

SECTION VIII.

The gender of the final is retained, (1) That of another term is followed in certain compounds. (2)

Numerals and pronouns. (3)

Compound epithets. (4)

Epithets expressing a quality, thing, or action. (5)

परलिङ्गस्य प्रधाने द्वन्द्वे तत्पुरुषेऽपि तत्

43 अर्थान्ताः प्राचलं प्राप्तापन्नपूर्वाः परोपगमाः

तद्धिताद्यो द्विगुः

संख्या सर्वनाम तदन्तकाः

44 बह्व्रोहिर दिव्यान्मा मुन्नेया तदुदाहृतिः

गुणद्रव्यक्रियायोगोपाधयः परगामिनः

(1) In certain compound terms, viz. Conjunctive compounds in which the several terms are principal; and compound terms formed of a principal one with a modification of it. Ex. (fem.) कुक्कुटमयूर्यो, A dunghill cock and a peahen. (masc.) मयूरकुक्कुटो, A peahen and a dunghill cock; (m.) कुलविप्रः, The priest of the family (n.). विप्रकुलं, The family of the priest. (2) VIZ. Those ending in the word अर्थ (as ब्राह्मणार्थः, अर्थः, अर्थः, Intended for a *Brāhmaṇa*) : and compound terms beginning with प्र and certain other terms. (Ex. अलंजीविकः का, कं, Competent to a livelihood); and compound terms containing a numeral, and terminated by an affix peculiar to derivatives from nouns: (Ex. पञ्चकपालः ला लं, Prepared in five pots). They agree in gender with another term (3) And terms ending in numerals and pronouns. However, most numerals must be excepted: and the rule applies only to those from one to four, which agree in gender with the subject. (4) As बहुधनः ना नं, Opulent. Except names of regions of space. (5) Example, m. f. n. शुक्लः पटः शुक्ला, शुक्लं, White cloth, &c. But शुक्लः, The white colour. दण्डो दण्डिनी, दण्डि, One who bears a staff. याचकः का, कं, One who begs.