

APPENDIX F

GRAMMATICAL CONCORDANCE

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अक्— (1) A grammatical abbreviation which is used to denote the vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ए.

(2) That which does not contain क् (the अक् suffix); P. 6. 1. 132

अकथित— It is one of the varieties of कर्मकारक. It is that object which is not otherwise intended to be expressed as अपादान, अधिकरण etc.; if the speaker intends to express that in any other case, he can put it in the other case, as गोः पयो दोग्धि, अन्वरुणद्दि गां व्रजे etc. There are some verbs in Sanskrit which take अकथित object, in addition to their usual direct one. The roots that are capable of governing two accusatives are mentioned in the following कारिका—

दुह्यात्पुत्रदंष्ट्रधिप्रच्छिन्नब्रूशासुजिमयुषाम् ।
कर्मयुक् स्यादकथितं तथा स्यानीहृष्वहाम् ॥

अकर्तृक— Not having an agent; cf. नाकर्तृकं कर्मास्ति (no verbal process without an agent).

अकर्त्रभिप्रायार्थ— The grammatical rule which prescribes the आत्मनेपद in the case where the result of the action is not beneficial to the agent.

अकर्मक— Intransitive. When the action and the result reside in the same substratum, the root is intransitive; the root भू or अस् is intransitive, because the action favourable to the result (सत्तानुकूलव्यापार) and the result सत्ता reside in the same substratum, i. e. the agent घट etc.; फलव्यापारयोरिकनिष्ठतायामकर्मकः । —वे. भू.

अकालक— The term refers to Pāṇini's grammar because Pāṇini was the first to do away with the कालाधिकार in Sanskrit grammar; पाणिन्युपज्ञमकालकं व्याकरणम् । —Kāśi. 2.4.21.

अकृतव्यूह— The follower of Pāṇini who does not insist (on the taking effect of a rule, when its cause or causes disappear); Pbh. 56.

अकृताभ्यागम— Liability for what is not done.

अकित्— That which receives no augment having an indicative क् (P. 7.4.83), that which has no indicative क्.

अक्षर— That which does not admit of the analysis, element, word, to be moved as subordinate to some-

thing else (Vbh.), letter (Mbh. 1. 1. 2), vowel (Tp. 1.2), syllable.

अखण्डत्व— The state of not being subject to be divided; Pur. Pv. 14.

अखण्डपदस्फोट— The word without division into stem and suffix—which is the conveyer of the sense as a unit.

अखण्डवाक्यस्फोट— The undivided linguistic unit which is the conveyer of the meaning.

According to the अखण्डवाक्यस्फोट theory, the analysis into letters, or the distribution of the meaning between stems and suffixes or between the words in a sentence is purely fictional and the sentence itself undivided into its constituent elements conveys the meaning.

अखण्डोपाधि— Indivisible imposed-property (opposed to a generic character).

अगमक— (The grammatical rule) which does not prove (the particular proposition), inadequate.

अग्रहीतशक्तिग्राहकत्व— The state of being the conveyer of a convention (of a particular word), which was not previously comprehended; Pbh. 8.

अग्लोपिन्— (अक्-लोपिन्) (The original stem) whose vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, and ए are dropped. (अक् is a प्रत्याहार); P. 7.4.2.

अघोष— Non-voicing, hard articulation or effort as applied to the hard consonants and विसर्ग.

अङ्ग— Subordinate member, auxiliary (to a rule), assisting an operation, being a formal cause (of an operation); the stem or base to which the suffix has been added (हन् + ति); the base or stem together with the intermediate विकरण (करिष्य + वः).

अङ्गाङ्गिभाव— Relation of reciprocal subserviency (between two grammatical rules); Pbh. 12.

अच्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the vowels (अ, इ, उ, ऋ, ए, ओ, ऐ, औ).

अचरितार्थ— (Grammatical operation) which cannot take effect anywhere; Pbh. 67.

अजहस्वार्थान्वृत्ति— (A compound or a complex unit) which involves the additional meaning without losing