

- भाषितपुस्क**— A (feminine or neuter) word of which also a masculine is mentioned or exists (and whose meaning only differs from that of the masculine by the notion of gender), e. g. the word गङ्गा is not भाषितपुस्क, whereas such words as सुशु and ग्रामणी are so; P. 7.1.49.
- भास्करशास्त्री अभ्यंकर**— Commentator of परिभाषेन्दुशेखर and शब्देन्दुशेखर. His date is 1783-1871 A. D.
- भीमभट्ट**— Author of भैमी, a commentary on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.
- भुग्न**— Bent. The Rv. Pr. gives this title to the half elided or released letter व, a mode of junction.
- भूत**— The name of the past tense in शास्त्रायन आरभ्यक and सुगन्धोप grammar.
- भूतकरण**— The name given to the augment in the प्रातिशाख्य⁹. In the original Indo-European language the tenses had no time signification but they only denoted differences in the aspect of the action. The augment was prefixed to the Imperfect, Plu. perfect, Aorist and Conditional to express past time. This is why augment is called भूतकरण.
- भैरवमिश्र**— Author of a commentary भैरवी on नागोजी भट्ट's परिभाषेन्दुशेखर and लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.
- भोज**— Author of सरस्वतीकण्ठभरण, a grammatical work and सरस्वतीकण्ठभरण, a rhetorical work.
- भोजव्याकरण**— Written by विनयसुन्दर for the benefit of a king भोज, son of भारमल्ल.
- अष्टावसरन्याय**— The implication of this maxim in grammar is that a grammatical operation does not take place, when the occasion for the taking place of it has once gone by.
- भङ्गरस**— Author of चिन्तामणिप्रतिपद, a commentary on यक्षवर्मन्⁹ चिन्तामणि.
- मण्डन**— Son of वाठड, महाप्रधान and सङ्घपति to Alpusāhi. Commented on सारस्वतप्रक्रिया.
- मध्यमपदलोपिन्**— (Compound) where the middle member has been dropped.
- मध्यमा**— Subtle sound. It is revealed by the air which passes to the region of heart from the navel region where the पर्यन्ती speech is revealed from the परा speech. परा is minutest, पर्यन्ती is minuter and मध्यमा is minute speech. The पर्यन्ती speech is the third stage of gradual amplification of नाद. The मध्यमा sound might be cognized at the time of जप or when ears are shut up. The मध्यमा नाद is called स्फोट also.
- मन्तुदेव**— Author of दर्पणा, a commentary on वैयाकरण-भूषणसार and दोषोद्धरण, on परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.
- मय**— A grammatical abbreviation used to denote the

consonants belonging to all the वर्ग⁹ except 'ञ'; P. 8.3.33.

- मलयगिरि**— Author of शब्दानुशासन and a commentary on it. Flourished about 1143 A. D.
- मल्लय-यज्वन्**— A commentator of कैयट⁹ महाभाष्यप्रदीप.
- महादेव**— Author of a commentary known as शब्दसिद्धि on दुर्गसिंह⁹ वृत्ति.
- महाप्राण**— Big-breath, the term for the aspirate sound.
- महाभाष्य-चिन्तामणि**— A commentary on महाभाष्य by धनेश्वर.
- महावाक्य**— A compound sentence, a sentence which consists of more than one sentence; वाक्योच्यो महावाक्यम् ।
- महासंज्ञा**— Large-sized. (technical term in grammar which means significant in general).
- मात्रा**— The length of time required to pronounce a short vowel (a long vowel contains 2 मात्रा⁹; and a prolated vowel, 3 मात्रा⁹); the device adopted by the Indians for the purpose of phonological description where the basic vowel units are considered as members of qualitatively similar pairs, each comprising a short, a long and a prolated member.
- माधव**— Son of काहु and pupil of श्रीरङ्ग, commented on the सारस्वतप्रक्रिया. He flourished after 1553 A. D.
- माधवीय धातुवृत्ति**— Written by सायण (1350 A. D.) the great Vedic भाष्यकार.
- मानसरञ्जनी**— A commentary by वल्लभ on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.
- मिताक्षरा**— Commentary on अष्टाध्यायी, written by अन्नभट्ट, the author of तर्कसंग्रह; 17th century A. D.
- मुखनासिकावचन**— That which is pronounced by the nose along with the mouth, nasal sounds; P. 1.1.8.
- मुखसुखार्थम्**— (adv.) For the facility of elocution.
- मुनित्रय**— The triad of sages (पाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतञ्जलि).
- मूर्धन्य**— The term for the retroflex series, for the मूर्धन्य⁹ the articulator is the tip of the tongue retro-flexed.
- मूलाधार**— A mystical circle situated above the generative organs where the परा speech rises.
- मेघरत्न**— A Jain of बृहत्खरतरगच्छ, pupil of विनयसुन्दर. Author of सारस्वतव्याकरणदुष्टिका or सारस्वतदीपिका. He flourished before 1556 A. D.
- मेघविजय**— Author of हैमकौमुदी alias चन्द्रप्रभा (1669 A. D.), modelled on सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.
- मेघेयरक्षित**— Author of धातुप्रदीप and तन्त्रप्रदीप,