदादिगणः (6th Conjugation) and 5. नृत् -- दिवादिगणः (4th Conjugation).
7.2.58	गमेरिट् परस्मैपदेषु	An आर्धधातुक affix beginning with स् gets the इट् augment after गम् 'to go' in the परस्मैपद ।
7.2.59	न वृद्भ्यश्चतुर्भ्यः	The परस्मैपद आर्धधातुक affixes beginning with स् do not get the इट् augment after वृत् and the three roots (वृध् , शृध् and स्यन्द्) that follow it.
7.2.60	तासि च क्लृपः	The परस्मैपद आर्धधातुक affixes beginning with स् and the affix तास् (the sign of the Periphrastic Future) do not get the इट् augment after the root क्लृप्।
7.2.61	अचस्तास्वत् थल्यनिटो नित्यम्	After a root which ends in a vowel and after the Periphrastic Future affix तासि is always devoid of the इट् augment (after such a root) थल् the personal ending of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) तास्, does not also get the augment इट् ।
7.2.62	उपदेशेऽत्वतः	After a root which possesses a short अ as its root-vowel in the original enunciation (the धातुपाठ) and after which the Periphrastic Future तास् is always devoid of the augment इट् , थल् the personal-ending of the लिट् (Perfect Tense), like तास् does not get the augment इट् ।
7.2.63	ऋतो भारद्वाजस्य	In the opinion of भारद्वाज , it is only after a root which ends in short ऋ and after which the Periphrastic Future तास् is always devoid of the augment इट् , थल् the personal-ending of the लिट् (Perfect Tense), like तास् does not get the augment इट् ।
7.2.64	बभूथाततन्थजगृम्भववर्थेति निगमे	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) are found the irregular forms 1. बभूथ 2. आततन्थ 3. जगृम्भ 4. and 5. ववर्थ।
7.2.65	विभाषा सृजिदृषोः	थल् the personal-ending of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) gets the augment इट् after सृज् and दृश्।
7.2.66	इडत्यर्तिव्ययतीनाम्	थल् the personal-ending of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) gets the augment इट् after 1. अद् 2. ऋ and 3. व्यय्।

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7.2.67	वस्वेकाजाद्घसाम्	The Participial affix वस् gets the augment इट् only then the reduplicated root before it consists of one syllable or when it comes after a root ending in long आ and after घस्।
7.2.68	विभाषा गमहनविदविशाम्	The affix वस् optionally takes इट् after 1. गम् 'to go' 2. हन् 'to kill' 3. विद् 'to know' and 4. विश् 'to enter'.
7.2.69	सनिंससनिवांसम्	The form सनिवांसम् with सनि is irregularly formed.
7.2.70	ऋद्धनोः स्ये	स्य the sign of Future and Conditional gets the augment इट् after a root ending in short ऋ and after हन् 'to kill'.
7.2.71	अञ्जेः सिचि	The स् of the s-Aorist always takes the इट् augment after अञ्ज् - रुधादिगणः (7th Conjugation).
7.2.72	स्तुसुधूञ्भ्यः परस्मैपदेषु	The सिच् of the Aorist in परस्मैपद takes the augment इट् after the roots 1. स्तु 2. सु and 3. धूञ्।
7.2.73	यमरमनमातां सक् च	The सिच् of the Aorist in परस्मैपद takes the augment इट् after the roots 1. यम् 2. रम् 3. नम् and roots ending in the long आ and स् (सक्) is added at the end of these अङ्ग (stems).
7.2.74	स्मिपूङ्ञ्ज्वशां सनि	The Desiderative सन् gets the augment इट् after the roots 1. स्मिङ् 2. पूङ् 3. ऋ 4. अञ्जू and 5. अशू।
7.2.75	किरश्च पञ्चभ्यः	The Desiderative सन् gets the augment इट् after the root कॄ - तुदादिगणः (6th Conjugation) and the four roots that follow it.
7.2.76	रुदादिभ्यः सार्वधतुके	A सार्वधातुक affix beginning with a consonant other than य gets the augment इट् after the root रुद् - रुधादिगणः (7th Conjugation) and the four that follow it.
7.2.77	ईशः से	The सार्वधातुक affix से (the ending of the 2nd person Present and Imperative आत्मनेपदि) get the augment इट् after the root ईश - अदादिगणः (2nd Conjugation).
7.2.78	ईडजनोर्ध्वे च	The सार्वधातुक affixes से and ध्वे (the endings of the Present and Imperative आत्मनेपदि) get the augment इट् after the roots ईड् - अदादिगणः (2nd Conjugation) and जन् 'to produce'.
7.2.79	लिङः सलोपोऽनन्त्यस्य	In the सार्वधातुक लिङ् (Potential) the स् which is not final (i.e. the स् of the augments यास् and सीय्) is elided.
7.2.80	अतो येयः	After a Present अङ्ग (stem) ending in a short अ , इय् is substituted for the सार्वधातुक या (i.e. for the या of the augment यास् of the लिङ् (Potential)).
7.2.81	आतो ङितः	For the आ being a portion of a सार्वधातुक personal-ending which is ङित् (i.e. आते , आथे and आताम् and आथाम्), coming after a verbal अङ्ग (stem) ending in a short अ , there is substituted इय् ।

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7.2.82	आने मुक्	Before the participial ending आन , a verbal अङ्ग (stem) ending in shot अ , gets the augment मुक्।
7.2.83	ईदासः	ई is substituted for the आ of आन after आस्।
7.2.84	अष्टन आ विभक्तौ	आ is substituted for the final of अष्टन् before a case-ending.
7.2.85	रायो हलि	Before a case-ending beginning with a consonant, आ is substituted for the final of रै।
7.2.86	युष्मदस्मदोरनादेशे	आ is substituted for the final of युष्मद् and अस्मद् before a case-ending.
7.2.87	द्वितीयायां च	आ is substituted for the final of युष्मद् and अस्मद् before the case-ending of the Accusative -2nd case.
7.2.88	प्रथमायाश्च द्विवचने भाषायाम्	आ is substituted for the final of युष्मद् and अस्मद् before the case-ending of the Nominative 1st-Case dual in the secular literature.
7.2.89	योऽचि	य is substituted for the final of युष्मद् and अस्मद् before a case-ending which is not a substitute and which begins with a vowel.
7.2.90	शेषे लोपः	In the remaining cases where (आ or य is not substituted) there is elision of the final युष्मद् and अस्मद्।
7.2.91	मपर्यन्तस्य	The substitutions taught hereafter up to प्रतयोत्तरपदयोश्च 7.2.98 take effect with regard to the portions of युष्मद् and अस्मद् up to म् i.e. the substitutes replace युष्म् and अस्म्।
7.2.92	युवावौ द्विवचने	In the dual, युव is substituted for युष्म् and आव for अस्म्।
7.2.93	यूयवयौ जसि	In the Nominative 1st-Case plural यूय is substituted for युष्म् and वय for अस्म्।
7.2.94	त्वाहौ सौ	In the Nominative 1st-Case singular त्व is substituted for युष्म् and अह for अस्म्।
7.2.95	तुभ्यमह्यौ ङयि	In the Dative -4th Case singular तुभ्य is substituted for युष्म् and मह्य for अस्म्।
7.2.96	तवममौ ङसि	In the Genitive 6th-Case singular तव is substituted for युष्म् and मम for अस्म्।
7.2.97	त्वमावेकवचने	In the remaining cases of the singular त्व is substituted for युष्म् and म for अस्म्।
7.2.98	प्रतयोत्तरपदयोश्च	त्व is substituted for युष्म् and म for अस्म् when they signify a single individual, even when an affix follows or a word is in composition.
7.2.99	त्रिचतुरोः स्त्रियां तिसृचतसृ	तिसृ is substituted for त्रि and चतसृ for चतुर् in the feminine when a case-ending follows.

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7.2.100	अचि र ऋतः	र् is substituted for ऋ of तिसृ and चतसृ before the case-affixes beginning with a vowel.
7.2.101	जराया जरसन्यतरस्याम्	जरस् may be substituted for जरा , optionally before a case-affix beginning with a vowel.
7.2.102	त्यदादीनामः	For the final of त्यद् etc. there is substituted अ when an affix called विभक्ति follows.
7.2.103	किमः कः	क is substituted for किम् before a विभक्ति affix.
7.2.104	कु तिहोः	कु is substituted for किम् before a विभक्ति affix beginning with a त or ह।
7.2.105	क्वाति	कु is substituted for किम् before the विभक्ति अत् ।
7.2.106	तदोः सः सावनन्त्ययोः	For the non-final त् and द् of त्यद् etc. there is substituted स् in the Nominative 1st-Case singular.
7.2.107	अदस औ सुलोपश्च	For the स् of अदस् there is substituted औ whereby the Nominative 1st-Case singular affix सु is elided.
7.2.108	इदमो मः	म् is substituted for the final म् of इदम् in the Nominative 1st-Case singular.
7.2.109	दश्च	म् is substituted for the द् of इदम् before a विभक्ति affix.
7.2.110	यः सौ	म् is substituted for the द् of इदम् before a विभक्ति affix.
7.2.111	इदोऽय् पुंसि	अय् is substituted for the इद् of इदम् in the Nominative 1st-Case singular masculine.
7.2.112	अनाप्यकः	अन is substituted for the इद् of इदम् in the Instrumental -3rd case singular and the cases that follow, provided that the augment अकच् is not added.
7.2.113	हलि लोपः	The इद् of इदम् is elided before a विभक्ति affix beginning with a consonant.
7.2.114	मृजेर्वृद्धिः	The वृद्धि (आर्) is substituted for the root vowel (ऋ) of the अङ्ग (stem) मृज् before an affix.
7.2.115	अचो ञ्णिति	Before the affixes having an indicatory ञ् or ण् , वृद्धि is substituted for the end-vowel of a अङ्ग (stem).
7.2.116	अत उपधायाः	In a अङ्ग (stem) ending in a consonant with an अ immediately preceding it, the वृद्धि is substituted for such अ when followed by an indicatory ञ् or ण्।
7.2.117	तद्धितेष्वचामादेः	The वृद्धि is substituted for the first vowel of the अङ्ग (stem) when a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् or ण् follows.
7.2.118	किति च	The वृद्धि is substituted for the first vowel of the अङ्ग (stem) when a तद्धित affix with an indicatory क् follows.

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7.3.1	देविकाशिंशपादित्यवाड्दीर्घसत्रश्रेयसामात्	When a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् follows, आ is substituted instead of वृद्धि for the first vowels of the following - 1. देविका 2. शिंशपा 3. दित्यवाट् 4. दीर्घसत्र and 5. श्रेयस।
7.3.2	केकयमित्रयुप्रलयानां यादेरियः	Before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् the वृद्धि is not substituted for the first vowel in a compound when it follows a word ending in य् or व् but ऐ and औ are respectively placed before the semi-vowels.
7.3.3	न य्वाभ्यां पदान्ताभ्याम् पूर्वौ तु ताभ्यामैच्	Before a तद्धित affix with an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् the वृद्धि is not substituted for the first vowel in a compound when it follows a word ending in य् or व् but ऐ and औ are respectively placed before the semi-vowels.
7.3.4	द्वारादीनां च	Before a तद्धित affix with an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् the वृद्धि is not substituted for the first vowel after य् or व् but ऐ and औ are respectively placed before the semi-vowels in द्वार etc.
7.3.5	न्यग्रोधस्य च केवलस्य	ऐ is placed before the य् of न्यग्रोध instead of वृद्धि when the word stands alone and is not a member of a compound and is followed by a तद्धित affix with the indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् ।
7.3.6	न कर्मव्यतिहारे	The prohibition and the augment ordained by न य्वाभ्यां पदान्ताभ्याम् पूर्वौ तु ताभ्यामैच् 7.3.3, do not apply to a word which expresses the reciprocity of an action.
7.3.7	स्वागतादीनां च	The prohibition and the augment ordained by न य्वाभ्यां पदान्ताभ्याम् पूर्वौ तु ताभ्यामैच् 7.3.3, do not apply also to स्वागत etc.
7.3.8	श्वादेरिञि	A compound beginning with श्वन् and followed by the तद्धित affix इञ् is not governed by the prohibition nor takes the augment taught in द्वारादीनां च 7.3.4.
7.3.9	पदान्तस्यान्यतरस्याम्	The sūtra द्वारादीनां च 7.3.4 is optionally applied to श्वन् followed by पद।
7.3.10	उत्तरपदस्य	Up to यथातथयथापुरयोः पर्यायेण 7.3.31 inclusive, the substitution of वृद्धि will take place for the first vowel of the second member in a compound.
7.3.11	अवयवादृतोः	Before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् वृद्धि is substituted for the first vowel of a word denoting season when it is preceded by a word denoting a part.
7.3.12	सुसर्वार्धाज्जनपदस्य	After 1. सु 2. सर्व and 3. अर्ध the first vowel of the name of a country gets the वृद्धि when a तद्धित affix with an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् follows.
7.3.13	दिशोऽमद्राणाम्	After a word denoting direction, the first vowel of the name of a country with the exception of मद्र gets वृद्धि

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		before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् ।
7.3.14	प्राचां ग्रामनगराणाम्	After a word denoting direction, the first vowel of the name of a village or city in the land of the Eastern people, gets the वृद्धि before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् ।
7.3.15	संख्यायाः संवत्सरसंख्यस्य च	After a numeral, the first vowel of संवत्सर and of a numeral, gets वृद्धि before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् ।
7.3.16	वर्षस्याभविष्यति	After a numeral, the first vowel of वर्ष gets वृद्धि before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् when the affix does not refer to a Future time.
7.3.17	परिमाणान्तस्यासंज्ञाशाणयोः	After a numeral, the first vowel of a word denoting mass in its widest sense (with the exception of शाण) gets the वृद्धि before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् when the word so formed does not mean a Name.
7.3.18	जे प्रोष्ठपदानाम्	In प्रोष्ठपद and its synonyms, the first vowel of the second member gets the वृद्धि before a तद्धित affix meaning 'born in that time' and having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् ।
7.3.19	हृद्भगसिन्ध्वन्ते पूर्वपदस्य च	The वृद्धि is substituted for the first vowels of both (the first and second) members in a compound ending with 1. हृद् 2. भग and 3. सिन्धु before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् ।
7.3.20	अनुशतिकादीनां च	Before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् , the वृद्धि is substituted for the first vowel of both members of the compounds अनुशतिका etc.
7.3.21	देवताद्वंद्वे च	Before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् , the वृद्धि is substituted for the first vowels of both members of द्वन्द समास of the names of देवता-s।
7.3.22	नेन्द्रस्य परस्य	But the वृद्धि of the first vowel of इन्द्र when it stands as the second member of a द्वन्द समास , does not take place before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् ।
7.3.23	दीर्घाच्च वरुणस्य	Before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् in a द्वन्द समास of god-names, the वृद्धि is not substituted for the first vowel of वरुण when a long vowel precedes it.
7.3.24	प्राचां नगरान्ते	Before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् the वृद्धि is substituted for the first vowels of both members of the compound which is the name of a city of the Eastern people and which ends in the word नगर।

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7.3.25	जङ्गलधेनुवलजान्तस्य विभाषितमुत्तरम्	Before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् the वृद्धि is substituted for the first vowel of the compound ending in 1. जङ्गल 2. धेनु and 3. बलज and optionally for the first vowel of these second members also.
7.3.26	अर्धात् परिमाणस्य पूर्वस्य तु वा	Before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् the वृद्धि is substituted for the first vowel of the second member, denoting a mass in its widest sense when the word अर्ध precedes it, but optionally for the first vowel of अर्ध।
7.3.27	नातः परस्य	When the first vowel of the second member preceded by अर्ध and denoting mass is short अ before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् and optionally so for the first vowel of the first member (i.e. अर्ध).
7.3.28	प्रवाहणस्य ढे	Before the affix ढ (एय), the वृद्धि is substituted for the first vowel of the second member of प्रवाहण but optionally so for the first member (i.e. प्र).
7.3.29	तत्प्रत्ययस्य च	Even so from a new derivative from this stem ending in ढ, formed with a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् there is वृद्धि substitution for the first vowel of the second member and optionally for the first vowel of the first member in प्रवाहणेय and प्रावाहणेय।
7.3.30	नञः शुचीश्वरक्षेत्रज्ञकुशलनिपुणानाम्	Before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् , the वृद्धि is always substituted for the first vowel of 1. शुचि 2. ईश्वर 3. क्षेत्रज्ञ 4. कुशल and 4. निपुण when preceded by the Negative particle, but this substitution is optional for the vowel of the Negative particles.
7.3.31	यथातथयथापुरयोः पर्यायेण	Before a तद्धित affix having an indicatory ञ् , ण् or क् , the words यथातथ and यथापुर may have वृद्धि of the first vowel of their first member or that of the second member, in alteration.
7.3.32	हनस्तोऽचिण्णलोः	त् is substituted for the न् of the root हन् 'to kill' before an affix with a indicatory ञ् or ण् which also causes वृद्धि of the penultimate अ , but the augment is not added before the Aorist sign nor before the Personal ending णल् of the लिट् (Perfect Tense).
7.3.33	आतो युक् चिण्कृतोः	A root-अङ्ग (stem) ending in आ gets the augment युक् (य्) before the Aorist sign चिण् which causes also the वृद्धि of the root-vowel.
7.3.34	नोदात्तोपदेशस्य मान्तस्यानाचमेः	The वृद्धि is not substituted before the Aorist sign चिण् or a कृत् affix with an indicatory ञ् or ण् for the vowel of that root which ends in म and is acutely accented (उदात्त) in its original enunciation (धातुपाठ), but not so in चम् after आ।

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7.3.35	जनिवध्योश्च	The वृद्धि is not substituted for the vowels of जन् 'to produce' and वध before the Aorist sign चिण् and the कृत् affixes with an indicatory ञ् or ण् ।
7.3.36	अर्तिह्रीब्लीरीक्नूयीक्ष्माय्यातां पुङ्णौ	The augment पुक् (प्) is added to the roots 1. ऋ 2. ह्री 3. व्ली 4. री 5. क्नुय् 6. क्ष्माय and to a root ending in long आ when the affix णि (the Causative) follows.
7.3.37	शाच्छासाह्वाव्यावेपां युक्	The augment युक् (य्) is added to the verbal stems 1. शा 2. छा 3. सा 4. ह्वा 5. वे and 6. पा before the affix णि (Causative).
7.3.38	वो विधूनने जुक्	वा gets the augment जुक् (ज्) before the affix णि when the Causative has the sense of 'shaking'.
7.3.39	लीलोर्नुग्लुकावन्यतरस्यां स्नेहविपातने	The roots ली and ला optionally get नुक् and लुक् augment respectively before the affix णि when the Causative means 'the melting of a fatty substance'.
7.3.40	भियो हेतुभये षुक्	The augment षुक् is added to the root भी before the affix णि when fear is caused immediately owing to the agent of the Causative.
7.3.41	स्फायो वः	For the final of the stem स्फाय् is substituted व् in the Causative.
7.3.42	शदेरगतौ तः	For the final of शद् is substituted त् in the Causative, when it does not mean 'to drive'.
7.3.43	रुहः पोऽन्यतरस्याम्	प् may optionally be substituted for the final of रुह् 'to mount' in the Causative.
7.3.44	प्रत्ययस्थात् कात् पूर्वस्यात इदाप्यसुपः	इ is substituted for the अ which stands before the क् belonging to an affix when the feminine ending आ follows, provided that, it does not come after a case-affix (i.e. when such a word in अक does not stand at the end of a बहुव्रीहि समास).
7.3.45	न यासयोः	The इ is not substituted for the अ of य् and स् with the augment क् when the feminine आ follows.
7.3.46	उदीचामातः स्थाने यकपूर्वायाः	According to the opinion of Northern Grammarians इ is not substituted for that अ which is obtained by shortening the long आ of the feminine (under sūtra केऽणः 7.4.13 before the affix क) which is preceded by य् or a क्।
7.3.47	भस्त्रैषाऽजाज्ञाद्वास्वानञ्पूर्वाणामपि	According to the opinion of Northern Grammarians इ is not substituted for that अ which is obtained by shortening the long आ of the feminine (under sūtra केऽणः 7.4.13) of 1. भस्त्रा 2. एषा 3. अजा 4. ज्ञा 5. द्वा -- त्यदादीनामः 7.2.102, and 6. स्वा even not then when the negative particle precedes them.

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7.3.48	अभाषितपुंस्काच्च	According to the opinion of Northern Grammarians इ is not substituted for that अ which is obtained by shortening the long आ of the feminine (under sūtra केऽणः 7.4.13) when to the feminine in long आ there is no equivalent masculine, even when the negative particle precedes.
7.3.49	आदाचार्याणाम्	According to the opinion of other Teachers, आ is substituted for the which is obtained by shortening the long आ of the feminine (under sūtra केऽणः 7.4.13) of a word which has no corresponding masculine form.
7.3.50	ठस्येकः	For ठ at the beginning of a तद्धित affix there is substituted इक्।
7.3.51	इसुसुक्तान्तात् कः	क is substituted for ठ after a अङ्ग (stem) ending in 1. इस् 2. उस् 3. उ or ऊ 4. ऋ and 5. त्।
7.3.52	चजोः कु घिन्ण्यतोः	For the final च् or ज् of a root, there is substituted a corresponding guttural, before an affix having an indicatory ध् and before णयत्।
7.3.53	न्यङ्क्वादीनां च	The guttural is substituted in न्यङ्क्वु etc..
7.3.54	हो हन्तेर्ञ्णिन्नेषु	A guttural is substituted for the ह् in हन् 'to kill' before an affix having an indicatory ञ् or ण् and before न्।
7.3.55	अभ्यासाच्च	A guttural is substituted for the ह् in हन् 'to kill' after reduplication also.
7.3.56	हेरचङि	A guttural is substituted for the ह् of हि (हिनोति) after a reduplication, but not in the reduplicated Aorist.
7.3.57	सन्लिटोर्जेः	ज् in जि 'to conquer' after a reduplication before the Desiderative affix सन् and in the लिट् (Perfect Tense).
7.3.58	विभाषा चेः	A guttural is optionally substituted for the च् of चि 'to collect' after a reduplication in Desiderative and लिट् (Perfect Tense).
7.3.59	न क्वादेः	A guttural is not substituted for the final च् or ज् of a root which begins with a guttral, before the affix having an indicatory ध् and before ण्यत्।
7.3.60	अजिवृज्योश्च	A guttural is not substituted for the final ज् of अज् and व्रज् before an affix having an indicatory ध् and before ण्यत्।
7.3.61	भुजन्युब्जौ पाण्युपतापयोः	भुज 'an arm' and न्युब्ज 'a kind of bodily disease' are irregularly formed without any change of their ज् before घञ्।
7.3.62	प्रयाजानुयाजौ यज्ञाङ्गे	प्रयाज and अनुयाज are irregularly formed with घञ् when meaning 'a portion of a sacrificial offering'.
7.3.63	वञ्चेर्गतौ	A guttural is not substituted for the palatal of वञ्च् in the sense of 'going'.

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7.3.64	ओक उचः के	ओक is irregularly formed from the root उच् with the affix क (अ).
7.3.65	ण्य आवश्यके	A guttural is not substituted for the palatal before the affix ण्य when it means 'to do as absolute necessity'.
7.3.66	यजयाचरुचप्रवचर्चश्च	A guttural is not substituted for the final palatals of 1. यज् 2. याच् 3. रुच् 4. प्र-वच् and 5. ऋच् before the affix ण्यत्।
7.3.67	वचोऽशब्दसंज्ञायाम्	A guttural is not substituted for the final of वच् before ण्यत् when it does not mean 'a word or speech'.
7.3.68	प्रयोज्यनियोज्यौ शक्यार्थे	प्रयोज्य and नियोज्य preserve their palatal in the sense of 'capable to do this'.
7.3.69	भोज्यं भक्ष्ये	भोज्य preserves its palatal in the sense of 'eatable'.
7.3.70	घोर्लोपो लेटि वा	The final of दा and धा (धु roots) may optionally be elided in the लेट् (Vedic Subjunctive).
7.3.71	ओतः श्यनि	A अङ्ग (stem) ending in ओ loses its final before the Present characteristic श्यन् of the दिवादिगणः (4th Conjugation).
7.3.72	क्सस्याचि	The अ of the Aorist characteristic कस् is elided before an affix beginning with a vowel.
7.3.73	लुग्वा दुहदिहलिहगुहामात्मनेपदे दन्त्ये	The whole of the affix कस् is optionally elided before the personal endings of आत्मनेपद beginning with a dental, after 1. दुह् 2. दिह् 3. लिह् and 4. गुह्।
7.3.74	शमामष्टानां दीर्घः श्यनि	Before the Present characteristic श्यन् , a long is substituted for the root-vowel in शम् and the seven roots that follow it.
7.3.75	ष्ठिवुक्लम्याचमां शिति	Before any other Present character (शित्) the root vowel of 1. ष्ठिव् 2. क्लम् and 3.आ-चम् is lengthened.
7.3.76	क्रमः परस्मैपदेषु	The long is substituted in क्रम् before a शित् affix, in the परस्मैपद ।
7.3.77	इषुगमियमां छः	छ् is substituted for the final of 1. इष् 2. गम् and 3. यम् before a Present-character (शित्).
7.3.78	पाघ्राध्मास्थाम्नादाण्दृश्यर्त्तिसर्त्तिशदसदां पिबजिघ्रधमतिष्ठमनयच्छपश्यर्च्छधौशीयसीदाः	Before a Present-character (शित्) the following substitutions take place - 1. पिब् for पा 2. जिघ्र for घ्रा 3. धम् for ध्मा 4. तिष्ठ् for स्था 5. मन् for म्ना 6. यच्छ् for दा (दाण्) 7. पश्य for दृश् 8. ऋच्छ् for ऋ 9. धौ for सृ 10. शीय् for शद् and 11. सीद् for सद्।
7.3.79	ज्ञाजनोर्जा	Before a शित् affix, जा is substituted for ज्ञा and जन्।

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7.3.80	प्वादीनां ह्रस्वः	A short is substituted for पू etc. before a शित् affix.
7.3.81	मीनातेर्निगमे	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) मी is shortened before a शित् affix.
7.3.82	मिदेर्गुणः	For इ in मिद् there is substituted a गुण before a शित् affix.
7.3.83	जुसि च	Before a personal ending जुस् (उस्) of the Imperfect, गुण is substituted for the final 1. इ 2. ई 3. उ. 4. ऊ 5. ऋ 6. ॠ and 7. ऌ।
7.3.84	सार्वधातुकार्धधातुकयोः	The गुण is substituted for the final इक् vowel of a अङ्ग (stem) before the affixes called सार्वधातुक and आर्धधातुक -- तिङ्शित्सार्वधातुकम् 3.4.113 etc.
7.3.85	जाग्रोऽविचिण्णल्ङित्सु	The गुण is substituted for the ऋ of the अङ्ग (stem) जागृ , except before the affix वि , before the Aorist character (चिण्) before the personal ending णल् of the लिट् (Perfect Tense) and before an affix with an indicatory ङ्।
7.3.86	पुगन्तलघूपधस्य च	गुण is substituted before a सार्वधातुक and an आर्धधातुक affix for the इक् vowels of the Causative अङ्ग (stems) which take the augment प् -- अर्तिह्रीब्लीरीक्नूयीक्ष्माय्यातां पुङ्णौ 7.3.36, and for the short penultimate vowel of a root which ends in a single consonant.
7.3.87	नाभ्यस्तस्याचि पिति सार्वधातुके	The गुण is not substituted for the penultimate light इक् vowel in the reduplicated form of a root, before a सार्वधातुक affix beginning with a vowel and having an indicatory प्।
7.3.88	भूसुवोस्तिङि	भू and सु get not गुण before an immediately following personal ending which is सार्वधातुक ।
7.3.89	उतो वृद्धिर्लुकि हलि	A root ending in short उ , which has no Present characteristic (i.e. the विकरण is dropped by लुक् elision) gets वृद्धि before a पित् सार्वधातुक affix beginning with a consonant, but not if the अङ्ग (stem) is reduplicated.
7.3.90	ऊर्णोतेर्विभाषा	Before a पित् सार्वधातुक affix beginning with a consonant, the final उ of ऊर्णु optionally gets वृद्धि ।
7.3.91	गुणोऽपृक्ते	Before a पित् सार्वधातुक affix which is a single consonant, गुण is substituted for the final of ऊर्णु ।
7.3.92	तृणह इम्	Before a पित् सार्वधातुक affix beginning with a consonant, इ is added after अ of the verbal stem तृणह्।
7.3.93	ब्रुव ईट्	Before a पित् सार्वधातुक affix beginning with a consonant, the augment इट् is placed after ब्रू।
7.3.94	यङो वा	The पित् सार्वधातुक affix beginning with a consonant, optionally get the augment इट् in the Intensive.
7.3.95	तुरुस्तुशम्यमः सार्वधातुके	A सार्वधातुक affix beginning with a consonant, optionally get the augment इट् after the roots 1. तु 2. रु 3. स्तु

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		4. शम् and 5. अम्।
7.3.96	अस्तिसिचोऽपृक्ते	A single consonantal सार्वधातुक affix gets the augment ईट् after अस् (अस्ति) and after the Aorist character सिच् ।
7.3.97	बहुलं छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), a single consonantal सार्वधातुक affix gets diversely the augment after अस् (अस्ति) and after the Aorist character सिच् ।
7.3.98	रुदश्च पञ्चभ्यः	After रुद् and the four roots that follow it, comes the augment ईट् consisting of a single consonant.
7.3.99	अड्गार्ग्यगालवयोः	According to the opinion of गार्ग्य and गालाव , the augment अट् comes before a सार्वधातुक affix consisting of single consonant, after the above five roots रुद् etc.
7.3.100	अदः सर्वेषाम्	After अद् 'to eat' , comes the augment अट् before a सार्वधातुक affix consisting of a single consonant, according to the opinion of all grammarians.
7.3.101	अतो दीर्घो यञि	The long आ is substituted for the final अ of a tense अङ्ग (stem) before a सार्वधातुक affix beginning with a व् or म् (literally a consonant of यञ् प्रत्यहार).
7.3.102	सुपि च	Before a case-ending beginning with य् or भ् (literally a consonant of the यञ् प्रत्यहार) the final of a Nominal-stem is lengthened.
7.3.103	बहुवचने झल्येत्	Before a case-ending beginning with भ् or स् (literally a consonant of the झल् प्रत्यहार) in the plural, ए is substituted for the final अ of Nominal-stem.
7.3.104	ओसि च	Before the case-ending ओस् , ए is substituted for the final अ of Nominal-stem.
7.3.105	आङि चापः	Before the case-ending ओस् and before आ of the Instrumental -3rd case, ए is substituted for the final आ of the feminine affix.
7.3.106	सम्बुद्धौ च	ए is substituted for the final आ of the feminine affix, in the Vocative Case singular.
7.3.107	अम्बाऽर्थनद्योर्ह्रस्वः	A short vowel is substituted in the Vocative Case singular for the final आ of the feminine affix, in the sense of 'mother, mother-dear' and also for the long vowel of the feminines called नदी -- यू स्त्र्याख्यौ नदी 1.4.3 etc.
7.3.108	ह्रस्वस्य गुणः	For the short इ and उ final in a nominal-stem, a गुण is substituted in the Vocative Case singular.
7.3.109	जसि च	Before the affix अस् of the Nominative 1st-Case plural गुण is substituted for the final short vowel of a Nominal-stem.

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7.3.110	ऋतो ङिसर्वनामस्थानयोः	गुण is substituted for the final ऋ of a अङ्ग (stem) in the Locative -7th case singular and in the strong cases.
7.3.111	घेर्ङिति	For the इ and उ of the stems called घि -- यू स्त्याख्यौ नदी 1.4.3, गुण is substituted in the Dative -4th Case, Ablative -5th case and Genitive 6th-Case singular.
7.3.112	आण्नद्याः	The augment आट् is added to the case-endings of the Dative -4th Case, Ablative -5th case and Genitive 6th-Case singular after the stem called नदी -- यू स्त्याख्यौ नदी 1.4.3 etc.
7.3.113	याडापः	The augment याट् is added to the case-endings of the Dative -4th Case, Ablative -5th case and Genitive 6th-Case singular after a feminine अङ्ग (stem) ending in आ।
7.3.114	सर्वनाम्नः स्याड्ढ्रस्वश्च	After a Pronominal अङ्ग (stem) ending in long आ of the feminine, the Dative -4th Case, Ablative -5th case and Genitive 6th-Case singular get the augment स्याट् and the आ of the अङ्ग (stem) is shortened.
7.3.115	विभाषा द्वितीयातृतीयाभ्याम्	After द्वितीया and तृतीया the Dative -4th Case, Ablative -5th case and Genitive 6th-Case singular may optionally get the augment स्याट् before which the आ of the अङ्ग (stem) is shortened.
7.3.116	ङेराम्नद्यामीभ्यः	For the ending इ of the Locative -7th case singular there is substituted आम् after a अङ्ग (stem) called नदी -- यू स्त्याख्यौ नदी 1.4.3 etc., after the feminines in आ and after नी।
7.3.117	इदुद्भ्याम्	After all the feminine नदी -- यू स्त्याख्यौ नदी 1.4.3 etc., words ending in a short इ and उ , आम् is substituted for the इ of the Locative -7th case singular.
7.3.118	औत्	After a अङ्ग (stem) ending in short इ and उ and which is not नदी -- यू स्त्याख्यौ नदी 1.4.3 or घि -- शेषो घ्यसखि 1.4.7, औ is substituted for the इ of the Locative -7th case singular.
7.3.119	अच्च घेः	After a घि -- शेषो घ्यसखि 1.4.7, अङ्ग (stem) ending in short इ or उ , औ is substituted for the इ of the Locative -7th case singular and अ is substituted for the final of such a घि अङ्ग (stem).
7.3.120	आङो नाऽस्त्रियाम्	ना is substituted for the ending आ of the Instrumental -3rd case singular, after the घि अङ्ग (stems) when they are not feminine.
7.4.1	णौ चङ्युपधाया ह्रस्वः	A short is substituted for the vowel, standing in a penultimate position, the Causative अङ्ग (stem), when the affix चङ् (sign of the Reduplicate Aorist of the Causatives) follows.
7.4.2	नाग्लोपिशास्वृदिताम्	The shortening of the penultimate of the stem, before the causative affix in the reduplicated Aorist, does not take place, when it is a (Denominative) अङ्ग (stem), which has lost a simple (end vowel of the Nominal

		stem) before the Causative sign and also not, when it is the verb शास् , or a root which has an indicatory ऋ।
7.4.3	भ्राजभासभाषदीपजीवमीलपीडामन्यतरस्याम्	The shortening of the penultimate of the Causative अङ्ग (stem) in the reduplicated Aorist, is optional in the following - 1. भ्राज् 2. भास् 3. भाष् 4. दीप् 5. जीव् 6. मील् and 7. पीड् ।
7.4.4	लोपः पिबतेरीच्चाभ्यासस्य	The penultimate vowel in the Causative अङ्ग (stem) पा 'to drink' is elided in the Aorist and for the vowel of the reduplicate there is substituted long ई।
7.4.5	तिष्ठतेरित्	Short इ is substituted for the penultimate vowel of the Causative अङ्ग (stem) स्था in the Aorist.
7.4.6	जिघ्रतेर्वा	Short इ is optionally substituted for the penultimate vowel of the Causative अङ्ग (stem) of घ्रा in the Aorist.
7.4.7	उरृत्	Short ऋ is optionally substituted for the penultimate ऋ and ॠ of a Causative अङ्ग (stem) in the reduplicated Aorist.
7.4.8	नित्यं छन्दसि	Short ऋ is invariably substituted in the छन्दस् (Vedas) for the penultimate ऋ or ॠ of a Causative अङ्ग (stem) in the reduplicated Aorist.
7.4.9	दयतेर्दिगि लिटि	दिगि is substituted for दे (दयते) in the लिट् (Perfect Tense).
7.4.10	ऋतश्च संयोगादेर्गुणः	A root ending in short ऋ and preceded by a conjunct consonant gets गुण in the लिट् (Perfect Tense).
7.4.11	ऋच्छत्यृताम्	There is गुण in the लिट् (Perfect Tense) of 1. ऋच्छ् 2. ऋ and roots ending in long ॠ।
7.4.12	शृदृप्रां ह्रस्वो वा	In 1. शॄ 'to injure' 2. दॄ 'to tear' and 3. पॄ 'to protect'-- all belonging to क्र्यादिगणः (9th Conjugation), the vowel may be optionally shortened in the लिट् (Perfect Tense).
7.4.13	केऽणः	Before the affix क the preceding आ , ई and ऊ are shortened.
7.4.14	न कपि	But before the समासान्त affix कप् coming after बहुव्रीहि समास , the अण् vowels are not shortened.
7.4.15	आपोऽन्यतरस्याम्	Optionally the feminine अङ्ग (stem) in आ is not shortened before the affix कप्।
7.4.16	ऋदृशोऽङि गुणः	गुण is substituted for the vowel of the root before the affix अङ् in the roots ending in ऋ or ॠ as well as दृश् 'to see'.
7.4.17	अस्यतेस्थुक्	The अङ्ग (stem) अस् 'to be' (अस्यते) gets the augment थुक् before this Aorist अङ्।
7.4.18	श्वयतेरः	The अ is substituted for the final of श्वि in the Aorist अङ्।

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7.4.19	पतः पुम्	The augment प् is added after the vowel of a root पत् 'to fall' in the Aorist अङ्।
7.4.20	वच उम्	The augment उ is added after the अ of वच् in the Aorist अङ्।
7.4.21	शीङः सार्वधातुके गुणः	For the vowel of शी there is substituted गुण when a सार्वधातुक affix follows.
7.4.22	अयङ् यि क्ङिति	Before an affix beginning with a य् and having an indicatory क् or ङ् there is substituted अय् for the ई of शी।
7.4.23	उपसर्गाद्ध्रस्व ऊहतेः	The short is substituted for the ऊ of ऊह् when a preposition precedes it and an affix beginning with य् with an indicatory क् or ङ् follows.
7.4.24	एतेर्लिङि	The short is substituted for the vowel of the अङ्ग (stem) इ (एति) before the augment यास् in the Benedictive, when a preposition precedes it.
7.4.25	अकृत्सार्वधातुकयोर्दीर्घः	A long is substituted for the final vowel of the अङ्ग (stem) before an affix beginning with य् having an indicatory क् or ङ् , when it is not a कृत् or a सार्वधातुक affix.
7.4.26	च्वौ च	A long is substituted for the final vowel of the अङ्ग (stem) before the Adverbial affix च्वि -- अभूततद्भावे कृभ्वस्तियोगे सम्पद्यकर्तरि च्विः 5.4.50.
7.4.27	रीङ् ऋतः	री is substituted for the final short ऋ of a अङ्ग (stem) before an affix beginning with य् when it is not a कृत् or a सार्वधातुक affix and the Adverbial affix च्वि -- अभूततद्भावे कृभ्वस्तियोगे सम्पद्यकर्तरि च्विः 5.4.50.
7.4.28	रिङ् शयग्लिङ्क्षु	For the final short ऋ of a root, there is substituted रि before the present character अ (श) before the Passive character य् and before the augment यास् in the Benedictive.
7.4.29	गुणोऽर्तिसंयोगाद्योः	गुण is substituted for the final ऋ in the root ऋ (अर्ति) and in those roots ending in ऋ in which the vowel is preceded by a conjunct consonant, when the Passive character यक् or the Benedictive augment यास् follows.
7.4.30	यङि च	गुण is substituted for the final ऋ in those roots ending in ऋ in which the vowel is preceded by a conjunct consonant, when the Intensive character यङ् follows.
7.4.31	ई घ्राध्मोः	Long ई is substituted for the vowel of the roots 1. घ्रा and 2. ध्मा in the Intensive.
7.4.32	अस्य च्वौ	Long ई is substituted for the final of अ or आ of a Nominal stem, before the Adverbial affix च्वि -- अभूततद्भावे कृभ्वस्तियोगे सम्पद्यकर्तरि च्विः 5.4.50।
7.4.33	क्यचि च	Long ई is substituted for the final of अ or आ of a Nominal stem, before the Denominative affix क्यच् ।

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7.4.34	अशनायोदन्यधनाया बुभुक्षापिपासागर्द्धेषु	The Denominative roots 1. अशनाय 2. उदन्य and 3. धनाय are irregularly formed when they respectively mean 1. 'to be hungry' 2. 'to be thirsty' and 3. 'to be greedy'.
7.4.35	न च्छन्दस्यपुत्रस्य	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the above rules causing lengthening or the substitution of long ई for the final vowel of the अङ्ग (stem), do not apply, except in the case of पुत्र।
7.4.36	दुरस्युर्द्रविणस्युर्वृषण्यतिरिषण्यति	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) 1. दुरस्यु 2. द्रविणस्यु 3. वृषण्यति and 4. रिषण्यति are irregularly formed
7.4.37	अश्वाघस्यात्	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) long आ is substituted for the final of 1. अश्व and 2. अघ before the Denominative क्यच् ।
7.4.38	देवसुम्नयोर्यजुषि काठके	Long आ is substituted for the final of देव and सुम्न before the Denominative क्यच् in यजुष काठक।
7.4.39	कव्यध्वरपृतनस्यर्चि लोपः	In the ऋग् वेद the final of 1. कवि 2. अध्वर and 3. पृतना is dropped before the Denominative affix क्यच् ।
7.4.40	यतिस्यतिमास्थामित्ति किति	Short इ is substituted for the final of 1. दो 2. सो 3. मा and 4. स्था before an affix beginning with त् and having an indicatory क् ।
7.4.41	शाछोरन्यतरस्याम्	Short इ is optionally substituted for the final of 1. शा (शो) and 2. छा (छो) before an affix beginning with त् and having an indicatory क् ।
7.4.42	दधातेर्हिः	हि is optionally substituted for धा (दधाति) before an affix beginning with त् and having an indicatory क् ।
7.4.43	जहातेश्च क्त्वि	हि is optionally substituted for हा (जहाति) before क्त्वा।
7.4.44	विभाषा छन्दसि	हि is optionally substituted for हा (जहाति) before क्त्वा in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
7.4.45	सुधितवसुधितनेमधितधिष्वधिषीय च	These five Vedic forms are irregularly formed - 1. सुधित 2. वसुधित 3. नेमधित 4. धिष्व and 3. धिषीय।
7.4.46	दो दद् घोः	For दा , when it is a घु - दाधा घ्वदाप् 1.1.20, there is substituted दद् before a कित् affix beginning with त् ।
7.4.47	अच उपसर्गात्तः	त् is substituted for the घु - दाधा घ्वदाप् 1.1.20, before a कित् affix beginning with त when a preposition ending in a vowel preceded it.
7.4.48	अपो भि	त् is substituted for the final of the अङ्ग (stem) अप् before a case-ending beginning with भ्।
7.4.49	सः स्यार्द्धधातुके	त् is substituted for the final स् of a root before an आर्द्धधातुक affix beginning with a स्।
7.4.50	तासस्त्योर्लोपः	The final स् of तास् (the character of the second future) and अस् 'to be' is elided before an affix beginning

		with स् ।
7.4.51	रि च	The final स् of तास् (the character of the second future) and अस् 'to be' is elided before an affix beginning with र्।
7.4.52	ह एति	The स् of तास् (the character of the second future) and अस् 'to be' is substituted ह् before the personal-ending ए।
7.4.53	यीवर्णयोर्दीधीवेव्योः	The final of दीधी and वेवी falls before an affix beginning with य् , इ or ई।
7.4.54	सनि मीमाघुरभलभशकपतपदामच इस्	इस् is substituted for the root-vowel of 1. मी 2. मा 3. धा (घु) 4. रभ् 5. लभ् 6. शक् 7. पत् 8. पद् and 9. दा when the Desiderative सन् follows beginning with स् (i.e. not taking the augment इ) follows.
7.4.55	आप्ज्ञप्यृधामीत्	For the vowel of the roots 1. आप् 2. ज्ञपि and 3. ऋध् there is substituted long ई before सन् of the Desiderative when it begins with स्।
7.4.56	दम्भ इच्च	For the vowel of the root दम्भ् there is substituted इ as well as ई before सन् of the Desiderative when it begins with स्।
7.4.57	मुचोऽकर्मकस्य गुणो वा	When मुच् has an Intransitive signification गुण is optionally substituted for its vowel before the अनिट् सन् of the Desiderative.
7.4.58	अत्र लोपोऽभ्यासस्य	The reduplicate is elided under the circumstances mentioned in the foregoing sūtras सनि मीमाघुरभलभशकपतपदामच इस् 7.4.54 to मुचोऽकर्मकस्य गुणो वा 7.4.57.
7.4.59	ह्रस्वः	A short is substituted for the long vowel of the reduplicate.
7.4.60	हलादिः शेषः	Of the consonants of the reduplicate, only the first is retained, the remainders are elided.
7.4.61	शर्पूर्वाः खयः	Of a reduplicate, the hard compound (aspirate and un-aspirate) when preceded by a sibilant, are only retained, the other consonants are elided.
7.4.62	कुहोश्चुः	For the guttural and ह् of a reduplicate there is substituted a Platal.
7.4.63	न कवतेर्यङि	The Palatal is not substituted for the Guttural of the reduplicate of कु (कवते) in the intensive.
7.4.64	कृषेश्छन्दसि	The Palatal is not substituted for the Guttural of the reduplicate of कृष् 'to draw' in the छन्दस् (Vedas) when in the Intensive.

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7.4.65	दाधर्तिदर्धर्तिदर्धर्षिबोभूतुतेतिक्तेऽलर्ष्यापनीफणत्-संसनिष्यदत्करिक्रत्कनिक्रदद्धरिभ्रद्दविध्वतोदविद्युतत्-तरित्रतःसरीसृपतंवरीवृजन्मर्मृज्यागनीगन्तीति च	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) are found the following eighteen irregularly reduplicated forms - 1. दाधर्ति 2. दर्धर्ति 3. दर्धर्षि 4. बोभूतु 5. तेतिक्ते 6. अलर्षि 7. आपनीफणत् 8. संसनिष्यदत् 9. करिक्रत् 10. कनिक्रदत् 11.भरिभ्रत् 12. द्दविध्वतः 13. दविद्युतत् 14. तरित्रतः 15. सरीसृपतम् 16. वरीवृजत् 17. मर्मृज्य and 18. आगनीगन्ति।
7.4.66	उरत्	अर् -- उरण् रपरः 1.1.51 is substituted for the ऋ or ॠ of the reduplicate.
7.4.67	द्युतिस्वाप्योः सम्प्रसारणम्	There is vocalisation of the half-vowel of the reduplicate of द्युत् and स्वापि (Causative of स्वप्).
7.4.68	व्यथो लिटि	There is vocalisation of the half-vowel of the reduplicate of व्यथ् in the लिट् (Perfect Tense).
7.4.69	दीर्घ इणः किति	A long vowel is substituted in the reduplicate of the root इ (एति) before a personal ending of the लिट् (Perfect Tense), which has an indicatory क्।
7.4.70	अतः आदेः	A long vowel is substituted in the लिट् (Perfect Tense) for the initial अ of the reduplicate.
7.4.71	तस्मान्नुड् द्विहलः	After such a lengthened आ of the reduplicate there is added the augment नुट् (न्) to the short अ of the root which ends in a double consonant.
7.4.72	अश्नोतेश्च	After the lengthened आ of the reduplicate of अश् (अश्नोति) comes the augment नुट् (न्) before the short अ in the लिट् (Perfect Tense).
7.4.73	भवतेरः	अ is substituted for the vowel of the reduplicate of भू 'to be' in the लिट् (Perfect Tense).
7.4.74	ससूवेति निगमे	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) ससूव is irregularly formed in the लिट् (Perfect Tense).
7.4.75	निजां त्रयाणां गुणः श्लौ	गुण is substituted for the vowel of the reduplicate in the Reduplicated Present form (श्लु) of निज् , विज् and विष्।
7.4.76	भृञामित्	In the Reduplicated Present form (श्लु) of the three roots 1. भृ 2. मा (माङ्) and 3. हा (ओहाङ्), इ is substituted for the vowel of the reduplicate.
7.4.77	अर्तिपिपर्त्योश्च	इ is substituted for the vowel of the reduplicate of ऋ and पॄ in the reduplicated Present form.
7.4.78	बहुलं छन्दसि	इ is diversely substituted in the छन्दस् (Vedas) for the vowel of the reduplicate, in the Reduplicated Present-form.
7.4.79	सन्यतः	इ is substituted for the final short अ of the reduplicate in the Desiderative.

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7.4.80	ओः पुयण्ज्यपरे	इ is substituted for the final उ or ऊ of a reduplicate before a labial, a semi-vowel and before ज् when अ or आ follows these consonants, in the Desiderative.
7.4.81	स्रवतिशृणोतिद्रवतिप्रवतिप्लवतिच्यवतीनां वा	इ is optionally substituted for the final उ of a reduplicate of 1. स्रु 2. श्रु 3. द्रु 4. प्रु 5. प्लु and 6. च्यु when the semi-vowel is followed by a अ or आ in the Desiderative.
7.4.82	गुणो यङ्लुकोः	गुण is substituted for the final of इ and उ (with their long) of a reduplicate when the Intensive character यङ् follows and also when it is elided.
7.4.83	दीर्घोऽकितः	A long vowel is substituted for the अ of the reduplicate in the Intensive (with expressed or elided यङ्) when the reduplicate receives no augment having an indicatory क् ।
7.4.84	नीग्वञ्चुस्रंसुध्वंसुभ्रंसुकसपतपदस्कन्दाम्	The augment नीक् is added to the reduplicate of the Intensive (with expressed or elided यङ्) in the following - 1. वञ्च् 2. संस्र 3. ध्वंस् 3. भ्रंश् 4. कस् 5. पत् 6. पद् and 7. स्कन्द्।
7.4.85	नुगतोऽनुनासिकान्तस्य	The augment नुक् (न्) is added after the short अ of a reduplicate in the Intensive (with expressed or elided यङ्) when the root ends in a nasal.
7.4.86	जपजभदहदशभञ्जपशां च	The augment नुक् (न्) comes after the reduplicates of 1. जप 2. जभ 3. दह 4. दश 5. भञ्ज and 6. पश in the Intensive (with expressed or elided यङ्).
7.4.87	चरफलोश्च	The augment नुक् (न्) comes after the reduplicates of चर् and फल् in the Intensive (with expressed or elided यङ्).
7.4.88	उत् परस्यातः	For the subsequent अ (i.e. for the अ of the root and not of the reduplicate), there is substituted उ in the Intensive (with expressed or elided यङ्).
7.4.89	ति च	उ is substituted for the vowel of चर् and फल् before an affix beginning with त्।
7.4.90	रीगृदुपधस्य च	The reduplicate of a root which has ऋ at the penultimate position, gets the augment री in the Intensive (with expressed or elided यङ्).
7.4.91	रुग्रिकौ च लुकि	The augments come after the reduplicate of a root which has ऋ at the penultimate position, only when the यङ् of the Intensive is elided.
7.4.92	ऋतश्च	The reduplicate of a root which ends in short ऋ gets, in the Intensive without यङ् the above augments (1. रीक् 2. रुक् and 3. रिक्), 1. रि 2. र् and 3. रि।

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7.4.93	सन्वल्लघुनि चङ्परेऽनग्लोपे	In the reduplicated Aorist of the Causative, the reduplicate adapts itself to that of the Desiderative when the vowel of the root is light and the root has not lost its end-vowel before the Causative affix.
7.4.94	दीर्घो लघोः	In the reduplicative syllable, a prosodially short vowel is lengthened in the reduplicated Aorist of the Causative when the vowel of the root is light and the root has not lost its end-vowel before the Causative णि।
7.4.95	अत् स्मृदृत्वरप्रथम्रदस्तॄस्पशाम्	Short अ is substituted for the vowel of the reduplicate in the reduplicated Aorist of the Causative of the roots 1. स्मृ 2. दृ 3. त्वर 4. प्रथ 5. म्रद 6. स्तृ and 7. स्पश्।
7.4.96	विभाषा वेष्टिचेष्ट्योः	Short अ is optionally substituted for the vowel of the reduplicate in the reduplicated Aorist of the Causative of वेष्ट् and चेष्ट्।
7.4.97	ई च गणः	In the reduplicated Aorist of the Causative, ई is substituted optionally for the vowel of the reduplicate in गण्।
8.1.1	सर्वस्य द्वे	From here up to यथास्वे यथायथम् 8.1.15, inclusive, is to be supplied always the phrase 'the whole word is repeated'.
8.1.2	तस्य परमाम्रेडितम्	Of that which is twice uttered, the latter form is called अम्रेडित (repeated).
8.1.3	अनुदात्तं च	That which is called अम्रेडित (repeated) is gravely accented.
8.1.4	नित्यवीप्सयोः	The whole word is अम्रेडित (repeated) when the sense is of 'always' and 'each'.
8.1.5	परेर्वर्जने	The word परि is repeated when used in the sense of 'with the exception or exclusion of''.
8.1.6	प्रसमुपोदः पादपूरणे	1. प्र 2. सम् 3. उ and 4. उत् are repeated when by so doubling, the foot of a verse is completed.
8.1.7	उपर्यध्यधसः सामीप्ये	1. उपरि 2. अधि and 3. अधस् are repeated when it expresses uninterrupted nearness.
8.1.8	वाक्यादेरामन्त्रितस्यासूयासम्मतिकोपकुत्सनभर्त्सनेषु	A Vocative, at the beginning of a sentence, is repeated, when envy, praise, anger, blame, or threat is meant by the speaker.
8.1.9	एकं बहुव्रीहिवत्	When एक is repeated, it is treated like a member of a बहुव्रीहि समास ।

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8.1.10	आबाधे च	A word is repeated and is treated like a member of a बहुव्रीहि समास when a mental distress over something is expressed.
8.1.11	कर्मधारयवत् उत्तरेषु	In the following rules, the double-word is treated like a कर्मधारय समास ।
8.1.12	प्रकारे गुणवचनस्य	An adjective is repeated, when it is meant to express that the said attribute belongs to a thing only to a limited degree and the double word is treated like a कर्मधारय समास ।
8.1.13	अकृच्छ्रे प्रियसुखयोरन्यतरस्याम्	The words प्रिय and सुख are repeated optionally when they mean 'easily, without any difficulty'.
8.1.14	यथास्वे यथायथम्	The word यथायथम् is irregularly formed in the sense of 'respectively, fitly, properly'.
8.1.15	द्वन्द्वं रहस्यमर्यादावचनव्युत्क्रमण-यज्ञपात्रप्रयोगाभिव्यक्तिषु	The word द्वन्द्वम् is irregularly formed in the sense of 'secret' and when it expresses a 'limit', 'a separation', 'employing in a sacrificial vessel' and 'manifestation'.
8.1.16	पदस्य	Up to इडाया वा 8.3.54, inclusive, should be always supplied in every subsequent sūtra the phrase 'of a word' or 'to the whole of a word'.
8.1.17	पदात्	Up to सगतिरपि तिङ् 8.1.68, inclusive, should always be supplied the phrase 'after a पद'.
8.1.18	अनुदात्तं सर्वमपादादौ	Up to (सामान्यवचनं) विभाषितं विशेषवचने (बहुवचनम्) 8.1.74, inclusive, should always be supplied the phrase 'the whole is unaccented, if it does not stand at the beginning of the foot of a verse'.
8.1.19	आमन्त्रितस्य च	All the syllables of the Vocative Case are unaccented when a word precedes them and they do not stand at the beginning of a hemistich.
8.1.20	युष्मदस्मदोः षष्ठीचतुर्थीद्वितीयास्थयोर्वान्नावौ	dual of युष्मद् and अस्मद् are substituted वाम and नौ respectively ।
8.1.21	बहुवचने वस्नसौ	For (the Genitive 6th-Case, Dative -4th Case and Accusative -2nd case) plural of युष्मद् and अस्मद् are substituted वस् and नस् respectively (when a word precedes and these substitutes are अनुदात्त).
8.1.22	तेमयावेकवचनस्य	For the Genitive 6th-Case and Dative -4th Case singular (of युष्मद् and अस्मद् are substituted) ते and मे respectively (when a word precedes and these substitutes are अनुदात्त).
8.1.23	त्वामौ द्वितीयायाः	For the Accusative -2nd case singular of युष्मद् and अस्मद् are substituted त्वा and मा respectively (when a

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		word precedes and these substitutes are अनुदात्त).
8.1.24	न चवाहाहैवयुक्ते	when there is in connection with the सर्वनाम any of these - 1. च 'and' 2. वा 'or' 3. ह 'Oh!' 4. अह 'wonderful' or 5. एव 'only'.
8.1.25	पश्यार्थैश्चानालोचने	The above substitutions do not take place also in connection with verbs having the sense of 'seeing' when physical seeing is not denoted.
8.1.26	सपूर्वायाः प्रथमाया विभाषा	When the सर्वनाम follows a Nominative 1st-Case, which itself is preceded by another word, then the above substitutions may take place optionally.
8.1.27	तिङो गोत्रादीनि कुत्सनाभीक्ष्ण्ययोः	The words गोत्र etc. become unaccented after a finite verb when a contempt or a repetition in intended.
8.1.28	तिङ्ङतिङः	A finite verb is unaccented when a word precedes it which is not a finite verb.
8.1.29	न लुट्	By the लुट् (Periphrastic Future) is not unaccented when it is preceded by a word which is not a finite verb.
8.1.30	निपातैर्यद्यदिहन्तकुविन्नेच्चेच्चण्कच्चिद्यत्रयुक्तम्	The finite verb retains its accent in connection with the particles 1. यत् 'that', 'because' 2. यदि 'if' 3. हन्त 'also', 'O!' 4. कुवित् 'well' 5. नेत् 'not' 6. चेत् 'if' 7. च 'if' 8. कच्चित् (interrogative particle implying 'I hope' or 'I hope not') and 9. यत्र 'where'.
8.1.31	नह प्रत्यारम्भे	The finite verb retains its accent in connection with नह when used in the sense of forbidding.
8.1.32	सत्यं प्रश्ने	The finite verb retains its accent in connection with सत्य when used in asking a question.
8.1.33	अङ्गाप्रातिलोम्ये	The finite verb retains its accent in connection with अङ्ग when used in a friendly assertion.
8.1.34	हि च	The finite verb retains its accent in connection with हि when used in a friendly assertion.
8.1.35	छन्दस्यनेकमपि साकाङ्क्षम्	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), the finite verb retains its accent (but not always) in connection with हि when it stands in correlation to another verb, even more than one.
8.1.36	यावद्यथाभ्याम्	The finite verb retains its accent in connection with यावत् and यथा।
8.1.37	पूजायां नानन्तरम्	But not so when these particles यावत् and यथा immediately precede the verb an denote 'praise'.
8.1.38	उपसर्गव्यपेतं च	A finite verb loses its accent when it denotes 'praise' and is joined immediately with यावत् and यथा through the intervention of an उपसर्ग (verbal Preposition).
8.1.39	तुपश्यपश्यताहैः पूजायाम्	The finite verb retains its accent in connection with 1. तु 2. पश्य 3. पश्यत and 4. अह when meaning 'praise'.

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8.1.40	अहो च	The finite verb retains its accent in connection with अहो when meaning 'praise'.
8.1.41	शेषे विभाषा	The finite verb optionally retains its accent in connection with अहो in the remaining cases (i.e. where it does not mean 'praise').
8.1.42	पुरा च परीप्सायाम्	The finite verb optionally retains its accent in connection with पुरा when it means 'haste' (i.e. when पुरा means 'before').
8.1.43	नन्वित्यनुज्ञैषणायाम्	The finite verb optionally retains its accent in connection with ननु when with this particle, permission is asked.
8.1.44	किं क्रियाप्रश्नेऽनुपसर्गमप्रतिषिद्धम्	The finite verb optionally retains its accent in connection with किम् when with this is asked a question relating to an action and when the verb is not preceded by a preposition or a negation.
8.1.45	लोपे विभाषा	When however किम् is not added in asking such a question, the finite verb may optionally retain its accent.
8.1.46	एहिमन्ये प्रहासे लृट्	In connection with एहिमन्ये used diversely in the लृट् (I Future) that follows it, retains its accent.
8.1.47	जात्वपूर्वम्	The finite verb optionally retains its accent after जातु when this जातु is not preceded by another word.
8.1.48	किम्वृत्तं च चिदुत्तरम्	Also after a form of किम् when the particle चित् follows it and when no other word precedes such form of किम् the finite verb retains its accent.
8.1.49	आहो उताहो चानन्तरम्	Also after an immediately preceding आहो and उताहो when these follow, no other word, the verb retains its accent.
8.1.50	शेषे विभाषा	When the above mentioned particles आहो and उताहो do not immediately precede the verb, the verb may optionally retain its accent.
8.1.51	गत्यर्थलोटा लृण्न चेत् कारकं सर्वान्यत्	The लृट् (I Future) retains its accent in connection with the Imperative of a verb denoting 'motion' ('to go', 'to come', 'to start' etc.) but only in that case, when the subject and object of both the verbs are not wholly different one from another.
8.1.52	लोट् च	Also an लोट् (Imperative Mood), following after an Imperative of verbs of 'motion' retains its accent when the subject or object of both the verbs is not wholly different.
8.1.53	विभाषितं सोपसर्गमनुत्तमम्	An Imperative preceded by a preposition and not in the 1st person, following an Imperative of verbs of 'motion', may optionally retain its accent when the कारक is not wholly different.
8.1.54	हन्त च	An Imperative with a preposition preceding it, may optionally retain its accent, in connection with हन्त , but not in the 1st person.

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8.1.55	आम एकान्तरमामन्त्रितमनन्तिके	After आम् , but separated from it by not more than one word, the Vocative retains its accent when the person addressed is not near.
8.1.56	यद्धितुपरं छन्दसि	A finite verb followed by यत् or हि or तु retains its accent in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
8.1.57	चनचिदिवगोत्रादितद्धितामेडितेष्वगतेः	A finite verb retains its accent when it is not preceded by a गति Particle -- गतिश्च 1.4.60 etc., and when it is followed by 1. चन 2. चिद् 3. इव 4. गोत्र etc., a तद्धित affix, or by its own doubled form.
8.1.58	चादिषु च	A finite verb, not preceded by a गति , retains its accent before the particles च (1. वा 2. ह 3. अह and 4. एव -- न चवाहाहैवयुक्ते 8.1.24).
8.1.59	चवायोगे प्रथमा	The first finite verb only retains its accent in connection with च and वा।
8.1.60	हेति क्षियायाम्	In connection with ह , the first finite verb retains its accent when an offence against custom is reprimanded.
8.1.61	अहेति विनियोगे च	In connection with अह , the first finite verb retains its accent when it refers to various commissions (as well as when a breach of good manners is condemned).
8.1.62	चाहलोप एवेत्यवधारणम्	When च and अह are elided, the first finite verb still retains its accent when एव with the force of limitation, takes their place.
8.1.63	चादिलोपे विभाषा	When च (1. वा 2. ह 3. अह and 4. एव -- न चवाहाहैवयुक्ते 8.1.24) are elided the first verb optionally retains its accent.
8.1.64	वैवावेति च च्छन्दसि	Also in connection with वै and वाव , may optionally, in the छन्दस् (Vedas), the first verb retains its accent.
8.1.65	एकान्याभ्यां समर्थाभ्याम्	Also in connection with एक and अन्य , optionally in the छन्दस् (Vedas), the first verb retains its accent, when these word have the same meaning ('the one - the other').
8.1.66	यद्वृत्तान्नित्यं	In connection with यद् in all its forms, the verb retains its accent always.
8.1.67	पूजनात् पूजितमनुदात्तम् (काष्ठादिभ्यः)	After a word denoting praise belonging to काष्ठादि class the word whose praise is denoted, becomes अनुदात्त ।
8.1.68	सगतिरपि तिङ्	(After such words denoting praise) the finite verb (which is praised) becomes अनुदात्त even along with the गति , if any, that may precede it.
8.1.69	कुत्सने च सुप्यगोत्रादौ	A finite verb along with its preceding गति , if any, become अनुदात्त when a noun denoting the fault of the action follows, with the exception of गोत्र etc.
8.1.70	गतिर्गतौ	A गति becomes unaccented when followed by another गति .

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8.1.71	तिङि चोदात्तवति	A गति becomes अनुदात्त when followed by an accented finite verb.
8.1.72	आमन्त्रितं पूर्वम् अविद्यमानवत्	A preceding Vocative is considered as non-existent (for the purposes of the accent of the following word and the enclitic forms of युष्मद् and अस्मद्).
8.1.73	नामन्त्रिते समानाधिकरणे (सामान्यवचनम्)	A preceding Vocative, when it conveys a general idea, is not to be considered as if non-existent for the purposes of the subsequent Vocative, which stands in apposition with the former.
8.1.74	(सामान्यवचनं) विभाषितं विशेषवचने (बहुवचनम्)	When the preceding Vocative is in the plural number, it is optionally considered as non-existent, if the subsequent Vocative, in apposition with it, is a specific term.
8.2.1	पूर्वत्रासिद्धम्	Whatever will be taught hereafter, up to the end of the work, is to be considered as not taken effect, in relation to the application of a preceding rule.
8.2.2	नलोपः सुप्स्वरसंज्ञातुग्विधिषु कृति	The elision of a final न् -- नलोपः प्रातिपदिकान्तस्य 8.2.7, is considered as if not to have taken effect, in applying the following rules - 1. rules regarding case-endings 2. rules regarding accents 3. rules regarding any technical term of Grammar and 4. rules regarding the augment त् before a कृत् affix.
8.2.3	न मु ने	The sūtra अदसोऽसेर्दादु दो मः 8.2.80, teaching the substitution of मु for the दस् of the pronoun अदस् is however not treated as असिद्ध in relation to the case-ending ना।
8.2.4	उदात्तस्वरितयोर्यणः स्वरितोऽनुदात्तस्य	A स्वरित vowel is the substitute of an अनुदात्त vowel when the latter follows after such a semi-vowel which has replaced an उदात्त (acute accent) or a स्वरित vowel.
8.2.5	एकादेश उदात्तेनोदात्तः	The single substitute of an unaccented with an उदात्त (acute accent) vowel is उदात्त।
8.2.6	स्वरितो वाऽनुदात्ते पदादौ	The single substitute of an unaccented vowel standing at the beginning of a word, with an उदात्त (acute accent) vowel may optionally be a स्वरित or उदात्त (acute accent).
8.2.7	नलोपः प्रातिपदिकान्तस्य	The न् at the end of a nominal-stem, which is a पद -- शेषो घ्यसखि 1.4.7, is elided.
8.2.8	न ङिसम्बुद्ध्योः	(But such न्) is not elided in the Locative -7th case and Vocative Case singular.
8.2.9	मादुपधायाश्च मतोर्वोऽयवादिभ्यः	For the म् of the affix मत् is substituted व if the अङ्ग (stem) ends in म् or अ (and आ) or if these are in the penultimate position; but not after यव etc.
8.2.10	झयः	The व् is substituted for the म् of मत् after a अङ्ग (stem) ending in a mute consonant.
8.2.11	संज्ञायाम्	The व् is substituted for the म् of मत् when the word so formed is a Name.

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8.2.12	आसन्दीवदष्ठीवच्चक्रीवत्कक्षीवद्रुमण्वच्चर्मण्वती	The following names are irregularly formed 1. आसन्दीवत् 2. अष्ठीवत् 3. चक्रीवत् 4. कक्षीवत् 5. रुमण्वत् and 6. चर्मण्वती। (Reference श्लोक - आसन्दीवति धान्यादं रुक्मिणं हरितस्रजम्। अश्वं बबन्ध सारङ्गं देवेभ्यो अनमेजयः।)
8.2.13	उदन्वानुदधौ च	The word उदन्वान् is irregularly formed in the sense of 'a sea'.
8.2.14	राजन्वान् सौराज्ये	Also राजन्वान् when the sense is of a good government.
8.2.15	छन्दसीरः	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) व् is substituted for the म् of मत् after a अङ्ग (stem) ending in इ (or ई) or र्।
8.2.16	अनो नुट्	The affix मत् gets the augment नुट् in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after a अङ्ग (stem) ending in अन्।
8.2.17	नाद्धस्य	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) the affixes तर and तम get the augment नुट् after a stem in न्।
8.2.18	कृपो रो लः	For the र् of the root कृप् there is substituted ल्।
8.2.19	उपसर्गस्यायतौ	ल् is substituted for the र् of a preposition when अयते follows.
8.2.20	ग्रो यङि	ल् is substituted for the र् of गृ in the intensive.
8.2.21	अचि विभाषा	ल् is optionally changed to ल् before an affix beginning with a vowel.
8.2.22	परेश्च घाङ्कयोः	The र् of परि is changed to ल् before घ and अङ्क।
8.2.23	संयोगान्तस्य लोपः	When a word ends in a double consonant the last consonant is dropped.
8.2.24	रात् सस्य	Of a word ending in a conjunct consonant, only स् is elided if it comes after र् (but any other consonant coming after र् is not elided).
8.2.25	धि च	The स् is elided before an affix beginning with ध।
8.2.26	झलो झलि	The स् is elided when it is preceded by a झल् consonant (all consonant except semi-vowels and nasals) and is followed by an affix beginning with a झल् consonant.
8.2.27	ह्रस्वादङ्गात्	The स् is elided before an affix beginning with झल् consonant (all consonant except semi-vowels and nasals) when it is preceded by a अङ्ग (stem) ending in a short vowel.

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8.2.28	इट ईटि	The स् is elided after the augment इट् if after this स् the augment ईट् follows.
8.2.29	स्कोः संयोगाद्योरन्ते च	The स् or क् , when initial in a conjunct consonant, are elided before a झल् (all consonant except semi-vowels and nasals) affix and at the end of a word.
8.2.30	चोः कुः	A Guttural is substituted for a palatal before a झल् (all consonant except semi-vowels and nasals) affix or at the end of a word.
8.2.31	हो ढः	ढ is substituted for ह before a झल् (all consonant except semi-vowels and nasals) letter and at the end of a word.
8.2.32	दादेर्धातोर्घः	Of a root beginning with द , the ध is substituted for ह before a झल् (all consonant except semi-vowels and nasals) letter or at the end of a word.
8.2.33	वा द्रुहमुहष्णुहष्णिहाम्	The ह of 1. द्रुह् 2. मुह् 3.ष्णुह् and 4. ष्णिह् is optionally changed to ध before a झल् (all consonant except semi-vowels and nasals) letter or at the end of a word.
8.2.34	नहो धः	The ह of नह् is changed to ध before a before a झल् (all consonant except semi-vowels and nasals) letter or at the end of a word.
8.2.35	आहस्थः	For the ह of the root आह् there is substituted थ before a झल् (all consonant except semi-vowels and nasals) letter.
8.2.36	व्रश्चभ्रस्जसृजमृजयजराजभ्राजच्छशां षः	For the final consonants of 1. व्रश्च् 2. भ्रस्ज् 3. सृज् 4. मृज् 5. यज् 6. राज् and 7. भ्राज् and for the final छ and श , there is substituted ष् or at the end of a word.
8.2.37	एकाचो बशो भष् झषन्तस्य स्ध्वोः	For the letters 1. ब 2. ग 3. ड or 4. द in the beginning of a mono-syllable and belonging to a root, and which ends in 1. झ 2. भ 3. घ 4. ढ or 5. ध there is substituted 1. भ 2. घ 3. ढ or 4. ध respectively before स् or ध्व or at the end of a word.
8.2.38	दधस्तथोश्च	For the द of दध (the reduplicated form of धा) is substituted ध before the affixes beginning with त, थ, स and before ध्वम्।
8.2.39	झलां जशोऽन्ते	A corresponding ज, ब, ग, ड or द is substituted for all consonants (with the exception of semi-vowels and nasals) at the end of a word.
8.2.40	झषस्तथोर्धोऽधः	ध is substituted for त or थ coming after झष् (झ, भ, घ, ढ, ध) but not after the root धा (दध).
8.2.41	षढोः कः सि	क is substituted for ष or ढ before स।

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8.2.42	रदाभ्यां निष्ठातो नः पूर्वस्य च दः	After र and द for the त of the Participial suffix त and तवत् there is substituted न and the same substitution takes place also for the preceding द।
8.2.43	संयोगादेरातो धातोर्यण्वतः	For the त of the निष्ठा there is substituted न after a root ending in आ and commencing with a conjunct consonant, if the latter contains a semi-vowel.
8.2.44	ल्वादिभ्यः	For the त of the निष्ठा there is substituted न after the roots लू and those that follow it.
8.2.45	ओदितश्च	For the त of the निष्ठा there is substituted न after a root which has an indicatory ओ in the धातुपाठ।
8.2.46	क्षियो दीर्घात्	For the त of the निष्ठा there is substituted न after क्षि when the root-vowel is lengthened.
8.2.47	श्योऽस्पर्शे	The निष्ठा त is changed to न after श्यै but not when the participle denotes 'cold'.
8.2.48	अञ्चोऽनपादाने	The निष्ठा त is changed to न after अञ्च् but not when it is in connection with an Ablative -5th case.
8.2.49	दिवोऽविजिगीषायाम्	The निष्ठा त is changed to न after दिव् when the sense is not that of 'play'.
8.2.50	निर्वाणोऽवाते	The word निर्वाण is irregularly formed by changing the निष्ठा त is changed to न when the sense is not that of 'wind'.
8.2.51	शुषः कः	क is substituted for the निष्ठा त after the root शुष्।
8.2.52	पचो वः	व is substituted for the निष्ठा त after the root पच् 'to cook' ।
8.2.53	क्षायो मः	म is substituted for the निष्ठा त after the root क्षै।
8.2.54	प्रस्त्योऽन्यतरस्याम्	म is optionally substituted for the निष्ठा त after the root स्तयै preceded by प्र।
8.2.55	अनुपसर्गात् फुल्लक्षीबकृशोल्लाघाः	The irregular participles 1. फुल्ल 2. क्षीब 3. कृश and 4. उल्लाघ are formed then only, when no preposition precedes them.
8.2.56	नुदविदोन्दत्राघ्राह्रीभ्योऽन्यतरस्याम्	The निष्ठा त is optionally changed to न after 1. नुद 2. विद 3. उन्द 4. त्रा 5. घ्रा and 6. ह्री।
8.2.57	न ध्याख्यापॄमूर्छिमदाम्	The निष्ठा त is not changed to न after 1. ध्या 2. ख्या 3. पॄ 4. मूर्छि and 5. मद।
8.2.58	वित्तो भोगप्रत्यययोः	The irregularly formed participle वित्त denotes 'possessions' and 'renowned'.
8.2.59	भित्तं शकलम्	The word भित्त is irregularly formed in the sense of 'a fragment, a portion'.
8.2.60	ऋणमाधमर्ण्ये	The word ऋण is irregularly formed in the sense of 'debt.

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8.2.61	नसत्तनिषत्तानुत्तप्रतूर्तसूर्तगूर्तानि छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas) we have the following irregular participles - 1. नसत्त 2. निषत्त 3. अनुत्त 4. प्रतूर्त 5. सूर्त and 6. गूर्त्त।
8.2.62	क्विन्प्रत्ययस्य कुः	A अङ्ग (stem) formed with the affix क्विन् under स्पृशोऽनुदके क्विन् 3.2.58 etc. substitutes, at the end of a word, a guttural for the final consonant.
8.2.63	नशेर्वा	The final नश् at the end of a word is optionally changed to guttural.
8.2.64	मो नो धातोः	न is substituted, at the end of a word, for the final म of a root.
8.2.65	म्वोश्च	न is substituted for the म of a root before the affixes beginning with म and व।
8.2.66	ससजुषो रुः	For the final स् and for the ष् of ससजुष् is substituted रु , at the end of a word.
8.2.67	अवयाःश्वेतवाःपुरोडाश्च	The same substitution takes place for the final Nominatives of 1. अवयाः 2. श्वेतवाः and 3. पुरोडाः।
8.2.68	अहन्	रु is also substituted for the न् of अहन् at the end of a word.
8.2.69	रोऽसुपि	When no case-ending follows (i.e. at the end of a word, in the narrower sense), र् is substituted for the न् of अहन्।
8.2.70	अम्नरूधरवरित्युभयथा छन्दसि	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), both रु and र् are substituted for the final 1. अमनस् 2. ऊधस् and 3. अवस्।
8.2.71	भुवश्च महाव्याहृतेः	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), both रु and र् may replace the final of the word भुवस् when used as a महाव्याहृति।
8.2.72	वसुस्रंसुध्वंस्वनडुहां दः	द is substituted for the final स् of a word ending in the affix वस् and for the final of 1. स्रंस् 2. ध्वंस् and 3. अनडुह् at the end of a word (in the wider sense निपात एकाजनाङ् 1.1.14, उञः 1.1.17).
8.2.73	तिप्यनस्तेः	द is substituted for the final स् of a root with the exception of अस् 'to be' , before the personal ending ति (त्) when it stands at the end of a word.
8.2.74	सिपि धातो रुर्वा	द् or रु may optionally be substituted for the स् of a root, , before the personal ending सि (स्) when such स् stands at the end of a word.
8.2.75	दश्च	द् or रु may optionally be substituted for the द् of a root, , before the personal ending सि (स्) when such द् stands at the end of a word.

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8.2.76	वॉरुपधाया दीर्घ इकः	A penultimate इ or उ is lengthened, when the र् or व् of a root can stand at the end of a word.
8.2.77	हलि च	Of a root ending in र् or व् , the penultimate इ or उ is lengthened before a consonantal beginning affix.
8.2.78	उपधायां च	The short इ or उ is lengthened, when the verb has र् or व् as its penultimate letter and is followed by a consonant.
8.2.79	न भकुर्छुराम्	The lengthening of a vowel does not take place under हलि च 8.2.77 when the nominal अङ्ग (stem) ending in र् or व् is called भ (i.e. when a य् follows) and also not in कुर् and छुर्।
8.2.80	अदसोऽसेर्दादु दो मः	When the सर्वनाम अदस् does not end in स् then there is substituted उ or ऊ for the vowel after द् , and म् for द्।
8.2.81	एत ईद्बहुवचने	For the ए coming after the द् of अदस् , there is substituted ई , and द् is changed to म् when plurality is to be expressed.
8.2.82	वाक्यस्य टेः प्लुत उदात्तः	Up to the close of this chapter (पाद), is always to be supplied the words 'the last vowel of a sentence is प्लुत and has the acute'.
8.2.83	प्रत्यभिवादेशूद्रे	In answer to a salutation, but not when it refers to शुद्र , the last vowel of a sentence becomes प्लुत and gets an acute accent (उदात्त).
8.2.84	दूराद्धूते च	The final vowel of a sentence becomes प्लुत and acutely accented (उदात्त) when used in calling a person from a distance.
8.2.85	हैहेप्रयोगे हैहयोः	When the words है and हे are used in addressing a person from a distance, there the है and हे alone get the प्लुत and the accent.
8.2.86	गुरोरनृतोऽनन्त्यस्याप्येकैकस्य प्राचाम्	In the room of a prosodially long vowel (with the exception of ऋ) though it may not stand at the end, there is substituted a प्लुत for one at a time, under the above circumstances -- प्रत्यभिवादेशूद्रे 8.2.83 & दूराद्धूते च 8.2.84, in the opinion of Eastern Grammarians.
8.2.87	ओमभ्यादाने	The vowel in ओम् is प्लुत in the beginning of a sacred text.
8.2.88	ये यज्ञकर्मणि	The vowel of ये becomes प्लुत in a sacred text when it is used in a sacrificial work.
8.2.89	प्रणवष्टेः	In a sacrificial work ओ3म् is substituted for the final vowel with the consonant, if any, that may follow it, in a sentence.
8.2.90	याज्याऽन्तः	The last vowel at the end of मन्त्र-s called याज्य , when used in sacrificial works is प्लुत and has the acute

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		accent (उदात्त).
8.2.91	ब्रूहिप्रेस्यश्रौषड्वौषडावहानामादेः	In a sacrificial work, the first syllable of 1. ब्रूहि 2. प्रेष्य 3. श्रौषट् and 4.आवह is प्लुत।
8.2.92	अग्नीत्प्रेषणे परस्य च	In an order given to अग्नीध्र priest, the first syllable as well as the succeeding syllable is प्लुत.
8.2.93	विभाषा पृष्टप्रतिवचने हेः	हि at the end of an answer to a question may optionally be प्लुत।
8.2.94	निगृह्यानुयोगे च	The end syllable of that sentence is optionally प्लुत when it asserts something which has been refuted and is used by the victor by way of censure.
8.2.95	आम्रेडितं भर्त्सने	The end syllable of an आम्रेडित Vocative Case is प्लुत when threat is expressed.
8.2.96	अङ्गयुक्तं तिङ् आकाङ्क्षम्	The final syllable of a finite verb used as a threat becomes प्लुत when the word अङ्ग is joined with it and it demands another sentence to complete the conclusion.
8.2.97	विचार्यमाणानाम्	The end syllable of those sentences is प्लुत which denote acts of reflection (or balancing between two alternatives).
8.2.98	पूर्वं तु भाषायाम्	In the common speech, the end vowel of the first alternative is only प्लुत।
8.2.99	प्रतिश्रवणे च	The end syllable of the sentence which expresses assent or promise or listening to, is प्लुत।
8.2.100	अनुदात्तं प्रश्नान्ताभिपूजितयोः	The end vowel at the end of a question or of a praise is प्लुत, but unaccented.
8.2.101	चिदिति चोपमाऽर्थे प्रयुज्यमाने	The end vowel at the end of a sentence becomes अनुदात्त and प्लुत when the particle चित् is used, denoting comparison.
8.2.102	उपरिस्विदासीदिति च	In 1. उपरि 2. स्विद् and 3. आसीद् the end vowel is अनुदात्त and प्लुत।
8.2.103	स्वरितमाम्रेडितेऽसूयासम्मतिकोपकुत्सनेषु	Of the two Vocatives of the same form standing at the beginning of a sentence, the end vowel of the first becomes प्लुत and स्वरित when envy, praise, anger or blame is expressed.
8.2.104	क्षियाऽऽशीःप्रैषेषु तिङ् आकाङ्क्षम्	When an error against polite usage is censured or when a benediction or a bidding is intended, the end syllable of a finite verb becomes प्लुत and स्वरित , if this requires another sentence to complete the sense.
8.2.105	अनन्त्यस्यापि प्रश्नाख्यानयोः	In a question or narration, the end vowel of a word, though not final in a sentence, becomes प्लुत and स्वरित , as well as the word which is final in a sentence.
8.2.106	प्लुतावैच इदुतौ	In forming the प्लुत of the diphthongs s ए and ओ , their last element इ and उ get the प्लुत।

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8.2.107	एचोऽप्रगृह्यस्यादूराद्धूते पूर्वस्यार्धस्यादुत्तरस्येदुतौ	In the diphthongs which are not प्रगृह्य -- ईदूदेद्द्विवचनं प्रगृह्यम् 1.1.11 etc. and which become प्लुत under the circumstances mentioned in प्रत्यभिवादेशूद्रे 8.2.83 etc., but not when that circumstance is a call from a distance -- दूराद्धूते च 8.2.84; for the first half, there is substituted the prolated आ and for the second portion इ or उ।
8.2.108	तयोर्य्वावचि संहितायाम्	For these vowels इ or उ are substituted य् and व् when a vowel follows them in a संहिता (in an unbroken flow of speech).
8.3.1	मतुवसो रु सम्बुद्धौ छन्दसि	For the final affixes मत् and वस् there is substituted रु in the Vocative Case singular, in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
8.3.2	अत्रानुनासिकः पूर्वस्य तु वा	In the following sūtras up to कानाम्रेडिते 8.3.12, this always to be supplied - 'But here a nasal vowel after which रु has been ordained'.
8.3.3	आतोऽटि नित्यम्	A nasal vowel is ALWAYS substituted for आ before रु when it is followed by a letter of अट् प्रत्यहार (i.e. when it is followed by a vowel or ह , य , व or र).
8.3.4	अनुनासिकात् परोऽनुस्वारः	After what precedes रु , if we omit to substitute the nasal, then अनुस्वार shall be the augment.
8.3.5	समः सुटि	रु is substituted for the म् of स्म् (and thereby अँ or अं is substituted for अ) when the augment स् follows in a संहिता ।
8.3.6	पुमः खय्यम्परे	रु is substituted for the म् of पुम् (whereby the उ is changed to उँ or उं) before a surd mute (खय्) which is followed by a vowel, semi-vowel or a nasal (अम् प्रत्यहार).
8.3.7	नश्छव्यप्रशान्	रु is substituted for the final न् of a word, with the exception of न् of प्रशान् before a छव् letter (छ ठ थ च ट त) which is followed by an अम् letter (vowel, semi-vowel and nasal).
8.3.8	उभयथर्क्षु	In both ways in the ऋग् verses.
8.3.9	दीर्घादटि समानपदे	रु is optionally substituted for that final न् of a word which is preceded by a long vowel and is followed by a letter of the अट् प्रत्यहार (vowel or semi-vowel with the exception of ल्) when these (न् and अट्) come in contact with each other in the same stanza of the ऋग्वेद।
8.3.10	नॄन् पे	रु is optionally substituted for the न् of नॄन् before प्।
8.3.11	स्वतवान् पायौ	रु is substituted for the न् of स्वतवान् before पायु।
8.3.12	कानाम्रेडिते	रु is substituted for the न् of कान् when it is followed by another कान् which is an अम्रेडित (repeated).

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8.3.13	ढो ढे लोपः	There is elision of ढ् when ढ् follows.
8.3.14	रो रि	There is elision of र् when र् follows.
8.3.15	खरवसानयोर्विसर्जनीयः	The विसर्जनीय is substituted for र् before a खर् consonant or when there is a Pause.
8.3.16	रोः सुपि	The विसर्जनीय is substituted for रु called र (and not any other र) before the Locative -7th case plural case-affix सु।
8.3.17	भोभगोऽघोऽपूर्वस्य योऽशि	य् is substituted for the रु called र (and not any other र) when it is preceded by 1. भो 2. भगो 3. अघो 4. अ or 5. आ before an अश् letter (vowels and soft-consonants).
8.3.18	व्योर्लघुप्रयत्नतरः शाकटायनस्य	व् and य् (in भगोय् etc. and after अ or आ , at the end of a पद) are pronounced with a lighter articulation before an अश् letter (vowels and soft-consonants) according the opinion of शाकटायन।
8.3.19	लोपः शाकल्यस्य	व् and य् preceded by अ or आ and the end of a पद are elided before an अश् letter (vowels and soft-consonants) according the opinion of शाकल्य।
8.3.20	ओतो गार्ग्यस्य	य् preceded by ओ is elided before an अश् letter (vowels and soft-consonants) according the opinion of गार्ग्य ।
8.3.21	उञि च पदे	व् and य् (preceded by अ or आ and the end of a पद) and followed by उ , when it is a word, are elided necessarily.
8.3.22	हलि सर्वेषाम्	(The य् when preceded by 1. भो 2. भगो 3. अघो 4. अ or 5. आ , is elided) before a consonant according to the opinion of all आचार्यचा-s.
8.3.23	मोऽनुस्वारः	The अनुस्वार is substituted for म् at the end of a word, before a consonant.
8.3.24	नश्चापदान्तस्य झलि	The अनुस्वार is substituted for न् and not म् final in a word, before all consonants, with the exception
8.3.25	मो राजि समः क्वौ	म् is substituted for म् of स्म् before the word राज् ending with the affix क्विप्।
8.3.26	हे मपरे वा	म् is optionally substituted for म् before ह which itself is followed by म्।
8.3.27	नपरे नः	न् is optionally substituted for म् when it is followed by ह which has a न after it.
8.3.28	ङ्णोः कुक्टुक् शरि	The augment क् is added to a final ङ् and the augment ट् to a final ण् before a sibilant, optionally.
8.3.29	डः सि धुट्	After a word ending in ड् there may optionally be added the augment ध् to a word beginning with स्।

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8.3.30	नश्च	After a word ending in न् , धुट् is optionally the augment to a word beginning with स्।
8.3.31	शि तुक्	The augment त् may optionally be added to a word ending in न् , when a word beginning with श् follows.
8.3.32	ङमो ह्रस्वादचि ङमुण्नित्यम्	After a word ending in ङ् ण् or न् which is preceded by a light vowel, the same consonant ङ् ण् or न् is added invariably at the beginning of the next word, which commences with a vowel.
8.3.33	मय उञो वो वा	व् is optionally the substitute of the Particle उ when it is preceded by मय् consonant (all consonants with the exception of the semi-vowels, sibilants, ह and ञ) and is followed by a vowel.
8.3.34	विसर्जनीयस्य सः	स् is the substitute of a विसर्ग when it is followed by a hard consonant (खर्) which itself is followed by a sibilant (शर्).
8.3.35	शर्परे विसर्जनीयः	The विसर्ग is the substitute when it is followed by a hard consonant (खर्) which itself is followed by a sibilant (शर्).
8.3.36	वा शरि	The विसर्ग is optionally the substitute of विसर्ग when followed by a sibilant (शर्).
8.3.37	कुप्वोः XकXपौ च	Xक and Xप are optionally substituted for the विसर्ग when followed by a hard Guttural or a hard labial.
8.3.38	सोऽपदादौ	स् is the substitute of a विसर्ग before an affix beginning with a hard guttural or labial.
8.3.39	इणः षः	ष् is the substitute of a विसर्ग when is preceded by इ or उ and is followed by an affix beginning with a hard guttural or a labial.
8.3.40	नमस्पुरसोर्गत्योः	For the विसर्ग of नमस् and पुरस् there is substituted स् before a hard guttural or a labial when these words are गति -- पुरोऽव्ययम् 1.4.67 and साक्षात्प्रभृतीनि च 1.4.74.
8.3.41	इदुदुपधस्य चाप्रत्ययस्य	ष् is substituted before a hard guttural or a labial for the विसर्ग which is preceded इ or उ and not part of an affix.
8.3.42	तिरसोऽन्यतरस्याम्	The विसर्ग of गति तिरस् is optionally changed to स् before a hard guttural or a labial.
8.3.43	द्विस्त्रिश्चतुरिति कृत्वोऽर्थे	ष् is optionally the substitute of the विसर्ग of 1. द्विस् 2. त्रिस् and 3. चतुर् when they are used as numeral adverbs (before a hard guttural or a labial).
8.3.44	इसुसोः सामर्थ्ये	For the विसर्ग of words ending in इस् and उस् before a hard guttural or a labial, there is optionally substituted ष् when the two words stand in correlation with one another.
8.3.45	नित्यं समासेऽनुत्तरपदस्थस्य	The विसर्ग of इस् or उस् ending word which is not preceded by any other word is invariably changed to ष् in a compound when followed by a hard consonant or a labial.

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8.3.46	अतः कृकमिकंसकुम्भपात्रकुशाकर्णीष्वनव्ययस्य	For the विसर्ग of a word ending in अस् with the exception of an indeclinable, स् is substituted in a compound when a form of कृ and कम् or the words 1. कंस 2. कुम्भ 3. पात्र 4. कुशा and 5. कर्णी follow and the first word is not preceded by another word.
8.3.47	अधःशिरसी पदे	For the विसर्ग of अधस् or शिरस् when not preceded by another word and followed by the word पद in composition with it, there is substituted स्।
8.3.48	कस्कादिषु च	स् or ष् is substituted for the विसर्ग before a hard guttural or a labial in the words कस्क etc.
8.3.49	छन्दसि वाऽप्रामेडितयोः	स् may optionally be substituted for the विसर्ग before a hard guttural or a labial in the छन्दस् (Vedas); but neither before प्र , nor before a doubled word.
8.3.50	कःकरत्करतिकृधिकृतेष्वनदितेः	The विसर्ग is changed to स् in the छन्दस् (Vedas) before 1. कः 2. करत् 3. करति 4. कृधि and 5. कृतः but not so in the विसर्ग of अदितिः।
8.3.51	पञ्चम्याः परावध्यर्थे	The विसर्ग of the Ablative -5th case is changed to स् before परि meaning 'over'.
8.3.52	पातौ च बहुलम्	स् may diversely be substituted for the विसर्ग of the Ablative -5th case before the verb पातु in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
8.3.53	षष्ठ्याः पतिपुत्रपृष्ठपारपदपयस्पोषेषु	For the विसर्ग of the Genitive 6th-Case there is substituted स् in the छन्दस् (Vedas) before 1. पति 2. पुत्र 3. पृष्ठ 4. पार 5. पद 6. पयस् and 7. पोष।
8.3.54	इडाया वा	स् is optionally substituted for the विसर्ग of इडाया before पति etc. -- षष्ठ्याः पतिपुत्रपृष्ठपारपदपयस्पोषेषु 8.3.53, in the छन्दस् (Vedas).
8.3.55	अपदान्तस्य मूर्धन्यः	Up to the end of the पद , is throughout to be supplied the following - 'A cerebral letter substituted always in the room of …, when this letter does not stand at the end of a word'.
8.3.56	सहेः साडः सः	ष् is substituted for the स् in साह when this occurs in the form of साड (साट्).
8.3.57	इण्कोः	From this, up to the end of the chapter should be supplied, in every sūtra, the following - 'when a vowel (with the exception of अ or आ) or a र् or a guttural precedes'.
8.3.58	नुम्विसर्जनीयशर्व्यवायेऽपि	The substitution of for स् takes place then also, when the augment नुम् (न्) the विसर्जनीय or a sibilant occurs between the said इण् and कु letters or the स्।
8.3.59	आदेशप्रत्यययोः	ष् is substituted for that स् which is a substitute (of the ष् of a root in the धातुपाठ by धात्वादेः षः सः 6.1.64) or which is (the portion of) an affix, under the above mentioned conditions -- इण्कोः 8.3.57,

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		नुम्विसर्जनीयशर्व्यवायेऽपि 8.3.58, of being preceded by an इण् vowel or a guttural.
8.3.60	शासिवसिघसीनां च	ष् is substituted for the स् of 1. शास् 2. वस् 'to dwell' and 3. घस् when it is preceded by an इण् vowel or a guttural.
8.3.61	स्तौतिण्योरेव षण्यभ्यासात्	ष् is substituted for the स् after इ or उ in the reduplication of a Desiderative, if the स् of सन् is changed to ष् but only in स्तु and in Causative of roots which in the धातुपाठ begin with ष्।
8.3.62	सः स्विदिस्वदिसहीनां च	स is substituted for the स् after the reduplicate of षण् Desiderative of the Causatives of 1. स्विद् 2. स्वद् and 3. सह्।
8.3.63	प्राक्सितादड्व्यवायेऽपि	(The substitution of ष् for स् to be taught hereafter, will take place) for all roots up to सित् exclusive in परिनिविभ्यः सेवसितसयसिवुसहसुट्स्तुस्वञ्जाम् 8.3.70, even when the augment अट् intervenes (between the स and the efficient letter).
8.3.64	स्थाऽऽदिष्वभ्यासेन चाभ्यासय	In स्था etc. up to सित् exclusive -- उपसर्गात् सुनोतिसुवतिस्यतिस्तौतिस्तोभतिस्थासेनय सेधसिचसञ्जस्वञ्जाम् 8.3.65 to परिनिविभ्यः सेवसितसयसिवुसहसुट्स्तुस्वञ्जाम् 8.3.70, this substitution of ष् takes place then also, when the reduplicate intervenes and the स of the reduplicate is also changed to ष।
8.3.65	उपसर्गात् सुनोतिसुवतिस्यतिस्तौतिस्तोभतिस्थासेनय-सेधसिचसञ्जस्वञ्जाम्	ष् is substituted for स् after an इ and उ of an उपसर्ग (Preposition) in the following verbs - 1. सू (सुनोति) 2. सू (सवति) 3. सो (स्यति -- ओतः श्यनि 7.3.71) 5. स्तु (स्तौति - उतो वृद्धिर्लुकि हलि 7.3.89) 6. स्तुभ (स्तोभते) 7. स्था 8. सेनय (Denominative) 9. सिध् (सेधति) 10. सिच् 11. सञ्ज् and 12. स्वञ्ज्।
8.3.66	सदिरप्रतेः	The स् of सद् is changed to ष after an उपसर्ग (Preposition) having an इ or उ , but not after प्रति।
8.3.67	स्तम्भेः	having an इ or उ।
8.3.68	अवाच्चालम्बनाविदूर्ययोः	The स् of स्तम्भ् is changed into to ष after the उपसर्ग (Preposition) अव in the sense of 'support' and 'contiguity'.
8.3.69	वेश्च स्वनो भोजने	The ष् is substituted for the स् of स्वन् after वि and अव when the sense is 'to smack while eating'.
8.3.70	परिनिविभ्यः सेवसितसयसिवुसहसुट्स्तुस्वञ्जाम्	ष् is substituted for the स् of 1. सेव् 2. सित 3. सय 4. सिव् 5. सह 6. the augment सुट् 7. स्तु and 8. स्वञ् after the उपसर्ग (Prepositions) परि , नि and वि।
8.3.71	सिवादीनां वाऽड्व्यवायेऽपि	The ष् change may take place optionally in the सिव् and the rest (of the last sūtra) even when the augment अ

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		intervenes between the उपसर्ग (Prepositions) परि , नि and वि and the verb.
8.3.72	अनुविपर्यभिनिभ्यः स्यन्दतेरप्राणिषु	ष् is optionally the substitute of the स् of स्यन्द् after the उपसर्ग (Prepositions) अनु , वि , परि , अभि and वि when the subject is not a living being.
8.3.73	वेः स्कन्देरनिष्ठायाम्	ष् is optionally the substitute of the स् of स्कन्द् after the उपसर्ग (Preposition) वि but not in the participles in त and तवत।
8.3.74	परेश्च	ष् is optionally the substitute of the स् of स्कन्द् after the उपसर्ग (Preposition) परि everywhere.
8.3.75	परिस्कन्दः प्राच्यभरतेषु	The word परिस्कन्द is used without the cerebral change in the country of Eastern Bharata.
8.3.76	स्फुरतिस्फुलत्योर्निर्निविभ्यः	ष् is optionally the substitute of the स् of स्फुर् and स्फुल् after the उपसर्ग (Prepositions) निस् , नि and वि।
8.3.77	वेः स्कभ्नातेर्नित्यम्	ष् is always the substitute of the स् of स्कम्भ after the उपसर्ग (Preposition) वि।
8.3.78	इणः षीध्वंलुङ्लिटां धोऽङ्गात्	The cerebral sound is substituted in the room of ध् of षीध्वम् and of the personal-endings of the Aorist and the लिट् (Perfect Tense), after a अङ्ग (stem) ending in इण् (a vowel other than अ).
8.3.79	विभाषेटः	The cerebral sound is optionally substituted for the ध् of षीध्वम् and of the Aorist and the लिट् (Perfect Tense) after the augment इट् when the stem ends in inn
8.3.80	समासेऽङ्गुलेः सङ्गः	ष् is substituted for the स् of सङ्ग after the word अङ्गुलि in a compound.
8.3.81	भीरोः स्थानम्	ष् is substituted for the स् of स्थानम् when preceded by भीरु in a compound.
8.3.82	अग्नेः स्तुत्स्तोमसोमाः	ष् is substituted for the स् of 1. स्तुत 2. स्तोम and 3. सोम when preceded by अग्नि in a compound.
8.3.83	ज्योतिरायुषः स्तोमः	ष् is substituted for the स् of स्तोम after ज्योतिस् and आयुस् in a compound.
8.3.84	मातृपितृभ्यां स्वसा	ष् is optionally substituted for the स् of स्वसृ after मातृ and पितृ in a compound.
8.3.85	मातुःपितुर्भ्यामन्यतरस्याम्	ष् is optionally substituted for the स् of स्वसृ after मातुर् and पितुर् in a compound.
8.3.86	अभिनिसः स्तनः शब्दसंज्ञायाम्	ष् is optionally substituted for the स् of स्तन् after the double उपसर्ग (Preposition) अभि निस् when the word so formed is the name of a particular letter (विसर्ग).

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8.3.87	उपसर्गप्रादुर्भ्यामस्तिर्यच्परः	ष् is substituted for the स् of the verb अस् 'to be' when it is followed by a vowel or य् and is preceded by प्रादुः or an उपसर्ग (Preposition) इ or उ having in it.
8.3.88	सुविनिर्दुर्भ्यः सुपिसूतिसमाः	ष् is substituted for the स् of स्वप् , सूति and सम after सु , वि , निर् and दुर्।
8.3.89	निनदीभ्यां स्नातेः कौशले	ष् is substituted for the स् of स्ना after नि and नदी when the word so formed denotes 'dexterous'.
8.3.90	सूत्रं प्रतिष्णातम्	The word प्रतिष्णात is irregularly formed when meaning 'sūtra'.
8.3.91	कपिष्ठलो गोत्रे	The word कपिष्ठल is irregularly formed denoting the founder of a गोत्र (Patronymic) of that name.
8.3.92	प्रष्ठोऽग्रगामिनि	The word प्रष्ठ is irregularly formed when denoting 'a chief' or 'one who goes in front'.
8.3.93	वृक्षासनयोर्विष्टरः	The word विष्टर is irregularly formed in the sense of 'tree' and 'seat'.
8.3.94	छन्दोनाम्नि च	Also when it is the name of a meter, the irregular form विष्टर is used.
8.3.95	गवियुधिभ्यां स्थिरः	ष् is substituted for the स् of स्थिरः after the words गवि and युधि।
8.3.96	विकुशमिपरिभ्यः स्थलम्	ष् is substituted for the स् of स्थल after वि , कु , शमि and परि।
8.3.97	अम्बाम्बगोभूमिसव्यापद्वित्रिकुशेकुशङ्क्वङ्गुमञ्जि -पुञ्जिपरमेबर्हिर्दिव्यग्निभ्यः स्थः	ष् is substituted for the स् of स्थ after 1. अम्ब 2. आम्ब 3. गो 4. भूमि 5. सव्य 6. अप 7. द्वि 8. त्रि 9. कु 10. शेकु 11. शङ्क्वु 12. अङ्गु 13. मञ्जि 14. पुञ्जि 15. परमे 16. बर्हिस् 17. दिवि and 18 अग्नि।
8.3.98	सुषामादिषु च	ष् is substituted for the स् of the words सुषामान् etc.
8.3.99	एति संज्ञायामगात्	ष् is substituted for the स् when followed by ए and preceded by इण् or कु , when the word is a name and when the स् is not preceded by ग्।
8.3.100	नक्षत्राद्वा	ष् is optionally substituted for the स् when the preceding word is the name of a Lunar mansion.
8.3.101	ह्रस्वात् तादौ तद्धिते	ष् is substituted for the final स् preceded by a उ before a तद्धित affix beginning with त।
8.3.102	निसस्तपतावनासेवने	ष् is substituted for the स् of निस् before the verb तप् when meaning is not that of 'repeatedly making red hot'.
8.3.103	युष्मत्ततक्षुःष्वन्तःपादम्	The स् standing in the inner half of a stanza is changed to ष् before the त of त्वम् etc. and युष्मद्।
8.3.104	यजुष्येकेषाम्	In the opinion of some, the above change takes place in the यजुर्वेद also.
8.3.105	स्तुतस्तोमयोश्छन्दसि	ष् is substituted for the स् of स्तुत in the छन्दस् (Vedas), in the opinion of some.

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8.3.106	पूर्वपदात्	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), ष् is substituted for the स् when it stands in the beginning of a second word, preceded by a word ending in इ etc.
8.3.107	सुञः	In the छन्दस् (Vedas), ष् is substituted for the स् of the particle सु when preceded by a word having in it the change-effecting letter इ etc.
8.3.108	सनोतेरनः	The स of the verb सन् , when it loses its न् is changed to ष , under the same circumstances.
8.3.109	सहेः पृतनर्ताभ्यां च	ष् is substituted for the स् of सह after पृतना and ऋत।
8.3.110	न रपरसृपिसृजिस्पृशिस्पृहिसवनादीनाम्	The ष् substitution does not take place if र् follows the स् as well as in 1. सृप 2. सृज 3. स्पृश 4. स्पृह and 5. सवन etc.
8.3.111	सात्पदाद्योः	The ष् substitution does not take place in the affix सात् and for that स् which stands at the beginning of a word.
8.3.112	सिचो यङि	The ष् substitution does not take place in the स् of सिच् of the Intensive.
8.3.113	सेधतेर्गतौ	The ष् substitution does not take place in the स् of the verb सेध when the meaning is that of moving.
8.3.114	प्रतिस्तब्धनिस्तब्धौ च	The words प्रतिस्तब्ध and निस्तब्ध are anomalous.
8.3.115	सोढः	The ष् substitution does not take place in the स् of सोढ form of the root सह।
8.3.116	स्तम्भुसिवुसहां चङि	The ष् substitution does not take place in the reduplicated Aorist of the roots 1. स्तम्भ् 2. सिव् and 3. सह।
8.3.117	सुनोतेः स्यसनोः	The ष् substitution does not take place in the स् of सु (सुनोति) in the Future, Conditional and Desiderative.
8.3.118	सदिष्वञ्जोः परस्य लिटि	The ष् substitution does not take place in the स् of सद् and ष्वञ्ज् after the reduplicate in the लिट् (Perfect Tense).
8.3.119	निव्यभिभ्योऽड्व्यावये वा छन्दसि	The ष् is optionally substituted in the छन्दस् (Vedas) after the उपसर्ग (Prepositions) नि , वि and अभि when the augment अट् intervenes.
8.4.1	रषाभ्यां नो णः समानादे	After न् and ष् , the ण् is the substitute of न् , when they occur as component letters in the same word.
8.4.2	अट्कुप्वाङ्नुम्व्यवायेऽपि	The substitute ण् takes the place of न् , even when a vowel or य् , व् , ह् or a guttural, or a labial, or the preposition आ , or the augment नुम् intervenes, causing separation.
8.4.3	पूर्वपदात् संज्ञायामगः	So also, न् is replaced by ण् , when the letter occasioning the substitution, occurs in the first member of a

		compound, and the whole compound is a Name, provided that the first member does not end with the letter ग।
8.4.4	वनं पुरगामिश्रकासिध्रकाशारिकाकोटराऽग्रेभ्यः	The न of वन , is changed into ण , when preceded by the words पुरगा , मिश्रका , सिध्रका , शारिका , कोटरा and अग्रे , as first members of the compound, and the whole compound is a name.
8.4.5	प्रनिरन्तःशरेक्षुप्लक्षाम्रकार्ष्यखदिर- पियूक्षाभ्योऽसंज्ञायामपि	The न of वन , is replaced by ण , even when the compound is not a Name, when it is preceded by the words प्र , निर् , अन्तर , शर , इक्षु , प्लक्ष , आम्र , कार्ष्य , खदिर and पीयूक्षा।
8.4.6	विभाषौषधिवनस्पतिभ्यः	The न of वन , is optionally replaced by ण , when the cause of change occurs in the first member of the compound and which denotes a perrenial herb or forest tree.
8.4.7	अह्नोऽदन्तात्	The ण is the substitute of न of अहन् , when it is preceded by a word ending in अ , having in it a letter capable of producing a change.
8.4.8	वाहनमाहितात्	The न of वाहन is changed into ण , when the letter producing the change, occurs in the first member of a compound, denoting the thing carried.
8.4.9	पानं देशे	The न of पान is changed into ण , when occurs as the second member of a compound, the first member of which contains a letter causing change; and the whole compound denotes a country or people.
8.4.10	वा भावकरणयोः	Optionally when the compound denotes a condition or an instrument, the न् of पान is changed to ण , when it is a second member, the cause of change occurring in the first member in a compound.
8.4.11	प्रातिपदिकान्तनुम्विभक्तिषु च	Optionally ण is substituted for न when it stands at the end of a Nominal-stem (प्रातिपदिक) or is the augment नुम् or is न of a case-affix, (when the cause of change occurs in the first member of the compound).
8.4.12	एकाजुत्तरपदे णः	In a compound, the second member of which is a monosyllable, there is ण in the room of न of the second member, provided that the न is at the end of a प्रातिपदिक , or is the augment नुम् , or occurs in a विभक्ति; and when the first member contains a cause of change.
8.4.13	कुमति च	In a compound, the second member of which contains a guttural, there is ण in the room of न , that follows anything which standing in the prior member is qualified to cause the change, provided the न be at the end of a प्रातिपदिक , or be the augment नुम् , or occur in a विभक्ति।
8.4.14	उपसर्गादसमासेऽपि णोपदेशस्य	Of a root which has ण in its original enunciation, when it comes after a cause of such change standing in an उपसर्ग , even though the word be not a समास , the न is changed to ण।

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8.4.15	हिनुमीना	The न of हिनु and मीना is changed to ण , when coming after an उपसर्ग containing in it a cause of change.
8.4.16	आनि लोट्	The न of आनि , the affix of the Imperative, First Person, is changed into ण when it follows a letter competent to cause such a change standing in an उपसर्ग।
8.4.17	नेर्गदनदपतपदघुमास्यतिहन्तियातिवातिद्रातिप्साति-वपतिवहतिशाम्यतिचिनोतिदेग्धिषु च	The ण is the substitute of न् of the prefix नि , following a cause for such change standing in an उपसर्ग when these words follow - गद 'to speak', नद 'to be happy', पत 'to fall', पद 'to go'; the घु verbs - मा 'to measure', शो 'to destroy', हन् 'to kill', या 'to go', वा 'to blow', द्रा 'to flee', प्शा 'to eat', वप् 'to weave', वह् 'to bear', शम् 'to be tranquil', चि 'to collect', and दिह् 'to anoint'.
8.4.18	शेषे विभाषाऽकखादावषान्त उपदेशे	In the remaining verbs, optionally the न of नि is replaced by ण , when it is preceded by an उपसर्ग competent to cause the change; provided that, in the original enunciation, the verb has not an initial क or ख , nor ends with ष।
8.4.19	अनितेः	The न of the verb अन् 'to breathe', is changed to ण , when preceded by an उपसर्ग competent to produce the change.
8.4.20	अन्तः	The न of the verb अन् 'to breathe', is changed to ण , when preceded by an उपसर्ग competent to produce the change, provided it occurs at the end of a पद।
8.4.21	उभौ साभ्यासस्य	Both the न-s are changed into ण in the reduplicated forms of the verb अन् , when preceded by an उपसर्ग competent to cause the change.
8.4.22	हन्तेरत्पूर्वस्य	The न , when preceded by अ , in the root हन् , is changed to ण , when the verb is preceded by a preposition competent to cause the change.
8.4.23	वमोर्वा	Optionally when व or म follow, the न of हन् is changed to ण , when preceded by an उपसर्ग competent to cause the change.
8.4.24	अन्तरदेशे	The न preceded by short अ of the root हन् is changed into ण , when the root follows the उपसर्ग - अन्तर and the word does not mean 'a country'.
8.4.25	अयनं च	The न of अयन is changed to ण , when preceded by the word अन्तर् and the word does not denote a country.
8.4.26	छन्दस्यृदवग्रहात्	In the छन्दस् , न of a second term is changed into ण , when prior term ends with a short ऋ even when there is an अवग्रह or hiatus between the two terms.
8.4.27	नश्च धातुस्थोरुषुभ्यः	In the छन्दस् , the न of (the Pronoun) नस् is changed into ण , when it comes after a root having a र or ष or

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		after the words उरु and षु (सु)।
8.4.28	उपसर्गाद् बहुलम्	The न of नस् is changed diversely into ण , when it comes after an उपसर्ग having a cause of change.
8.4.29	कृत्यचः	The न of कृत् affix, preceded by a vowel, is changed into ण , when it follows an उपसर्ग having the cause of change.
8.4.30	णेर्विभाषा	The न of कृत् affix ordained after a causative verb (णयन्त), is optionally changed into ण , when it comes after an उपसर्ग having a cause of change.
8.4.31	हलश्च इजुपधात्	The कृत् affix, coming after a verb, which begins with a consonant and has a penultimate इच् vowel, changes optionally its न् , which is preceded by a vowel, into ण् , when it comes after उपसर्ग having a cause of change.
8.4.32	इजादेः सनुमः	A कृत् affix ordained after a verb beginning with an इच् vowel, having the augment नुम् in it, and ending with a consonant, changes it s न् into ण् , when preceded by an उपसर्ग having in it the cause of change.
8.4.33	वा निंसनिक्षनिन्दाम्	The न् of निस् , निक्ष and निन्द is changed to a ण optionally, when preceded by an उपसर्ग having in it a cause of change.
8.4.34	न भाभूपूकमिगमिप्यायीवेपाम्	The न of a कृत् affix is not changed to ण , though preceded by an उपसर्ग having in it a cause of change, when the affix is added to the following verbs - भा 'to shine', भू 'to be', पू 'to purify', कमि 'to be brilliant', गमि 'to go', प्यायि 'to increase', वेप 'to shake'.
8.4.35	षात् पदान्तात्	After a ष् final in a पद , the न् is not changed to ण।
8.4.36	नशेः षान्तस्य	ण् is not the substitute of the verb नश 'to destroy', when ending in ष्।
8.4.37	पदान्तस्य	Of a न् final in a पद , ण् is not the substitute.
8.4.38	पदव्यवायेऽपि	The न् is not changed to ण् when a पद intervenes between the cause of the change and the word containing the न्।
8.4.39	क्षुभ्नाऽऽदिषु च	The ण् is not the susbtitute of न् in the words क्षुभ्ना etc.
8.4.40	स्तोः श्चुना श्चुः	The letters स् and the dentals when coming in contact with श् and the palatals, are changed to श् and palatals respectively.
8.4.41	ष्टुना ष्टुः	The letters स् and the dentals when coming in contact with ष् and the cerebrals, are changed to ष् and cerebrals respectively.

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8.4.42	न पदान्ताट्टोरनाम्	After टु final in a पद , the change of a dental (स्तु) to a cerebral (ष्टु), does not take place, except in the case of the affix नाम्।
8.4.43	तोः षि	In the room of तु there is not a cerebral substitute, when ष् follows.
8.4.44	शात्	In the room of तु there is not a palatal substitute, when श् precedes.
8.4.45	यरोऽनुनासिकेऽनुनासिको वा	In the room of a यर् letter (every consonant except ह final) in a पद , when Nasal follows, there is optionally a Nasal substitute.
8.4.46	अचो रहाभ्यां द्वे	There is reduplication of यर् , i.e. all the consonants except ह after the letters र् and ह् following a vowel.
8.4.47	अनचि च	When a vowel does not follow, there is reduplication of यर् (all consonants except ह) after a vowel.
8.4.48	नादिन्याक्रोशे पुत्रस्य	There is not reduplication of the letters of पुत्र , when the word आदिनी follows, the sense being that of reviling or cursing.
8.4.49	शरोऽचि	There are not two in the room of a sibilant (शर्), when a vowel follows.
8.4.50	त्रिप्रभृतिषु शाकटायनस्य	According to the option of शाकटायन , the doubling does not take place when the conjunct consonants are three or more in number.
8.4.51	सर्वत्र शाकल्यस्य	According to the opnion of शाकल्य , there is reduplication no where.
8.4.52	दीर्घादाचार्याणाम्	According to the opinion of all the Teachers, there is no doubling after a long vowel.
8.4.53	झलां जश् झशि	In the room of झल् letters, there is substitution of जश् letters, when झश् letters follow.
8.4.54	अभ्यासे चर्च्च	The चर् is also substitute of झल् letters occuring in a reduplicate syllable, as well as जश्।
8.4.55	खरि च	In the room of झल् , there is the substitute चर् , when खर् follows.
8.4.56	वाऽवसाने	The चर् is optionally the substitute of a झल् that occurs in a Pause.
8.4.57	अणोऽप्रगृह्यस्यानुनासिकः	The अनुनासिका is optionally the substitute of an अण् vowel which occurs in a Pause, and is not a परिगृह्य।
8.4.58	अनुस्वारस्य ययि परसवर्णः	In the room of अनुस्वारा, when यय् follows, a letter homogenous with the latter is substituted.
8.4.59	वा पदान्तस्य	In the room of अनुस्वारा, final in a पद, the substitution of a letter homogenous with the latter is optional.
8.4.60	तोर्लि	In the room of तु (a dental) when the letter ल follows, one homogenous with the latter is substituted.
8.4.61	उदः स्थास्तम्भोः पूर्वस्य	After उद्, in the room of the स of स्था or स्थम्भ, the substitute is a letter belonging to the class of the prior

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		(i.e. a dental is substituted for this स).
8.4.62	झयो होऽन्यतरस्याम्	In the room of ह after (a sonant Mute) there is optionally a letter homogenous with the prior.
8.4.63	शश्छोऽटि	in the room of श preceded by a surd Mute, there is optionally the letter छ् when a vowel or य, व or र follows such श।
8.4.64	हलो यमां यमि लोपः	After a consonant, the following semi-vowel or a nasal is elided optionally, when the same letters follow it
8.4.65	झरो झरि सवर्णे	The mute of sibiliant (झर्) preceded by a consonant and followed by a homogenous mute of sibilant, is optionally elided
8.4.66	उदात्तादनुदात्तस्य स्वरितः	The स्वरित is the substitute of an अनुदात्त vowel which follows an उदात्त vowel.
8.4.67	नोदात्तस्वरितोदयमगार्ग्यकाश्यपगालवानाम्	All prohibit the above substitution of स्वरित, except the आचार्याः - गार्ग्य, काश्यप and गाल्व; when an उदात्त or a स्वरित follows.
8.4.68	अ अ इति	The अ which was considered to be open (विवृत) in all the preceding operations of the Grammar, is now made contracted (संवृत)