

## Chapter 3

# Semantic Classifications of Sanskrit Compounds

Semantically पाणिनि classifies the Sanskrit compounds into four major types :

1. अव्ययीभाव
2. तत्पुरुष
3. बहुव्रीहि and
4. द्वन्द्व

These classifications are not sufficient for generating the paraphrase. For example, the paraphrase of a compound वृक्षमूलम् is वृक्षस्य मूलम् and ग्रामगतः is ग्रामं गतः, though both of them belong to the same class of तत्पुरुष. In the given instances, the paraphrases are different due to the semantic differences and it happens in all the types of compound. Based on their semantic differences, these compounds are further sub-classified into 55 sub-types. All the types and sub-types of compound are described below in this

chapter. The types and sub-types of compound are based on standards evolved by the project entitled "Development of Sanskrit Computational Tools and Sanskrit-Hindi Machine Translation System" which is sponsored by Ministry of Information Technology, Government of India, New-Delhi.

### 3.1 अव्ययीभाव (Endocentric or Indeclinable compound)

अनव्ययम् अव्ययः सम्पद्यते इति is the meaning of अव्ययीभाव which means "In paraphrase, the word which is not the अव्यय but after compound formation that becomes an अव्यय is known as अव्ययीभाव". For instance in उपराजम् (Near to the King), the word राजा is not an अव्यय but when it combines with the word उप which is an अव्यय then the whole word becomes an अव्यय and known as अव्ययीभाव compound. In this type of compound mostly the first member of the compound is predominant<sup>1</sup>. For instance कृष्णस्य समीपम् > उपकृष्णम् (Near to Krishna). In the given instance उप is an indeclinable word and is used in the meaning of सामीप्य (Nearness) and it has primacy in the whole compound.

According to the grammar and by looking the usage of compounds, the अव्ययीभाव compound can be divided into seven sub-types :

1. अव्यय-पूर्वपद-अव्ययीभाव
2. अव्यय-उत्तरपद-अव्ययीभाव
3. तिष्ठद्गुप्रभृति-अव्ययीभाव
4. संख्यापूर्वपद-नद्युत्तरपद-अव्ययीभाव
5. नद्युत्तरपद-अन्यपदार्थसंज्ञायाम्
6. संख्यापूर्वपद-वंशयोत्तरपद-अव्ययीभाव

<sup>1</sup>पूर्वपदार्थप्रधानोऽव्ययीभावः - सि० कौ० - सर्वसमासशेषप्रकरणम्

7. पारे-मध्ये-पूर्वपदषष्ठ्युत्तरपद-अव्ययीभाव
1. अव्यय-पूर्वपद-अव्ययीभाव<sup>2</sup>: The compounds where, the first member of the compound contains an indeclinable word, are known as अव्ययपूर्वपद-अव्ययीभाव compound. For instance उपकृष्णम् (Near to Krishna).
  2. अव्यय-उत्तरपद-अव्ययीभाव<sup>3</sup>: In this sub-category, an indeclinable word always occupies second place. For instance सूप्रति where प्रति is an indeclinable word and stands as a second member of a compound.
  3. तिष्ठद्गुप्रभृति-अव्ययीभाव<sup>4</sup> : In this sub-category, the compounds belong the "तिष्ठद्गु" गणपाठ. In तिष्ठद्गु-गणपाठ, the readymade instances of अव्ययीभाव compound are listed by पाणिनि. For instance तिष्ठद्गु, वहद्गु, आयतीगवम् etc.
  4. संख्यापूर्वपद-नद्युत्तरपद-अव्ययीभाव<sup>5</sup> : The compounds, where the first component contains a numeral word and the second component contains a word related to rivers, are known as संख्यापूर्वपद-नद्युत्तरपद-अव्ययीभाव compound. For instance सप्तगङ्गम् (the group of seven rivers).
  5. नद्युत्तरपद-अन्यपदार्थसंज्ञायाम्<sup>6</sup> : The compounds, where the second component contains a word related to the rivers and the resulting compound refers to an object other than the referents of the two components in a compound, are known as नद्युत्तरपद-अन्यपदार्थसंज्ञा-अव्ययीभाव compound. For instance उन्मत्तगङ्गम् (the place where the Ganges river becomes very fast).

<sup>2</sup>पा० सू० - अव्ययं विभक्तिसमीपसमृद्धि... (2-1-6)

<sup>3</sup>पा० सू० - सुप् प्रतिनामात्रार्थं (2-1-9)

<sup>4</sup>पा० सू० - तिष्ठद्गु प्रभृतिनि च (2-1-17)

<sup>5</sup>पा० सू० - नदीभिश्च (2-1-20)

<sup>6</sup>पा० सू० - अन्यपदार्थं च संज्ञायाम् (2-1-21)

6. संख्यापूर्वपद-वंशयोत्तरपद-अव्ययीभाव<sup>7</sup> : The compounds, where the first component stands as a numeral word and second component contains the word related to the वंश्य (one belonging to a family). For instance त्रिमुनि etc.
7. पारे-मध्ये-पूर्वपदषष्ठ्युत्तरपद-अव्ययीभाव<sup>8</sup> : The compounds, where the word पारे (across) and मध्ये (middle) are compounded with a word ending in the first, third and fifth case suffix, are known as पारे-मध्ये-पूर्वपदषष्ठ्युत्तरपद-अव्ययीभाव. For instances पारेगङ्गम् (across the Ganges river), पारेगङ्गात् (across the Ganges river), मध्येगङ्गम् (in the middle of the Ganges river), मध्येगङ्गात् (in the middle of the Ganges river).

### 3.2 तत्पुरुष (Endocentric compound)

तत्पुरुष compound is an endocentric compound where the second member has primacy<sup>9</sup>. For instance in सूर्यपुत्रः (Son of Sun), the word पुत्रः is the head. The word तत्पुरुष itself is an example of तत्पुरुष compound and it may be paraphrased in several ways as below :

- स चासौ पुरुषः > तत्पुरुषः
- तं पुरुषः > तत्पुरुषः
- तेन पुरुषः > तत्पुरुषः
- तस्मै पुरुषः > तत्पुरुषः
- तस्मात् पुरुषः > तत्पुरुषः
- तस्य पुरुषः > तत्पुरुषः
- तस्मिन् पुरुषः > तत्पुरुषः

<sup>7</sup>पा० सू० - संख्या वंश्येन (2-1-19)

<sup>8</sup>पा० सू० - पारे मध्ये षष्ठ्या वा (2-1-18)

<sup>9</sup>सि० कौ० - उत्तरपदार्थप्रधानस्तत्पुरुषः - सर्वसमासशेषप्रकरणम्

Looking at the विभक्ति (Case marker) involved in these paragraphs one can classify the तत्पुरुष compounds further. In addition there are other kind of तत्पुरुष compounds where the first component is of special type. The grammarians, classify तत्पुरुष compounds further into seven major sub-categories :

1. तत्पुरुष (Determinative compound)
2. कर्मधारय (Descriptive compound)
3. नञ्-प्रादि-कु-गत्यादितत्पुरुष
4. द्विगु
5. उपपदतत्पुरुष
6. मयूरव्यंसकादितत्पुरुष
7. बहुपद-तत्पुरुष

1. तत्पुरुष (Determinative compound) - The first sub-type consists of those तत्पुरुष compound, in which the first word always takes some case-marker in paraphrase. For instances शङ्कुलया खण्डः > शङ्कुलाखण्डः, कृष्णम् आश्रितः > कृष्णाश्रितः etc. This sub-category can then be further divided into seven sub-types on the basis of the case marker the first component takes. These subtypes are: (1) प्रथमातत्पुरुष, (2) द्वितीयातत्पुरुष, (3) तृतीयातत्पुरुष, (4) चतुर्थीतत्पुरुष, (5) पञ्चमीतत्पुरुष, (6) षष्ठीतत्पुरुष and (7) सप्तमी-तत्पुरुष.

- (1) प्रथमातत्पुरुष<sup>10</sup>- This is an exceptional compound type among all तत्पुरुष compounds and always contains the first word in nominative case-suffix in paraphrase. For instance उत्तरं कायस्य > उत्तरकायस्य, अर्धं पिप्पल्याः etc.

<sup>10</sup>पाणिनि has given the 6 aphorisms from 2-2-1 to 2-2-6 for this type of compound

- (2) द्वितीयातत्पुरुष - The compounds, where a word ending with the second case-suffix is compounded with another nominal word is called द्वितीयातत्पुरुष compound. For instance कृष्णश्रितः etc. Panini has listed out द्वितीयातत्पुरुष compound by few aphorisms such as द्वितीया श्रितातीतपतितगतात्यस्तप्राप्तापन्नैः (2-1-24), स्वयं केन (2-1-25), खद्वा क्षेपे (2-1-26), सामि (2-1-27), कालाः (2-1-28), अत्यन्तसंयोगे च (2-1-28).
- (3) तृतीयातत्पुरुष - The compounds, where a word ending with the third case-suffix is compounded with a nominal word is called तृतीयातत्पुरुष compound. For instance धान्यार्थः etc.
- (4) चतुर्थीतत्पुरुष - The compounds, where a word ending with the fourth case-suffix is compounded with a nominal word is called चतुर्थीतत्पुरुष compound. For instance कुण्डलहिरण्यम् etc.
- (5) पञ्चमीतत्पुरुष - The compounds, where a word ending with the fifth case-suffix is compounded with a nominal word is called पञ्चमीतत्पुरुष compound. For instance चोरभयम् etc.
- (6) षष्ठीतत्पुरुष - The compounds, where a word ending with the sixth case-suffix is compounded with a nominal word is called षष्ठीतत्पुरुष compound. For instance राजपुरुषः etc.
- (7) सप्तमीतत्पुरुष - The compounds, where a word ending with the seventh case-suffix is compounded with a nominal word is called सप्तमीतत्पुरुष compound. For instance अक्षशौण्डः etc.
2. कर्मधारय (Descriptive compound) - The second sub-type consists of those तत्पुरुष compound, in which the components are apposition. The components in this type of compound may be nouns or adjectives qualifying the members. For instances नीलमेघः (blue clouds), पीता-

म्बरः(one who weared yellow cloths) etc. On the basis of semantic differences this category is further divided into 8 sub-divisions : (1) विशेषण-पूर्वपद-कर्मधारय, (2) विशेषण-उत्तरपद-कर्मधारय, (3) विशेषण-उभयपद-कर्मधारय, (4) उपमान-पूर्वपद-कर्मधारय, (5) उपमान-उत्तरपद-कर्मधारय, (6) अवधारणापूर्वपद-कर्मधारय, (7) सम्भावनापूर्वपद-कर्मधारय and (8) मध्यमपदलोपिकर्मधारय.

- (1) विशेषण-पूर्वपद-कर्मधारय<sup>11</sup> :- The compounds, where the qualifier stands at the first place and the qualificand stands at the second place, are called as विशेषण-पूर्वपद-कर्मधारय compound. For instance नीलोत्पलम् (the blue lotus).
- (2) विशेषण-उत्तरपद-कर्मधारय :- The compounds, where the qualifier stands at the second place and the qualificand stands at the first place, are called as विशेषण-उत्तरपद-कर्मधारय compound. For instance वैयाकरणखसूचिः<sup>12</sup> .
- (3) विशेषण-उभयपद-कर्मधारय :- The compounds, where the both the components are adjectives, are called as विशेषण-उभयपद-कर्मधारय compound. For instance मन्दशीतलः, कृताकृतम्<sup>13</sup>.
- (4) उपमान-पूर्वपद-कर्मधारय<sup>14</sup> :- The compounds, where the first component is found as उपमान (the object of comparison) and the second component is found as सामान्यवचन<sup>15</sup>, are called as उपमान-पूर्वपद-कर्मधारय compound. For instance चन्द्रमुखी (the person

<sup>11</sup>पा० सू० - विशेषणं विशेष्येण बहुलम् (2-1-57)

<sup>12</sup>पा० सू० - कुत्सितानि कुत्सनैः(2-1-53)

<sup>13</sup>पा० सू० - क्तेन नञ्विशिष्टेनानञ् (2-1-60)

<sup>14</sup>पा० सू० - उपमानानि सामान्यवचनैः (2-1-55)

<sup>15</sup>उपमानानि सामान्यवचनैरेव समस्यते । उपमानोपमेययोः साधारणः धर्मः सामान्यम् । तद्विशिष्टोपमेयवचनैः समासः इत्यर्थः । मेघश्यामः इत्यत्र श्यामशब्दः सामान्यवचनः । तेन मेघ इव रामः=मेघरामः इति न भवति । - P.7 - समासः, संस्कृतभारती, बेङ्गलूरु

whose face is like Moon).

- (5) उपमान-उत्तरपद-कर्मधारय<sup>16</sup> :- The compounds, where the first component is found as उपमेय (the subject of comparison) and the second component is found as उपमान (the object of comparison), are called as उपमान-उत्तरपद-कर्मधारय compounds. For instance पुरुषव्याघ्रः (the person whose is like Tiger), गोवृन्दारकः<sup>17</sup> .
- (6) अवधारणापूर्वपद-कर्मधारय :- The compounds, where the उपमान-उपमेय relation is found and identified as a metaphor, are known as अवधारणापूर्वपद-कर्मधारय compound. For instance विद्या एव धनः > विद्याधनः is the treasure.
- (7) सम्भावनापूर्वपद-कर्मधारय - The compounds, where a जातिवाचक word is compounded with a वंशवाचक word to which that जातिवाचक belongs, are known as सम्भावनापूर्वपद-कर्मधारय and in this type of compounds, the word related to वंशवाचक is a qualifier and also the first component of the compound. For instance अयोध्यानगरी (the अयोध्या city).
- (8) मध्यमपदलोपिकर्मधारय - The compound, where the final member of the first component vanishes while compound formation, is called the मध्यमपदलोपिकर्मधारय or उत्तरपदलोपिकर्मधारय<sup>18</sup> compound. For instance in देवपूजकः ब्राह्मणः, the word पूजक is clearly visible in the paraphrase but in the form of compound the word पूजक vanishes as in देवब्राह्मणः.

### 3. नञ्-प्रादि-कु-गत्यादितत्पुरुष :-

<sup>16</sup>पा० सू० - उपमितं व्याघ्रादिभिः सामान्यप्रयोगे - (2-1-56)

<sup>17</sup>पा० सू० - वृन्दारकनागकुञ्जरैः पूज्यमानम् (2-1-62)

<sup>18</sup>वा० - शाकपार्थिवादीनां सिद्धये उत्तरपदलोपस्योपसङ्ख्यानम्

- नञ्त्तत्पुरुष<sup>19</sup> - The compounds where the first component denotes the sense of negation. The नञ्त्तत्पुरुष compounds are formed by prefixing the particle "न" to another word. In the form of compound it changes to 'अ' before a consonant and to 'अन्' before a vowel. For instance अपर्याप्तम् (not sufficient), अनश्वः (one which is not the horse), अब्राह्मणः (one who is not Brahmin) etc.
  - प्रादितत्पुरुष - The compounds where the prepositions including indeclinables are prefixed to another word are called as प्रादितत्पुरुष<sup>20</sup> compound. For instance प्राचार्यः (eminent teacher), अतिमालः (one who has crossed the river माला) etc.
  - कु-तत्पुरुष - The compounds where the first component contains the sense of निन्दा and compounds are formed by prefixing the word 'कु' to another word are known as कुतत्पुरुष<sup>21</sup> compound. For instance कुपुरुषः (wicked person), कापुरुषः (wicked person).
  - गतितत्पुरुष - The compounds where the preposition are compounded with the primary derivative and indeclinables are called गतितत्पुरुष<sup>22</sup> compound. For instance उरीकृत्वा, उररीकृत्य etc.
4. द्विगु - The fourth sub-type consists of those तत्पुरुष compound, in which the first component contains a numeral adjective and second component contains a noun word, are known as द्विगुतत्पुरुष compound. Three types of द्विगुतत्पुरुष<sup>23</sup> compounds are found in usage: (1) तद्धिता-र्थद्विगु (2) उत्तरपदद्विगु and (3) समाहारद्विगु.

<sup>19</sup>पा० सू० - नञ् (2-2-61)

<sup>20</sup>पा० सू० - कुगतिप्रादयः (2-2-18)

<sup>21</sup>पा० सू० - कुगतिप्रादयः (2-2-18)

<sup>22</sup>पा० सू० - कुगतिप्रादयः (2-2-18)

<sup>23</sup>पा० सू० - तद्धितार्थोत्तरपदसमाहारे च (2-1-51), संख्यापूर्वो द्विगुः (2-1-52)

- (1) तद्धितार्थद्विगु - The compounds, which contains the numeral adjectives as first component and a secondary affixed word as second component, are designated तद्धितार्थद्विगु compounds. For instance षण्मातुरः, द्वैमातुरः etc.
- (2) उत्तरपदद्विगु - उत्तरपदद्विगु is the designation of that compound which is compulsorily formed when another word is to be compounded with the so formed द्विगु compound. Thus the compound itself becomes the first member in another compound.<sup>24</sup> For instance पञ्चगवधनः (one whose property consists of five cows.)
- (3) समाहारद्विगु - The compounds which suggest the aggregation of a particular thing are known as समाहारद्विगु. For instance पञ्चवटी (the aggregation of five banyan tree), त्रिलोकी (the aggregation of three worlds).
5. उपपद-तत्पुरुष - The fifth sub-type consists of those तत्पुरुष compound, in which the first component contains a उपपद (a noun word) and the second component contains a verbal derivative word (कृत). In this kind of compound the first member can contain any case-relation. For instance कुम्भकारः (The potter) etc. It can further be divided into five more sub-types : (1) द्वितीयोपपद-तत्पुरुष, (2) तृतीयोपपद-तत्पुरुष, (3) चतुर्थोपपद-तत्पुरुष (4) पञ्चम्योपपद-तत्पुरुष, (5) सप्तम्योपपद-तत्पुरुष.
- (1) द्वितीयोपपद-तत्पुरुष - In this kind of उपपद compound, the first component contains the second-case-marker and the second component contains a verbal derivative word (कृत). For example कुम्भं करोति इति कुम्भकारः, विश्वं पाति इति विश्वपा etc.

<sup>24</sup>Sanskrit compounds-A philosophical study- P.53-Chowkhamba Sanskrit series office, Varanasi

- (2) तृतीयोपपद-तत्पुरुष - In this kind of उपपद compound, the first component contains the third-case-marker and the second component contains a verbal derivative word (कृत). For example पद्भ्यां गच्छति इति पद्भः etc.
- (3) चतुर्थोपपद-तत्पुरुष - In this kind of उपपद compound, the first component contains the fourth-case-marker and the second component contains a verbal derivative word (कृत). For example श्रेयसे तिष्ठति इति श्रेयस्थः etc.
- (4) पञ्चम्योपपद-तत्पुरुष - In this kind of उपपद compound, the first component contains the fifth-case-marker and the second component contains a verbal derivative word (कृत). For example दुःखात् जायते इति दुःखजः, शोकात् जायते इति शोकजः etc.
- (5) सप्तम्योपपद-तत्पुरुष - In this kind of उपपद compound, the first component contains the seventh-case-marker and the second component contains a verbal derivative word (कृत). For example पङ्के जायते इति पङ्कजः, सरसि जायते इति सरसिजम् etc.
6. मयूरव्यंसकादि-तत्पुरुष<sup>25</sup> - The sixth sub-type is of those तत्पुरुष compound which are known as irregular compounds and found in the मयूरव्यंसकादिगण. For instance मयूरव्यंसकः etc.
7. बहुपद-तत्पुरुष - The seventh sub-type of those तत्पुरुष compound which contains more than two components. For instance ब्यहिसेनम्,

<sup>25</sup>पा० सू० - मयूरव्यंसकादयश्च (2-1-72)

### 3.3 बहुव्रीहि

बहुव्रीहि compound is an exocentric compound and contains two or more than two components. The first component may contain a noun or an adjective and the second component contains a noun. It becomes an adjective and it adopts the gender and number of the qualificand. For instance रूपवद्भार्यः (one who has a beautiful wife), since the word refers to a man, भार्या a feminine noun changes to भार्य a masculine gendered one. On the basis of semantic differences, it can be divided into two major divisions : (1) समानाधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि and (2) व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि.

1. समानाधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि - This is the designation given to those compounds where all the components contain the same case-endings and same gender. For instance पीतम् अम्बरं यस्य सः > पीताम्बरः, आरूढः वानरः येन सः > आरूढवानरः, रूपवती भार्या यस्य सः > रूपवद्भार्यः etc. It is of 11 types : (1) द्वितीयार्थबहुव्रीहि, (2) तृतीयार्थबहुव्रीहि, (3) चतुर्थ्यर्थबहुव्रीहि, (4) पञ्चम्यर्थबहुव्रीहि, (5) षष्ठ्यर्थबहुव्रीहि, (6) सप्तम्यर्थबहुव्रीहि. (7) दिग्वाचक-बहुव्रीहि, (8) संख्योभयपद-बहुव्रीहि, (9) उपमानपूर्वपद-बहुव्रीहि, (10) प्रहरणविषयक-बहुव्रीहि and (11) ग्रहणविषयक-बहुव्रीहि :-

- (1) द्वितीयार्थबहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds, which contain the second case suffix, come under this type of compound. For instance प्राप्तम् उदकम् यं सः > प्राप्तोदकः .
- (2) तृतीयार्थबहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds, which contain the third case suffix, come under this type of compound. For instance ऊढः रथः येन सः > ऊढरथः.
- (3) चतुर्थ्यर्थबहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds, which contain the fourth case suffix, come under this type of compound. For instance दत्तं

वस्त्रं यस्यै सा > दत्तवस्त्रा.

- (4) पञ्चम्यर्थबहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds, which contain the fifth case suffix, come under this type of compound. For instance पतितानि पर्णानि यस्मात् सः > पतितपर्णः.
- (5) षष्ठ्यर्थबहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds, which contain the sixth case suffix, come under this type of compound. For instance पाचिका भार्या यस्य सः > पाचिकाभार्यः.
- (6) सप्तम्यर्थबहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds, which contain the seventh case suffix, come under this type of compound. For instance वीराः पुरुषाः यस्मिन् सः > वीरपुरुषः.
- (7) दिग्वाचक-बहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds, which contain names of directions, are designated as दिग्वाचक-बहुव्रीहि compound. For instance पूर्वस्याः उत्तरस्याः च दिशो यदन्तरालम् > पूर्वोत्तरा.
- (8) संख्योभयपद-बहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds, where both the components are numeral words, are known as संख्योभयपद-बहुव्रीहि compound. For instance द्वौ वा त्रयः वा > द्वित्राः.
- (9) उपमानपूर्वपद-बहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds, where the first component contains a उपमानवाचक word, are called as उपमानपूर्वपद-बहुव्रीहि compound. For instance चन्द्र इव मुखं यस्याः सा > चन्द्रमुखी.
- (10) प्रहरणविषयक-बहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds, where both the components alike in form (and represented by the word-pattern) तत्र (or) तेन (are compounded with each other, the compound) conveying the meaning इदम् "this". For instance द-ण्डादण्डी.
- (11) ग्रहणविषयक-बहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds, where both the

components alike in form (and represented by the word-pattern) तत्र (or) तेन (are compounded with each other, the compound) conveying the meaning इदम् "this". For instance के-शाकेशि.

2. व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि - व्यधिकरणबहुव्रीहि is the designation given to those types of compounds where all the components do not contain the same case and gender. For instance ईश्वरे निष्ठा यस्य सः > ईश्वरनिष्ठः. In this instance, the word ईश्वर is in seventh case-suffix and the word निष्ठा contains first case-suffix. There is no rule given by पाणिनि to identify the conflicted case suffix in व्यधिकरणबहुव्रीहि compound. For instances

गदा पाणौ यस्य सः > गदापाणिः

कण्ठे काल यस्य सः > कण्ठकालः

भाले चन्द्रः यस्य सः > भालचन्द्रः

विषं कण्ठे यस्य सः > विषकण्ठः

It can also be divided into six types of व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि compound : (1) सङ्ख्योत्तरपद-व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि, (2) सहपूर्वपद-व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि, (3) प्रादि-व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि, (4) उपमानपूर्वपद-व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि, (5) नञ्-बहुव्रीहि and (6) बहुपद-बहुव्रीहि.

- (1) सङ्ख्योत्तरपद-व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds where the second member of compound contains a numeral word and first member may contain an indeclinable word, are designated as सङ्ख्योत्तरपद-व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि. For instance दशानां समीपे ये सन्ति ते > उपदशाः.
- (2) सहपूर्वपद-व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds where second component is prefixed by the word 'स' or 'सह' are known as सहपूर्वपद-व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि compound. For instance सपुत्रः or सहपुत्रः.
- (3) प्रादि-व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds where the first component

contains prefixe including indeclinables are know as प्रादि-बहुव्रीहि compounds. For instance निर्गता दया यस्मात् सः > निर्दयः.

- (4) उपमानपूर्वपद-व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि :- The बहुव्रीहि compounds, where the first component conatains a उपमानवाचक word, are called as उपमानपूर्वपद-व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि compound. For instance उष्ट्रस्य इव मुखं यस्य सः > उष्ट्रमुखः.
- (5) नञ्-बहुव्रीहि - The बहुव्रीहि compounds where the first component contains the prefix the particle "न". For instance अविद्यमानः पुत्रः यस्य सः > अपुत्रः, अविद्यमानम् अपत्यं यस्य सः > अनपत्यः etc.
- (6) बहुपद-बहुव्रीहि - The बहुव्रीहि compounds where more than two components are found, are called as बहुपदबहुव्रीहि compounds. For instance पञ्चगवधनः, पूर्वशालप्रियः etc.

### 3.4 द्वन्द्व (Copulative compound)

द्वन्द्व compound is a copulative compound and contains two or more than two components. द्वन्द्व compound is also an exception of binary. In this compound, the components may have nouns or adjectives. The gender of the last component becomes the gender of the whole द्वन्द्व compound. The attribute 'च' connects all components into a paraphrase. The main purpose of construction of द्वन्द्व compound is to show the aggregation of individuals. For instance रामसीतालक्ष्मणभरतशत्रुघ्नाः अयोध्यां गच्छन्ति ( राम, सीता, लक्ष्मण, भरत and शत्रुघ्न are going to Ayodhya city.), In this sentence रामसीतालक्ष्मणभरतशत्रुघ्नाः is a द्वन्द्व compound formed from the five padas राम, सीता, लक्ष्मण, भरत and शत्रुघ्न and all of them are going to Ayodhya city.

On the basis of Semantic differences, द्वन्द्व compound can be divided into three types : (1) इतरेतर-द्वन्द्व, (2) समाहार-द्वन्द्व and (3) एकशेष-द्वन्द्व.

- (1) इतरेतर-द्वन्द्व :- The द्वन्द्व compound, where all the components are independent and predominant, are designated as इतरेतर-द्वन्द्व compound. The number of a द्वन्द्व compound depends on the number of components and the gender of a द्वन्द्व compound depends on the gender of last component of the compound. For instance रामसीते (Rama and Sita), व्याकरणन्यायमीमांसाशास्त्राणि (व्याकरण-शास्त्रम् and न्याय-शास्त्रम् and मीमांसा-शास्त्रम्) etc.
- (2) समाहार-द्वन्द्व :- When द्वन्द्व compound gives the sense of aggregation of individuals then it becomes the समाहार-द्वन्द्व compound and the aggregation of individuals is the main purpose here, so it gets neuter gender for whole compound and the number of this compound becomes singular. For instance संज्ञा च परिभाषा च एतयोः समाहारः > संज्ञापरिभाषम् (The aggregation of संज्ञा and परिभाषा).
- (3) एकशेष-द्वन्द्व :- एकशेष-द्वन्द्व is an exceptional compound. एकः शिष्यते अन्यो लुप्यते यत्र is the characterisation of this compound. For instances पितरौ. The word पितरौ means माता च पिता च (Mother and Father) but in the compound formation only the last component remains.

Apart from these types and categories two more types of compounds also have been found in usages :- (1) केवलसमास and (2) द्विरुक्तिसमास.

1. केवल-समास<sup>26</sup> is an exceptional compound and found rarely in usages. For instance पूर्व भूतो भूतपूर्वः.
2. द्विरुक्ति-समास is a kind of compound where the first component occurs twice and frequently found in usages. For instance उपर्युपरि, अधोऽधः etc.

<sup>26</sup>तत्पुरुषादिसंज्ञाविनिर्मुक्तः समाससंज्ञामात्रयुक्तः केवलसमासः । अर्थात् यस्य समासस्य नास्ति नाम कश्चित् सः समासः केवलसमासः इति अभिधीयते (ज्ञायते) ।

This classification as mentioned above is based on the standards developed by the Sanskrit Consortium<sup>27</sup>. This classification needs further refinement. For example, उपपदतत्पुरुष compound and व्यधिकरण-बहुव्रीहि compound may be further classified into more sub-types depending on the विभक्ति the first component takes.

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<sup>27</sup>"Development of Sanskrit Computational Tools and Sanskrit-Hindi Machine Translation System" which is sponsored by Ministry of Information Technology, Government of India, New-Delhi.