

- चित्तचर्करक**—(A root denoting the sense of action) whose agent is endowed with reason; P. 1.3.88.
- चिद्रूपाश्रम**— Author of दीपव्याकरण for students.
- चिन्त्य**— Said of an opinion (or a word-form) which is untenable (Pbh. 5) or at least regarded with suspicion (Pbh. 43).
- चु**— The letters च्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ्; P. 8.2.30.
- चैतन्यामृत**— A वैष्णव grammar.
- छ**— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the consonants, छ्, ढ्, थ्, च्, द्, त्; P. 8.3.7.
- जगद्धर भट्ट**— Author of बालबोधिनी.
- जगन्नाथ**— Author of मनोरमाङ्कचमर्दिनी. Pupil of शेषकृष्ण. Court-poet of Shahjahan, contemporary of भट्टोजी दीक्षित. Flourished in 1630 A. D.
- जयकृष्ण**— Son of रघुनाथभट्ट; author of a commentary on the स्वर and वैदिकी प्रक्रिया of सिद्धान्तकौमुदी, thus supplementing the तत्त्वबोधिनी; belongs to the first half of the 18th century A. D.
- जश्**— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft-unaspirates, ज्, च्, ग्, ङ्, ञ्; P. 8.4.53.
- जहत्स्वार्था वृत्तिः**— (A compound or a complex unit) which loses its original meaning, a compound where the individual meanings of constituent members merge into one, so that they cease to retain their original meaning separately. cf. एकार्थीभावः; Vart. 2 on P. 2.1.1.
- जहद्धर्मत्व**— Fact (for a word) of being subject to loss of its modality.
- जातवहिरङ्ग**— A बहिरङ्ग operation which has taken effect prior to the operation of अन्तरङ्ग rule.
- जातिपक्ष**— Alternative according to which (a word-form etc. given in a rule) denotes a genus; alternative representing the whole class; Pbh. 11.
- जातिस्फोट**— The linguistic symbol, conveyer of meaning, which is virtually a class (revealed by the various individual instances which are the members of the class and are designated as ध्वनि, but are not themselves स्फोटः).
- जिनेन्द्रबुद्धि**— Author of काशिकान्यास alias काशिकाविवरण-पञ्जिका, a commentary on काशिका. He is not later than 750 A. D.
- जिह्वाग्र**— Tip of the tongue.
- जिह्वामध्य**— Middle of the tongue.
- जिह्वामूल**— Root of the tongue. In the later Pāṇinian scheme this word refers specifically to the place of articulation of the जिह्वामूलीय (the विसर्ग before क् and ख्).

जिह्वामूलीय— Formed at the root of the tongue, the general term for velar, the term applied generally in the प्रातिशाख्य^s to the ऋ, लृ, विसर्ग, spirants and कवर्ग; but in the later Pāṇinian scheme this term particularly applied to the peculiar pronunciation (अर्धविसर्गात्मक) of the विसर्ग before क् and ख्.

जुमारनन्दिन्— Author of रसवती, a वृत्ति on कमदीश्वर^s संक्षिप्तसार and reviser of पाणिनीय धातुपाठ.

जैयट— Father of कैयट; author of महाभाष्यप्रदीप.

जोगराज— Author of पादप्रकरणसङ्गति.

जौहोत्यादिक— The roots belonging to the जुहोत्यादि class, i. e. to the third class of roots; P. 3.1.56; Sk.

ज्ञानेन्द्रसरस्वती— Author of तत्त्वबिन्दु, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. Pupil of वामनेन्द्र सरस्वती.

ज्ञापक— Any rule or term or any proceeding of पाणिनि which indicates any परिभाषा rule or reasoning without which the rule or term or proceeding of पाणिनि would be meaningless or superfluous.

झश्— A grammatical abbreviation denoting the letters of the five वर्ग^s except the nasals; P. 8.4.62.

झर्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all consonants except ह्, the semivowels and the nasals; P. 8.4.65.

झल्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the consonants except the semivowels and nasals; P. 8.4.53.

झष्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft aspirates of the five वर्ग^s; P. 8.2.40.

ञम्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote all the nasals; P.

ञिणत्— That which has an indicative letter ञ्, or ण्; P. 7.1.115.

टकितौ (Dual)— The augments having the indicative letters ट् and क्; e. g. अट्, वुक् etc.

टि— The last vowel in a word or stem along with the final consonant or consonants, if any; P. 1.1.64. It may have been suggested to the ancient grammarians by the word कोटि.

डु— The letters द्, ढ्, थ्, च्, द्, त्; P. 8.4.42.

दुण्डिका— (1) A commentary on हेमचन्द्र^s बृहद्वृत्ति.

(2) A commentary on दुर्गासिंह^s वृत्ति.

तद्ध— It is a grammatical formula (प्रत्याहार) used to denote the middle endings.

तत्कालप्राप्तिक— (Said of a grammatical operation) which applies simultaneously (with another); Pbh. 43.