

In **त्र. स.**
and **ल.** (1)

In **रात्र** with
a numeral, (2)

Compounds in
पात्र, &c. (3)

Nouns com-
pounded co-
pulative or
adverbially.
(4)

पथिन,
with a nume-
ral or parti-
cle. (5)

क्या, with
a word in the
6th case. (6)

सभा in
composition
with the 6th
case. (7)

25 **त्रांतं सलेषधं प्रियं**

रात्रं प्राक् संख्ययन्वितम्

पात्राद्यदंतैरेकार्थद्विगुलित्यानुसारतः

26 **द्वैकत्वावयवौ**

पथः संख्यायात्पूरः

पद्याः श्रुत्यावहनांचेदि क्वायं

संहतौ सभा

- (1) Ex. **मित्रं**, a friend, **वसं**, chaff; **कुलं**, a family. The rule is subject to many exceptions. Some read **न** for **ल**, and interpret the rule as restricted to nouns in **त्र** with **स** or **न्** prefixed. Ex. **वस्त्रं**, cloth. **यन्त्रं**, a machine.
- (2) Ex. **त्रिरात्रं**, the duration of three nights. (3) Compound terms in **त्र** formed of **पात्र** and certain other nouns with numerals; and signifying one whole. Ex. **चतुर्गुणं**. Entire period of the four ages. (4) The first implying one whole. Ex. **विषयोद्योतं**, head and neck. The second joining a noun with a particle. Ex. **यद्याशक्ति**, as much as able. (5) **काप्रयं**, a bad road.
- (6) Provided such word be plural. Ex. **विक्वायं**, shadow of a flock of birds.
- (7) Provided it signify an assembly. Ex. **दासीसभं**, a multitude of female slaves. Or whether it signify an assembly or a house, if the term to which it is joined signify king, (Except the word **राजा**), or a demon, or similar being, (neither man nor god). Ex. **नृपसभं**, a king's palace, or a meeting of kings. **रक्षसभं**, a multitude of demons.