

Verbal active
nouns. (1)

45 कृतः कर्त्तर्यसंज्ञायां कृत्याः कर्त्तरि कर्मणि

Adjectives
derived from
nouns. (2)

अनाद्यन्तास्तेनरन्ताद्यर्थे नानार्थभेदकाः

Some name-
sals, &c. do
not vary. (3)

46 षष्ठ्यंशकास्त्रिषु समायुक्तदसत्तिङ्ब्ययम्

परं विरोधे शेषं तु द्वेयं शिष्टप्रयोगतः⁽⁴⁾

47 उत्थमरसिंह कृतौ नामलिङ्गानुशासने

सामान्यस्वतीयः काणः साङ्ग एव समर्थितः

(1) Derivatives from verbs, terminated by affixes named कृत, and denoting the agent, but not forming denominatives. Ex. कर्ता —र्त्री, र्त्त, Agent. कुर्वन्, ती, त्, Acting. Or terminated by affixes named कृत्य, with the active or passive, (not the neuter and abstract sense). Example भव्यः (तहः) —व्या —यं, A tree, that is to be. गन्तव्यः (ग्रामः), —व्या —यं, A village which may be approached or travelled to. (2) That is, according to the literal sense of this rule, Derivatives from nouns with the terminations अण्, &c. (among the affixes named तद्धित), and which are epithets of various objects, or of which the subjects are various. Ex. कौसुमः —मी. —मं, Dyed with safflower. हेमः, मी, मं, Made of gold. ऐन्द्रः —न्दी. —न्द्रं, Sacred to INDRA. (3) The numerals denominated षट्, vizt. from 5 to 10, do not vary in gender: nor the personal pronouns; nor inflected verbs; nor indeclinable particles. (4) In instances where any of the preceding rules are at variance, the last is an exception to the first: and what has been left unsaid, must be learnt from the practice of good writers.

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