- **Dvandva - All members important.**
  - Both members are of equal importance and combine with 'and' to denote a single entity.
  - **Parts of Speech**: Both members can be nouns, adjectives, or compound words. Number: determined by number of units
    Gender: determined by the last unit.
  - **Examples**:
    - *itaretara*: "Rāma-Lakṣmaṇau" (Rama and Lakshmana) A and B
    - *samāhāra*: Used mostly for opposites (**EG:** hot/cold). Always neuter, single
- **Tatpuruṣa - Last member more important.**
  - If you analyse a tatpuruṣa the words will be in different cases. One member qualifies the other to create a compound.
    - **Identification Criteria**: tat-puruṣaḥ bhavati - his man exists
      - sa puruṣha bhavati - that man exists
    - **Vyadhikaraṇa-tatpuruṣa (Case-tp)**
      - **CATEGORY 1 Adj + Noun**
      - **(a)** The second word governs a case relationship with the first. Always case of first member.
      - **(b) Case-tp-ppp** (past passive participle)
      - **Example**: "Rāmacandraḥ" (Rama, with Chandra being in apposition to Rama)
      - **CATEGORY 2 Pronoun+Noun**

    - **Karmadhāraya (kd)**
      - The first member qualifies the second. <mark>If split, both would have some gender, case and number</mark>
      - **CATEGORY 1:** ADJ + Noun: First member DESCRIBES last member. EG white-garland
      - **CATEGORY 2: Noun + Noun/PPP:** EG: sage-king king-seer
    - **Upapada (tpu)**
      - Adjective: a compound made with a verbal root.
        Example: **FORMULA:** Member1 + √root + ending
      - **EG:** sattva + √sthā = sattvastha | śāstra + √jña = śāstrajña
    - **Nañ / Samāsana**
      - Turns noun into antonym/negative/opposite.
    - **Prādi**
      - 20 Major Prefix + Noun
    - **Gati**
      - Any indeclinable + Noun.
    - **Upamāna**
      - Produces a comparison.
      - Noun + Adjective
      - **Example**: "Sahasrabāhu" (Sahasra + bāhu, where Sahasra means "thousand" and bāhu means "arm")
    - **Dvigu**

- Number + Noun. Always end in Neuter, Singular.
- ENGLISH EG: Bicycle, Triangle.**Parts of Speech**: Both members can be nouns, adjectives, or compound words.

- **Bahuvrīhi** All members important
  - Neither member identifies the compound.
  - **Parts of Speech**: Both members can be nouns or adjectives.
  - **Example**: "o Bahu: much. Vrīhi: rice > One who has much rice > Farmer (or) Wealthy Merchant.
- **Avyayībhāva**
  - 2 Constructions:
    - Indeclinable/prefix + noun
    - Adverb + noun
  - Used as: (a) adverb (declines like ADJ) (b) indeclinable (c) neuter.
- **Default case**
  - **Example**: "Rāmaśabda" (Rāma + śabda, where Rāma qualifies śabda)
  - **Parts of Speech**: Both members can be nouns, adjectives, or compound words.

Are both words nouns?

- **Yes**
  - **Check if the compound is a Dvandva**
    - **Yes** --> Dvandva
    - **No** --> Continue
- **Are both words adjectives?**
  - **Yes**
    - **Check if the compound is a Tatpuruṣa**
      - **Yes** --> Tatpuruṣa
      - **No** --> Continue
- **Is the first word a noun and the second word an adjective?**
  - **Yes**
    - **Check if the compound is a Bahuvrīhi**
      - **Yes** --> Bahuvrīhi
      - **No** --> Continue
- **Is the first word an adjective and the second word a noun?**
  - **Yes**
    - **Check if the compound is a Karmadhāraya**
      - **Yes** --> Karmadhāraya
      - **No** --> Continue
- **Are both words adverbs or indeclinables?**
  - **Yes**
    - **Check if the compound is an Avyayībhāva**
      - **Yes** --> Avyayībhāva
      - **No** --> Continue
- **None of the above**
  - **Default case**