

प्रयागवेङ्कटादि— Author of विद्वन्मुखभूषण, a commentary on पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य.

प्रयोगवृत्तिपर— (A grammatical) operation depending on usage.

प्रयोजककर्ता— Agent of the causative verb, the instigator agent.

प्रयोजन— (i) The advantages (derived from the study of grammar) and the authority that enjoins it. In both the meanings the derivation of the word प्रयोजनम् is प्रयुज्यते अनेन; Mbh.

(ii) Motive of a word used in a rule by the authorities of grammar.

प्रयोज्यकर्मत्व— Fact of being an object of the action which is instigated.

प्रवण— The term प्रवण lit. means 'downhill slope', a continuous fall; the term explains the स्वरित vowel where according to some it is a continuous fall of the high tone (उदात्त).

प्रवर्तकोपाध्याय— Author of महाभाष्यप्रदीपप्रकाशिका.

प्रसङ्ग— The earlier term for उत्सर्ग (a general rule); प्रसङ्गादपवादो बलीयान्; Ass.

प्रसारण— Changing a semivowel into a vowel; Avp. (cf. संप्रसारण).

प्रस्तीर्ण— Spread, flat, a characteristic feature of dental articulation.

प्राकृतध्वनि— The phonological structure, the sound pattern of the norm, the name of the class of which various instances are members. This is indicated by वैकृतध्वनि. All the non-linguistic personal variations are eliminated at this stage. It should be considered as an auditory image of the normal expression in the mind keeping the time order with it.

प्राग्दीव्यतीय— The suffixes enumerated by P. from 4.3.134 to 168.

प्रातिपदिक— पाणिनि⁸ commentators do not take trouble of defining this five-syllabled term. श्रीधर, a Bengali commentator of the 17th century A. D., explains it as that which embraces every inflected word which is in the different inflected forms such as वृक्षम्, वृक्षान् etc.

पाणिनि defines the term in 1.2.45-46 as, that which conveys sense and is neither root nor affix (nor a word ending in a suffix) is a प्रातिपदिक. e. g. the non-derivative words like डित्थ, डवित्थ etc. The words ending in primary (कृत) and secondary (तद्धित) suffixes and compounds also are प्रातिपदिक⁸; e. g. the word like कर्तृ formed with the primary suffix कृ, दाशरथि formed by the secondary suffix इन् and compounds like राजपुरुष are also प्रातिपदिक⁸.

प्रातिश्रुतक— The resonators; a list of five resonators is also given by the Tp.; उरः, कण्ठः, शिरः, मुखं, नासिका च.

प्राप्तविभाषा (or प्राप्ते विभाषा)—An operation allowed in a particular operation which another rule makes necessary, when the general rule is already given and then follows the optional rule, then the optional rule is called प्राप्तविभाषा.

प्राप्य (कर्म)—An object which is neither brought into existence or manifestation nor changed or modified by the action of the agent but when it is simply attained or reached by the action of the agent is called प्राप्य; an object which is constant and not even slightly affected by the action of the agent is called प्राप्य; it is an object where the results of the action are neither perceived nor inferred; e. g. घटं जानाति. Here no difference is seen in the jar before knowing it and after knowing it; Vāk. P. 3.51.

प्राथिक— (Rule) commonly valid but not universally so.

प्रायोगिक— That which occurs in the ordinary language (as opposed to औपदेशिक); Pbh. 120.

प्रेरक— A kind of संप्रदान which incites some one to give anything as in विप्राय गां ददाति। Here the Brāhmaṇa incites the giver to give him a cow.

प्रेरणा— cf. विधि.

प्रेषणी— Av. uses this term for the imperative.

प्रौढमनोरमा— A commentary on his Sk. written by भट्टोजी दीक्षित himself about A. D. 1630.

प्रौढिवाद— Bold statement.

प्लुत— Protracted vowel; a vowel three times longer than the short vowel like अ and its value is 3 मात्रा⁸.

फलोपहित— Immediately preceding the result.

फुल्लराज— Commentator of वाक्यपदीय.

वर्ष्व— The elevation behind the row of teeth, the socket of a tooth.

वश्— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the soft unaspirates except 'ञ'.

बहिरङ्ग— A rule the causes of the application of which lie without or beyond the sum of the causes of the application of अन्तरङ्ग rule.

A variety of a कर्मकारक; कालादिवाचक कर्म is regarded बहिरङ्ग; cf. (2) अन्तरङ्ग.

बह्वपेक्ष— (A grammatical operation) dependent on a greater number of causes and eventually being बहिरङ्ग.

बाधक— A rule or operation which supersedes the other rule or operation.