

and before a कृत् which contains a mute palatal ष, in the case of active verbs; यक् is added in the case of कर्मन् or भाव i. e. passive or neuter; च्लि and its substitutes (सिच्, क्स, चङ्, अङ्, चिण्) are added in the Aorist, तासि in the first Future, स्य in the 2nd Future and Conditional and सिप् before लेट् (in the Subjunctive), आम् in the Perfect.

**विकार**— Modification, variant.

**विकार्य (कर्म)**— An object (कर्मकारक) which is changed from one state to another by the action of the agent is called विकार्य. It is chiefly of two kinds, when its previous form is completely destroyed by the action of the agent and when it is only modified by him, e. g. काष्ठं भस्म करोति (reduces fuel to ashes) and सुवर्णं कुण्डलं करोति (makes ear-rings out of gold). In the first example, the former form of fuel is totally destroyed while in the latter, gold is changed into a different form without destroying its nature.

**विकृतावयवनिबन्धनकार्य**— A grammatical operation that depends on the part which has undergone a change.

**विक्रम**— The victory of विसर्ग before क, ख, प and फ.

**विच्छेद**— The division of the medial non-nasal stop into two parts before a nasal; e. g. [ Pad<sup>ma</sup> ]; Vp. The division of non-nasal stop may mean the oral stop and its nasal release; e. g. [ Pad<sup>ma</sup> ].

**विजलभूपति**— Author of प्रबोधचन्द्रिका, an elementary grammar. The illustrative examples are connected with the names of राम. He is the son of विक्रम and चन्द्रावती and belongs to चौहान race ruling at Patna.

**विट्टल**— A commentator on the सारस्वत.

**विट्टलाचार्य**— Author of प्रसाद, a commentary on रामचन्द्र<sup>28</sup> प्रक्रियाकौमुदी. Son of तृसिहाचार्य and grandson of राम-कृष्णाचार्य; father of लक्ष्मीधराचार्य. He cannot be later than 1525 A. D.

**विद्यानाथ दीक्षित**— Author of प्रक्रियारजन, a commentary on रामचन्द्र<sup>28</sup> प्रक्रियाकौमुदी.

**विधि**— It is the desire of the speaker to induce the hearer to do the intended things. In the popular example गामानय (bring a cow) addressed by the master to his servant, the desire of the speaker that the servant (addressee) may act to bring a cow (अयं गवानयने प्रवर्तताम्) is the विधि. It is same as शाब्दी भावना. Both the मीमांसक<sup>8</sup> and the grammarians have agreed to the view on the basis of P.<sup>28</sup> rule 3.3.161 that विधि or प्रेरणा is the primary meaning of the लिट्, लोट्, तव्य and लेट्.

**विधिप्रतिषेधशास्त्र**— A grammatical rule prescribing

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what operation should be applicable and what should not be.

**विधेयविषय**— (A maxim) concerning (only) that which is taught (in a grammatical rule).

**विध्यङ्गभाव**— 'Becoming integral part of a grammatical rule.'

**विनयविजयगणिन्**— Author of हैमलघुप्रक्रिया (1052 A. D.) and its commentary, हैमप्रकाश (1077 A. D.); pupil of कीर्तिविजयगणिन्.

**विप्रतिषेध**— Conflict, conflict in the application of two rules of Pāṇini, when the two rules each of which has its proper 'domain' (of application), happen to become simultaneously applicable in certain instances without it being possible to let them take effect both at the same time; P. 1.4.2.

**विभङ्गान्वाख्यान**— Formation of a word out of its part, when that word is dissolved into all its constituents; Pbh. 49.

**विभाषा**— The allowing rule to be optional, where there is a prohibition as well as an alternative course left open; P. 1.1.44.

**विभाषित**— Admitting an alternative, optional; P.

**विमलसरस्वती**— Author of रूपमाला, a recast of अष्टाध्यायी. He flourished before 1350 A. D. भट्टोजी acknowledges his indebtedness to him in श्रौढमनोरमा.

**विरोधप्रतिसंधान**— A grasp of the question which of the two conflicting rules that happen to become simultaneously applicable, ought to take place.

**विलम्बित**— Reduced tempo.

**विवक्षाधीनत्व**— Fact (for a word-form) of being submitted to the intention (of the speaker even if contrary to a rule of grammar).

**विवक्षार्थ**— (A quality) meant to distinguish (a term from another).

**विवक्षित**— (A quality) assigned (to a term) for the purpose (of distinguishing it from another).

**विवरण**— (1) A commentary on कैयट<sup>28</sup> महाभाष्यप्रदीप, written by ईश्वरानन्द, the pupil of सत्यानन्द.

(2) A commentary on कैयट<sup>28</sup> महाभाष्यप्रदीप written by नारायण.

(3) A commentary on हैमचन्द्र<sup>28</sup> लिङ्गानुशासन and उणादिसूत्र<sup>8</sup>.

**विवारभिन्न**— The letter which differs considerably in the degree of openness (or in quality).

**विवृत**— The most open vowel.