

तत्त्वबोधिनी—A commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी. It is written by ज्ञानेन्द्रसरस्वती who omits the स्वर and वैदिकी प्रक्रिया which is supplemented by जयकृष्ण. ज्ञानेन्द्रसरस्वती belongs to the first half of the 18th century A. D.

तत्पुरुष—A compound in which the second member is the principal member and the first is connected with it by some case. (राज्ञः पुरुषः राजपुरुषः or वाचा कलहः वाकलहः etc.); P. 1.2.42.

तदधीनवचन—(To be) under the control of, or under the supremacy of, or under the proprietorship of; P. 5.4.54.

तदाद्याचिख्यासा—Intention to express the starting point of a work which is first invented or commented; P. 2.4.21.

तद्गुणसंविज्ञानबहुव्रीहि—A बहुव्रीहि compound where the meaning of the constituent member has connection with what is construed with the meaning of the whole compound; e. g. लम्बकर्णमानय, 'bring long-eared.' Here one is not brought without having long ears and hence it is right to accept that the meaning of constituent is also construed with what is construed with the meaning of whole compound.

तद्धित—The word is formed from the rule 'तस्मै हितम्' (good for that or him or that which is beneficial to others but not to one's own); a secondary affix forming a secondary derivative from a primary derivative; opposed to कृत् suffix as अ or एय etc., as in गात्र and गात्रिय.

पाणिनि uses this term for the secondary suffixes which fall under the अधिकार rule "तद्धिताः"; P. 1.1.38.

तद्धितान्त—The secondary derivative formed by the addition of a तद्धित affix.

तद्राज—The affixes treated in Sūtras 4.1.168 up to 4.1.173 (six rules) are called तद्राज affixes (the king of affixes) because they have a special designation of गोत्र and युवन्; P. 4.1.172.

तन्मध्यपतितः—That which is inserted in (the word-form).

तपर—A letter which has त् after or before it, (refers to its own form as well as those homogeneous letters which have the same prosodial length or time), e. g. the letter अत् denotes six letters अ, अ, अ, अँ, अँ, अँ, (and not long or prolated अ); P. 1.1.70.

तर्कतिलकभट्टाचार्य—Author of a commentary on सारस्वत-सूत्र^s. The son of द्वारिक or द्वारकादास and the younger brother of मोहन मधुसूदन. He wrote his work in 1614 A. D. in the reign of Jahangir.

ताच्छब्द—The having that form of a word (तद् शब्द; तादर्थ्यात् ताच्छब्दम्। Mbh.

ताच्छीलिक—The suffix which denotes the sense of 'one whose habit is that'.

तात्पर्य (ज्ञान)—(The knowledge of) the purport of the speaker, (the knowledge of) the intention of the speaker; it (तात्पर्यज्ञान) is a necessary condition for the exact apprehension of the construction which consists of homophoneous forms.

तादात्म्य—A grammatical relation of identity existing between a noun and an adjective used in the same case.

तिङ्—The प्रत्याहार contains the following eighteen terminations, nine of which are Ātmanepada and the rest are Parasmaipada. It means the terminations applied to roots, i. e. Verbs. They are तिप् तस् झि, सिप् थस् थ, मिप् वस् मस्। त आताम् झ, थास् आथाम् ध्वम्, इद् वहि महिद् ॥ The first nine suffixes are of Parasmaipada and the rest are of Ātmanepada. 'तद्' represents the Ātmanepada terminations.

तिङन्त—That which ends in the तिङ् terminations, i. e. the verb either in Parasmaipada or in Ātmanepada.

तिङन्तप्रतिरूपक—(Word) having the appearance (only) of a verbal form (e. g. अस्ति used as a particle).

तिरुमल—Author of सुमनोरमा, a commentary on कौमुदी.

तिरुमलयज्वन्—Author of अनुपदा, a commentary on पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य. Son of मल्लयज्वन्.

तु—The letters त्, थ्, द्, ध्, न्; P. 8.4.60.

तुमर्थ—Having the meaning of an infinitive; P. 2.2.15.

तुल्ययोग—That which has an equal affectation by any action or thing; P. 2.2.28.

तृज्वत्—(The word) which is treated as if it ended in तृत् (तृ); e. g. the word क्रोष्टु (a jackal) is declined in the strong cases like क्रोष्टु (क्रोष्टा क्रोष्टारौ क्रोष्टारः etc.); P. 7.1.95.

तोपल दीक्षित—Author of प्रकाश, a commentary on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

तोलकप्पियम्—One of the oldest Tamil grammars, full of ऐन्द्र system. Read and approved in पाण्ड्य king's assembly. Closely related to कातन्त्र, प्रातिशाख्य^s and कण्ठायन^s Pali grammar.

तौदादिक—The roots belonging to the तुदादि class; i. e. the sixth class of roots; Sk.

त्रिपादी—Rules given in P. 8.2 to 8.4.

त्रिलोचन—Author of उत्तरपरिशिष्ट to श्रीपति^s supplement to कातन्त्र.