1929

(The) use of the determinative dependent compounds (Tatpurusha) in the story of Nala.

https://hdl.handle.net/2144/8844

Boston University
FOR REFERENCE

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THIS ROOM
The Gift of the Author

Ideal Double Reversible Manuscript Cover

Patented Nov. 15, 1898
Manufactured by Adams, Cushing & Foster

28 6 1/2
THE USE OF THE DETERMINATIVE DEPENDENT COMPOUNDS
(TATPURUSHA) IN THE STORY OF NALA

Submitted by
Hazel Estella Clark
(A.B., Boston University, 1916)
In partial fulfilment of requirements for the
degree of Master of Arts 1929
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Perry: Sanskrit Primer - 3rd edition - 1901.

of different adjectives and treated as single words. These compounds fall principally into three classes:

1. **Substantive Adjective Compounds**

   a. Dependent compounds
   b. Descriptive compounds

2. **Substantive and Substantive Adjective Compounds (nounlike)**

3. **Adjective Adjective Compounds**

Page 369:

**II. The Determinative Dependent Compounds**

1. These determinative dependent compounds are divided into two classes:

   a. **Main Compounds**

   In these compounds the final member is a noun with the final root in some case relational and after a conjunction the second.

   b. **Adjective Compounds**

   A few of these have an adjective as a final member but vary only in the last word in a particular or root, which, if it ends in a short vowel, generally ends in a ०. This second member usually refers to a place and stands in
AN OUTLINE
OF
THE USE OF THE DETERMINATIVE DEPENDENT COMPOUNDS (TATPURUSHA)
IN THE STORY OF NALA

Pages 1-5.

I. From its earliest period, Sanskrit made use of compound words, formed by the combination of words of different declensions and treated as simple words. These compounds fall principally into three classes:

1. Determinative Compounds (Tatpurusha)
   A. Dependent compounds
   B. Descriptive compounds

2. Aggregative or Copulative Compounds (Dvandva)

3. Secondary Adjective Compounds

Pages 6 - 33

II. The Determinative Dependent Compounds

1. These determinative dependent compounds are divided into two classes:
   A. Noun compounds
   In these compounds the final member is a noun with the first part in some case relation (very often a genitive) to the second.
   B. Adjective compounds
   A few of these have an adjective as a final member but very often the last word is a participle or root, which, if it ends in a short vowel, generally adds a . This second member usually refers to a noun and stands in
any case relation.

2. The determinative dependent compounds in the Story of Nala, classified according to the classes described in section one.

A. The more frequent use of section one, A or B.

B. The repeated use of a compound.
The sectioning of a sample in the

process of analysis should be

considered in section one,

A. The metal substrate was collected and

B. The recovered use of a compound.
THE USE OF THE DETERMINATIVE-DEPENDENT COMPOUNDS (TATPURUSHA) IN THE STORY OF NALA

From its earliest period, one of the most striking features of the Sanskrit language is the frequent use of compounds, formed by the combination of stems belonging to different declensions, which are then treated as simple words. In the Vedas are seldom found compounds of more than two elements. In later Sanskrit, however, as the style became more elaborate, the compounds became correspondingly more difficult and more than the two elements occur.

There are three principal classes of Sanskrit compounds:

1. **Determinative Compounds (Tatpurusha)**
   
   **A. Dependent Compounds**
   
   These dependent compounds are divided into two classes. The first group consists of **noun compounds**, in which the second member holds some case relation to the first member. This case relationship may be of any kind but seems most often to be a genitive. For example, in Book I, cloka 1 of the Nala,  
   
   - from विरसेन - Virasena and तुत: for सुता - son - son of Virasena or in cl. 2 - मनुसेनाणि from मनु - a man and तुता - genitive plural
of chief - chief of men. Again in the same book, čloka 12 from स्वर न फल - friend and न फल - locative singular of मध्य - the middle.

From these examples it will be seen that the second member receives the inflection and the first member has the relation of genitive to the second.

The second group in the dependent compounds are adjective compounds. In this group, the second member is sometimes an adjective but very often the last word is a participle or a root, which, if it ends in a short vowel, generally adds a र्. This second member usually refers to a noun and stands in any case relation. Having an adjective as the final form in Book I, čloka 3 is नव - nominative singular of पिन - fond of.

A past participle of the verb दृढ़ forms the second member of the compound in Book VII, čloka 10 स्वर न फल from स्वर न फल - dice, स्वर - fury and स्वर न फल, accusative singular of स्वर - maddened.

An example of an adjective compound, ending in a root, is found in Book I, čloka 7 दृढ़विन from दृढ़ न - duty, and विन, nominative singular of दृढ़ - knowing.
B. Descriptive Compounds

The second division of determinative compounds is called descriptive compounds. In this division, the first member is in no distinct case relation but qualifies the second as an adjective or adverb, according as the final word is an adjective or a noun.

For example, in Book II, c̣loka 26, ंतरक ् जो great king, from ंत for ंत ज great and जो for जो, vocative singular of king.

Sometimes, instead of an adjective, the first member is a noun used with the force of an adjective; thus, जमिज is Book I, c̣loka 6 for जमिज, nominative singular of जमिज, a priest-sage.

Compounds of this kind may express comparison as for example in Book IV, c̣loka 29, चांग from चांग, man, चांग, vocative singular of चांग, tiger-man-tiger; that is, a chief among men.

2. Aggregative or Copulative Compounds (Dvandva)

In these dvandva, "pair or couple", two or more nouns are joined together in coordinate construction, as if connected by "and". Sometimes adjectives and very seldom adverbs are joined in this construction.
These noun compounds in inflection are divided into two classes:–

A. The gender and declension is determined by the final member and is dual, devoting either two or plural, if denoting more than two things. For example, in Book I cl. 29, नागाण्ड्रेण, गांधर्भायो वक्ताति is a compound of गांधर्भ, a Gandarbha or celestial musician, नाग, a man, गांधर्भनाग, a serpent; नागाण्ड्रेण accusative plural of गांधर्भ, a demon; "gods, Gandarbhias, men, Serpents and Rakshasas." Again in Bk. II, cl. 4 मन्त्राण्ड्रेण, a couch, मन्त्राण्ड्रेण, a seat, मन्त्राण्ड्रेण locative plural of मन्त्र, a meal; in lying upon a couch or sitting or at meals.

In Bk. XV, cl. 7 मन्त्राण्ड्रेण nominative dual - Varshneya and Jivala.

B. The compound becomes a neuter singular collective noun without regard to the gender of its parts, as for example । देवा गच्छन्।

3. Secondary adjective compounds

The final member of this type of compound is generally a noun with the value of an adjective. As an adjective, it is inflected in all genders and agrees in gender, number and case with the noun it modifies. These compounds are divided into two groups:–
A. Possessive compounds which are noun compounds of the determinative class, that is, either dependent or descriptive with the added idea of "having", thus making adjectives of them. For example in the Nala, Bk. I, cl. 7 युज़ घोषित, having a desire for offspring, from युज़ offspring, nominative singular of युज़ desire. Again in Bk. XII, cl. 30 घोषित नम ऊँज्ज, lotus, like, सुवर्णिका, the eye, referring to Damayanti - "having eyes like a lotus."

B. Compounds with the last member dependent syntactically upon the first:

1. A participial compound, the use of a participle with its object, is found only in Vedic literature.

2. Prepositional compounds, in which the first part of the compound has the value of a preposition and the last member is a noun governed by it as नाम निभाँ.
The determinative dependent compounds, as before stated, are divided into two groups, noun compounds and adjective compounds. The following examples are divided according to groups as they occur in the story of Nala.

### I. Noun Compounds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Book I</th>
<th>cl.</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>वीरसेनात्पुत्र</th>
<th>Virasena</th>
<th>Son of Virasena</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V 30</td>
<td>XVII 2</td>
<td>XXVI 4</td>
<td>वीरसेनन</td>
<td>son</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII 97</td>
<td>V30</td>
<td>Virasena, king</td>
<td>daughter-in-law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 2</td>
<td>मन्तज्ञ</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>chief (Indra)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII, 132</td>
<td>मन्तज्ञादेव</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>daughter of man</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII, 124</td>
<td>मन्तज्ञाधिपति</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>sovereign of men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 2</td>
<td>देवपति</td>
<td>god</td>
<td>lord of the gods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II 14, 24</td>
<td>देवराज्य</td>
<td>god</td>
<td>king of the gods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIX 27</td>
<td>देवराज्य</td>
<td>king</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III 22  देवदूत  देव  दूत  god  messenger  a messenger of the gods

V 13  देवनिर्देश  देव  निर्देश  god  mark  the mark or characteristic of a god

XXIV 40  देवदुर्भि  देव  दुर्भि  god  drum  drum of the gods
     देवसत्यिरिधि  देव  सत्यिरिधि  god  presence  in the presence of the gods

II 6  नरेशुर  नर  शुरु  man  lord  a lord of men
IV 19, 21  नरेशुर  शुरु  man  lord  a lord of men
XI 6, XII 18  नरेशुर  शुरु  man  lord  a lord of men
XVII 43  नरेशुर  शुरु  man  lord  a lord of men

V 28  नराधिप  नर  शाधिप  man  lord  a lord of men
VIII 1  नराधिप  शाधिप  man  lord  a lord of men
XII  शासन  Bhima  Summons  the summons of Bhima
XXV 8  शासन  Bhima  Summons  the summons of Bhima

II 10  भीमनन्दि  भीम  नन्दि  Bhima  daughter  daughter of Bhima
XXI 2  भीमनन्दि  भीम  नन्दि  Bhima  daughter  daughter of Bhima

XII 91  भीमनन्दि  भीम  नन्दि  Bhima  daughter  daughter of Bhima

XVI 6  भीमपुत्रिका  भीम  पुत्रिका  Bhima  daughter  daughter of Bhima

XXI 2  भीमवचन  भीम  वचन  Bhima  command  the command of Bhima
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Pali</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II 13B</td>
<td>इति निति क</td>
<td>कुरुक्षेत्र</td>
<td>Indra world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II 17</td>
<td>इति निति क</td>
<td>कुरुक्षेत्र</td>
<td>earth's protector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II 28,29</td>
<td>इति निति क</td>
<td>कुरुक्षेत्र</td>
<td>form excellence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III 4</td>
<td>इति निति क</td>
<td>कुरुक्षेत्र</td>
<td>water lord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V 37</td>
<td>इति निति क</td>
<td>कुरुक्षेत्र</td>
<td>lord of the waters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III 20</td>
<td>इति निति क</td>
<td>कुरुक्षेत्र</td>
<td>body destroyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV 6</td>
<td>पादरजः</td>
<td>पद रजस्य पद धावन</td>
<td>foot-dust the washing of the feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV 10</td>
<td>सृष्ट्यम</td>
<td>सृष्ट्यम</td>
<td>spirit multitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIV 32</td>
<td>मृत सावितृ</td>
<td>मृत सावितृ</td>
<td>spirit witness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Line</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II 6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>दमायन्तीसरसीः</td>
<td>Damayanti friend troop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIX 10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>विदर्भनगरी</td>
<td>Vidarbha city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II 21</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>विदर्भकावन</td>
<td>Vidarbha king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII 33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>विदर्भराजनया</td>
<td>Vidarbha daughter of king of Vidarbha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX 36</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>विदर्भराजा</td>
<td>Vidarbha king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVII 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>विदर्भराजा</td>
<td>Vidarbha king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII 33</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>विदर्भराजनया</td>
<td>Vidarbha daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII 9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>विदर्भाधिपनिनी</td>
<td>Vidarbha king daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI 13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>विदर्भसरसः</td>
<td>Vidarbha a lake of Vidarbha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV 26  पारिक्षणस्तता king  daughter of a king
     पारिक्षण daughter

XII 60  पारिक्षणनिद्वितीय king  daughter of a king
     पारिक्षण daughter

XII 96  पारिक्षणवालम् king  the king's own daughter
     पारिक्षण own daughter

IV 27  पितृधारिण् god, an immortal lord of the immortals
     पितृधारिण् a lord

IV 31  पितृधारिण् immortal lord  lord of the immortals
     पितृधारिण्

V 27  वर्जान Garrett  the end of a garment
     वर्जान end

V 7  गिरिगृहः mountain cave  a mountain cave
     गिरिगृहः

XIII 7  गिरिनिद्राजः mountain river of the mountain
     गिरिनिद्राजः a mountain king
     गिरिनिद्राजः a mountain
     गिरिरंगकुट king
     गिरिरंगकुट peak
     गिरिरंगकुट summit
     गिरिरंगकुट
Nishadha, the country ruled by Nala, lord of Nishadha

Nishadha lord

Nala the searching for

Saci (Indra's wife) husband of Saci

dice game

dice time playing dice

dice profound knowledge of the dice

playing with dice the time for playing with the dice
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XII 79</td>
<td>अरिम देन</td>
<td>अरिम</td>
<td>enemy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>महीपिि</td>
<td>महीपिि</td>
<td>destroyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 3, 22, 27</td>
<td>महीपिि</td>
<td>महीपिि</td>
<td>earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII 22</td>
<td>महीपिि</td>
<td>महीपिि</td>
<td>lord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX 33, 25</td>
<td>राजस्वादृशि</td>
<td>राजस्वादृशि</td>
<td>a complete army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII 56, 76</td>
<td>राजस्वादृशि</td>
<td>राजस्वादृशि</td>
<td>army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXI 9</td>
<td>सत्य</td>
<td>सत्य</td>
<td>truth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXII 15, 24</td>
<td>सत्य</td>
<td>सत्य</td>
<td>speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIV 12, 31, 39</td>
<td>सत्य</td>
<td>सत्य</td>
<td>friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXVI 3</td>
<td>सत्य</td>
<td>सत्य</td>
<td>midst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 17</td>
<td>सदृढ़ काम</td>
<td>सदृढ़ काम</td>
<td>not seen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>महीपिि</td>
<td>महीपिि</td>
<td>love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 21</td>
<td>दमयंति</td>
<td>दमयंति</td>
<td>Damayanti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>महीपिि</td>
<td>महीपिि</td>
<td>presence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I 25</td>
<td>राजस्वादृशि</td>
<td>राजस्वादृशि</td>
<td>woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>महीपिि</td>
<td>महीपिि</td>
<td>grove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>महीपिि</td>
<td>महीपिि</td>
<td>woman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VIII 21 

नननामायः  

विना  

minister  

Nala  

a minister of Nala

VIII 21 

नननार्णिः  

विना  

charioteer  

Nala  

a charioteer of Nala

XVII 34 

नननार्णिः  

नन  

searching for  

Nala  

the searching for Nala

XII 114 

नननार्णिः  

पली  

wife  

Nala  

the wife of Nala

XXI 3 

नननार्णिः  

नन  

horse  

Nala  

the horse of Nala

XXI 3 

नननार्णिः  

नन  

presence  

Nala  

the presence of Nala

XXI 5 

नननार्णिः  

नन  

horse  

Nala  

the horse of Nala

XXIV 2 

नननार्णिः  

नन  

seeing  

Nala  

the desire of seeing Nala

XXIV 3 

नननार्णिः  

नन  

suspicion  

Nala  

the suspicion of Nala

title 

नननार्णिः  

नन  

story  

Nala  

the story of Nala
Joy

In increaser

Sorrow

In increaser

XII 95, 107

In increaser

The remover of sorrow

Kingdom

The deprivation of kingdom

Friend

The desertion of a friend

Garment

A fragment of a garment

Tree

The root of the tree

Wild beast

A wild beast hunter

Fire

A flame of fire

Wood

A wood snake
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>Pāli</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XIII 12</td>
<td>वनगुण, वनाङ्क</td>
<td>वन, गुण, वनाङ्क</td>
<td>forest, shrub, the midst of the forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII 11</td>
<td>दुर्ग दुर्गति</td>
<td>दुर्ग दुर्गति</td>
<td>king, daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII 122</td>
<td>नुपाटिक्षि</td>
<td>नुप नुपति</td>
<td>king, daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII 124</td>
<td>नुपसुषा</td>
<td>नुप सुषा</td>
<td>king, daughter-in-law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII 30</td>
<td>पलबुद्धिविनाभस्वर</td>
<td>पर विनाभस्वर</td>
<td>enemy, ranks, destroyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII, 126</td>
<td>नमिन्यवनदंदशिमित</td>
<td>गाढ़ सुदुन, प्रशिमित</td>
<td>enemy, host, destroyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII 33</td>
<td>कामिल्लाति</td>
<td>कामिल्लाति</td>
<td>enemy, slayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII 35</td>
<td>शरणपञ्चि</td>
<td>शरण नःपञ्चि</td>
<td>forest, king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII 44</td>
<td>चिनिष्टिति</td>
<td>चिनिष्टिति</td>
<td>earth, lord</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XII 17 रत्नाशिर्स राजा राजि
-16- jewels a heap of jewels

XII 23 यवधिप यज्ञ
a Yaksha (a demi-god)
lord of the Yakshas

XII 34 राज्यापुरस राज राज्य
husband kingdom
the seizure of the husband’s kingdom

XVI 18 दर्शनकांचार्ते
husband seeing desire
the desire of seeing one’s husband

XII 38,39 सिग्रूष ग्रह ग्रह
elephant herd
a herd of elephants

XII 57 चौदीकाराणी चौदी
Cedi king city
the city of king of Cedi

XVI 35 चौदीरतिचोढी पाषी
Cedi lord
lord of Cedi

XII 58 ग्रामपुल ग्राम पुल
a villager son
the son of a villager

XII 58 राजब्रजभैन राज
king house
the king’s house

XVI 7
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Sanskrit</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XII 43</td>
<td>राजभार्या</td>
<td>राज</td>
<td>राजभार्या</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>राज भार्या</td>
<td>राज</td>
<td>राजभार्या</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXI 28</td>
<td>राजप्रेष्य</td>
<td>राज</td>
<td>राजप्रेष्य</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>राजप्रेष्यसिमिति</td>
<td>राज</td>
<td>राजप्रेष्यसिमिति</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII 63</td>
<td>राजप्रेष्य</td>
<td>प्रेष्य</td>
<td>प्रेष्य</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>धर्म</td>
<td>धर्म</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV 9</td>
<td>नागेष्यु</td>
<td>नाग</td>
<td>नागेष्यु</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>जीत्र</td>
<td>जीत्र</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV 26</td>
<td>नागराज</td>
<td>नाग</td>
<td>नागराज</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX 35</td>
<td>नागराज</td>
<td>राज</td>
<td>नागराज</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXIV 42</td>
<td>जीत्र</td>
<td>जीत्र</td>
<td>जीत्र</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV 10</td>
<td>अकाशदेव</td>
<td>अकाश</td>
<td>अकाशदेव</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>तेषा</td>
<td>तेषा</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV 6</td>
<td>अधिवचन</td>
<td>अधिव</td>
<td>अधिवचन</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI 8</td>
<td>अजिनान</td>
<td>अजिन</td>
<td>अजिनान</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>अजिन</td>
<td>अजिन</td>
<td>अजिन</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI 13</td>
<td>देवलोधि</td>
<td>देव</td>
<td>देवलोधि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>लोधि</td>
<td>लोधि</td>
<td>लोधि</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVII 4</td>
<td>पुष्पाणिशन</td>
<td>पुष्प</td>
<td>पुष्पाणिशन</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>निवेषन</td>
<td>निवेषन</td>
<td>निवेषन</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XII 61 तपसार्य ताप a hermit wood
   अधर्य a wood of hermits

XII 64,98 शास्मनहन शाशन a hermitage
   पञ्जन a circle

XII 103 पर्वतराज पर्वत mountain
   राज king

XII 114 जनमध्य जन men
   मध्य midst

XVII 36 जनसंहार्य जन men
   संहार्य an assembly
   जन men
   संहार्य destruction

XIII 9 नगागम नग a mountain
   गम top

XIII 15 सार्काल्ल सार्क caravan
   अंग मन assembled body

XIII 16 तेनोकाम्यर्य तेनोका three worlds
   भय fear
   कारक causer
   कारकrajya the three worlds
   राजya kingdom

XII 75 भयकर्सर्य भय fear
   कर्सर्य causer

   a causer of fear
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XVII 14</td>
<td>Darsana, a sovereign of Darsana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVII 22</td>
<td>Mother, a maternal aunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVII 42</td>
<td>My fortune, the ruin of my fortunes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII 6</td>
<td>A sweetmeat maker, a maker of dainties, a skilful cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV 2</td>
<td>A horse, nature, a knower of the nature of horses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIX 26,36</td>
<td>Horse, the curbing of horses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XX 28</td>
<td>Horse, knowledge of horses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXI 6</td>
<td>Horse, the noise of horses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIX 6</td>
<td>Woman's nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXI 20</td>
<td>Woman, the stratagem of a woman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the son of Bhangasura
a king
a command

chariot
rumbling noise

a chariot
a sound

a chariot
house

a chariot house

the rattling of chariots

limbs, body deformity

length of age

business
importance

curse
fire

Kali
entrance

the command of the king Bhangasura
the rumbling of chariots
the sound of a chariot
a chariot house
the rattling of chariots
deformity of body
the importance of the business
a fiery curse
the entrance of Kali
XXI 5  a cloud (water-giver) approach of clouds

XXI 23  a Svayamvara talk of a Svayamvara

XXI 23  a Brahman a concourse of Brahman

XXI 23  Kosala lord of Kosala

XXII 4  Parnada speech of Parnada

XXII 17  a woman's word

XXIII 12  a handful of grass

XXIV 23  king decree of the king's decree

XXIV 28  Rituparna abode of Rituparna

XXIV 37  virtue a treasure of virtue
flowers
shower
enemy
annoyer
a shower
of flowers
the annoyer
of the enemy

Nala
command

a man, (Vaisya)
lord of men

the command of
Nala

lord of men
II. Adjective Compounds

Bk I शक्कप्रियम्
cl. 1.

I 3 वेदान्वित
dice

XII 50 वेद
dice

I 3 अन्तर्वित
dice

VII 10 अवनपदनि
dice

XX 26 अवनपदनि
dice

I 7 धर्मित
duty

XII 46 धर्मित
duty

VII 13 अपारकृतिकि
justice

I 13 रूपसाम्यते
beauty
merely deprived of form, agitating the soul

agitating the soul, mind

gold adorned

decadent with gold

a female friend, crowd

surrounded by a crowd of friends

thought, principally engaged in

principally engaged in constantly sighing

sighing

devoted to meditation

devoted to meditation

a sage, best

best of sages

admiration filled with

filled with admiration
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>XX 24</th>
<th>विश यापित</th>
<th>विश यापित</th>
<th>wonder</th>
<th>filled with wonder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III 25</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>a god</td>
<td>best of the gods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV 7,28</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>tears,</td>
<td>tear-confused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV 18</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>confused</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII 14</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>tears,</td>
<td>voice choked with tears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>low in tone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII 101</td>
<td>विश यापित</td>
<td>विश यापित</td>
<td>tears</td>
<td>voice choked with weeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XXII 24</td>
<td>विश यापित</td>
<td>विश यापित</td>
<td>indistinct</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV 20</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>man</td>
<td>best of men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII 15</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>best</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V 2</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>tormented by love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V 3</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>tormented</td>
<td>shining with golden columns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>gold</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>column</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>shining</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V 25</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>dust</td>
<td>&quot;dust-soiled, moist with sweat.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>perspiration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>जिः</td>
<td>possessing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VI 5  

filled with anger, filled with anger

VI 10  

kindness devoted to kindness

VII 2  

opportune moment anxious to obtain the opportune moment
desirous of obtaining devotion to one's king placed first

VII 15  

king, devotion to, placed in front

VIII 9  

Punyasloka having the face averse to Nala (Nala) having face averted to

X 6  

dust covered with dust

covered

XI 12  

fatigue worn out with fatigue

paralysed by fatigue

XI 15  

sorrow consumed by sorrow

consumed
sorrow harassed by sorrow

sorrow removing sorrow

sorrow overwhelmed with sorrow

a beast of prey infested by beasts of prey

a beast of prey infested overrun with beasts of prey

fire burnt burned by fire

various filled with flocks of various kinds of birds

bird filled with flock
XIII 3 various birds frequented by various birds

XII 6 various minerals filled with various kinds of minerals

XII 52 husband abandoned by a husband

XII 100 husband grief absorbed in grief for one's husband

XII 11, 122 husband calamity griev ed at a husband's calamity

XII 90 husband sorrow afflicted with sorrow for one's husband

XII 35 beast best of beasts

XII 42, 51, 53 a mountain best of mountains best of kings

XII 45 a king best of kings
XII 46 valour endowed with valour

XII 60 mountain best of mountains

XII 62 self-command endowed with self-control and purity

XII 64 hermit inhabited by a hermit

XII 65 troop filled with a troop of monkeys

XII 67 son beloved son of Virasena

XII 78 a deity devoted to the worship of a deity

XII 79 a weapon skilled in weapons
XII 80 तपवण नन्दक्रियान किंग
XII 90 रिपुरिपुरिपुरिटनि परिपुर नपातिनि
XII 99 निषेधित निषेधित
XII 102 पुष्पापिलित पुष्प लापिलित
XII 113 धर्माधिकार धर्माधिकार
XII 115 वाकुधार वाकुधार वाकुधार

king of kings
an enemy, causing to fall
a bird, inhabited by
laden with buds
best of trees
the Cakravaka, or Brahmany duck
made resonant with the cry
garment, clothed in half a garment
half, clothed in half a garment
garment covered with half a garment covered with half
lotuses fragrant with lotuses fragrant with the
the juice that flows from an elephant's temples turbid with the oozing moisture from the elephant's temples
oozing turbid
sleep blind with sleep blind
a pedestrian mingled with a person mingled with men on foot mingled
a person filled with anger filled with anger
anger
fire free from fire
abandoned by, free from
fire
sorrow afflicted by sorrow
afflicted by sorrow
sorrow
afflicted by sorrow
affected by sorrow
agitated by sorrow for one's lord

struck by the trunk of an elephant

deprived of kingdom

deprieved of kingdom

covered with dirt

Bharata, the story of Nala is related

best of the descendants of Bharata

affected by anger

abandoned by one's beloved

best of chariots
Varshneya accompanied by

accompanying
decompanied

by Varshneya

accompanying
decompanied

by Varshneya

tears filled with

tears filled with

full

filled with

bathed in

bathed

bathed

with calamity

overwhelmed

overwhelmed

with calamity

understanding

of equal

measure with

prescribed

by rule

prescribed

with an equal

measure of

understanding
From the above tabulation it may be seen that the use of the tatpurusha compounds is frequent. As to the comparative frequency of the noun or adjective group, the noun compounds are more common. Of the forms tabulated, one hundred fifty-six are noun compounds and eighty-nine adjective compounds. In the adjective compounds, the final member is more often a participle than an adjective, as शाचरिपुष्य: or a root as in वेदाधिवर्तु.

The same compound is often given repeated use within a book but certain compounds seem to be frequently repeated throughout the story. The noun compound most frequently used is राजा ज्ञापीता, a lord of men, in the vocative form, addressed by Vrihadasva to Yudhishthira, to whom the story of Nala is being related. छुणपिन्नि: lord of the earth, and नरेवर: are next in order of frequency.

Of the adjective compounds, there is frequent repetition within a book but less repeated use throughout the story. The compound used most often is नरेवर: o best of men. The final form वष्क is common throughout the Nala with any number of different nouns used as the first member of the compound.