

त्रिलोचनदास— Author of कातन्त्रवृत्तिपात्रिका, a commentary on दुर्गासिंह's वृत्ति.

त्रैपादिक— (Operation) taught in P. 8.2. to 8.4.

त्रैशब्द्य— Three kinds of (śabda) 'expression'; triple form of speech; Mbh. on P. 1.4.74.

त्रैस्वर्य— (चतुर्वर्णादि) Three accents (उदात्त, अनुदात्त and स्वरित); P. 1.2.33; Kāśī.

दयानन्द सरस्वती— Author of अष्टाध्यायीभाष्य. Born in 1824 A. D. and died in 1883 A. D.

दयापाल (or दयालपाल)— Author of रूपसिद्धि, a shorter abridgement of शाकटायन's grammar, similar in scope to लघुसिद्धान्तकौमुदी. A pupil of मतिसागर and a co-student of बादिराज alias जयसिंह II, the चालुक्य Emperor (1025 A. D.).

दशगणी— The ten classes of roots; P. 1.3.1.

दुर्गादास— Wrote a commentary on बोपदेव's कविकल्पद्रुम. His date is 1639 A. D.

दुर्विनीत— Author of शब्दावतार.

दुःस्पृष्टम्— Imperfect contact; Rv. Pr.

दूराद्भूत— Addressing (a person) from a distance; P. 8.2.84.

दृष्टानुविधि— Applying grammatical rule in conformity with that which is seen (to the usage); दृष्टानुविधिः कन्दसि भवति।

देवताद्वन्द्व— A compound whose members are two or more names of deities; P. 6.3.26.

देवदत्तहन्तृहतन्याय— The maxim says that देवदत्त does not revive when his murderer has been killed; the implication of this maxim in grammar is that the grammatical operation does not take place although its अपवाद has not been effected, because its उत्सर्ग is already put to an end by the अपवाद.

देवनन्दिन्— The founder of the Jainendra school of grammar. The date is placed circ. 450 A. D.

देवेन्द्रसूत्रि— Author of हेमलघुन्यास, a commentary on बृहद्वाक्, purporting to be an abridgment of a larger न्यास by उदयचन्द्र, his preceptor.

दैवादिक— The roots belonging to the दिवादि class, i. e. to the fourth class of roots; P. 8.3.65.

द्योत्यद्योतकभाव— Connection between that to be suggested and that which suggests (such as between उपसर्ग and verbal form).

द्विगु— (द्वयोः गवोः समाहारः) A compound made up of two components; P. gives the name द्विगु to those compounds which are brought under the rule 2.1.52;

possessive compound having a numeral adjective for its prior member. द्विगु compounds were in origin 'determinative' compounds, but they are treated as the possessive compounds in respect of dealing with the accent. Pāṇinīyas treat them as a sub-division of तत्पुरुष comps.

द्वियम्— (The sound) of two pitches (acute-grave); the term refers to स्वरित vowel; Tp.

द्वेष्य (कर्म)— It is one of the varieties of अनीप्सितकर्म (that which is not intended by the agent). द्वेष्यकर्म is that which is attained by the agent through hate, e. g. in विषं भक्षयति (while eating rice he eats poison) विषम् is a द्वेष्यकर्म. Here eating of poison is not intended by the agent, but he hates it; P. 1.4.50.

इजवरार्थ— The word of four or more syllables, the word whose half consists of at least two vowels; इज् अवर् न्यूनं न तु ततो न्यूनम् अनेकाजिति यावत्। तादृशमर्थं यस्य। Sk. on P. 5.4.57.

धनेश्वर— Author of a new grammar for beginners called प्रक्रियामणि, and a commentary on the महाभाष्य called महाभाष्यचिन्तामणि. He flourished before 1595 A. D.

धरणीधर— Author of वैयाकरणसर्वस्व.

धर्मधर्मिन् (Dual)— A quality and bearer of it. धर्म-धर्मिणोरभेदः (no distinction between a quality and the bearer of quality).

धातु— Element, constituent part, essential ingredients of words. पाणिनि does not define the term धातु semantically, but simply enumerates the roots in his गणपाठ and says that the utterances beginning with भू etc. are roots; P. 1.3.1. कात्यायन defines the term धातु semantically 'क्रियावचनो धातुः', the words denoting the sense of an action are called roots.

धात्वर्थफलाश्रय— The term refers to the object (कर्म-कारक), that which is the substratum of the result denoted by the verbal root. In the sentence देवदत्तः ओदनं पचति, ओदन is the object, because it is the substratum of the result softening (विकृति).

धात्वर्थन्यापाराश्रय— The term refers to the agent, that which is substratum of the activity denoted by the verbal root. In the sentence देवदत्तः ओदनं पचति, देवदत्त is agent, because he is the substratum of the activity (action of cooking) while the object is the substratum of the result of the action.

धात्वर्थानुवादक— That which repeats the sense of the verbal root, e. g. in भूयते, आस्यते etc. the तिप् suffixes express the same sense which is denoted by the roots भू and आस् etc.

ध्रुव— (1) (In phonetics) Continuance.

(2) (In grammar) A limit from which separation