

In **त्र, स** २५ **त्रांतं सलेषधंशियं**

and **ल**, (1)

In **रात्र** with  
a numeral, (2)

Compounds in  
**पात्र**, &c. (3)

Nouns com-  
pounded co-  
pulsively or  
adverbially,  
(4)

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

**छाया**, with  
a word in the  
6th case, (6)

**सभा** in  
compounds  
with the 6th  
case, (7)

**रात्रं प्राक् संख्ययन्वितम्**

**पात्राद्यदतैरेकार्थेतिगुलस्यानुसारतः**

२६ **हृदैकत्वावयोभावै**

**पथः संख्यायापरः**

**यद्याच्छायावह्नांवेदि क्वायं**

**संहृतसभा**

- (1) **Ex. मित्रं**, a friend, **वृक्षं**, 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. शिरोयोजनं**, head and neck. The second joining a noun with a particle. **Ex. यथाशक्ति**, as much as able. (5) **काप्रथं**, 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.