शाकल्य—(1) An ancient grammarian mentioned by P. 8.4.51. (2) A constitutor of पदपाठ.

शान्तनवाचार्य— Author of फिट्सूत्र. He is later than पाणिनि.

शाब्दबोध— Apprehension of meaning of words, verbal knowledge; the term later came to mean an interpretation or paraphrase of a morphemic or syntactic construction into another linguistic expression The expansion or paraphrase of linguistic utterance is called शाब्दबोध which resolves all ambiguity of statement by determining the exact relationship between the meaning denoted by morpheme or morphemic sequences by the way of elaboration of the general idea of a sentence as purported to be interpreted by a particular school.

शाब्दी भावना— It is the speaker's desire to induce the hearer to do what he intends him to do. In Vedas which are believed to be अपौरुषेय (self-revealed), the speaker's desire cannot be the शाब्दी भावना except the potency of the विधिशब्द in the injunction. Hence it is called शाब्द (pertaining to विधिशब्द). This is denoted by the terminations like विधिलिङ् (Optative), लोट् (Imperative), तव्य (Potential participle) and लेट् (Subjunctive).

शाब्दी योग्यता—Compatibility of words. A linguistic utterance is said to have compatibility when that is grammatically capable to convey the idea which is intended to be spoken. The sentence जलं वटं सिञ्चति lacks the compatibility, because the linguistic unit जलम् is grammatically incapable to convey the idea that water is instrument of action of sprinkling. In the absence of compatibility the linguistic utterance does not form a construction.

शास्त्रप्रक्रियास्मरणपूर्वकप्रयोग—The employment of words after due remembrance of the process of grammatical formation (and the rules which apply to that form).

शिवनारायणशास्त्रिन्—Author of विजया, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

शिवभट्ट— Author of कुङ्कुमविलास, a commentary on हरदत्त's पदमञ्जरी.

शिवराम चक्रवर्ती— Author of a subcommentary to श्रीपति's supplement to कातन्त्र.

शिवरामेन्द्र सरस्वती— Commentator of पातञ्जलमहाभाष्य and सिद्धान्तकौमुदी.

शीघ्रोपस्थितिकत्व—(Said of a grammatical rule) being more immediately present (to the mind than another rule).

शुद्ध—Pure non-nasalized vowels.

शेषकृष्ण—Author of प्रक्रियाप्रकाश, a commentary on प्रक्रियाकौमुदी; the preceptor of भट्टोजी दीक्षित. He must be placed in 1600 A. D.

शेषनारायण— Author of सूक्तिरत्नाकर, a commentary on पातञ्जल महाभाष्य.

शेषविष्णु— Author of महाभाष्यप्रकाशिका, a commentary on महाभाष्य. Son of महादेवसूरि and grandson of कृष्णसूरि. His date ranges from 1543 to 1593 A. D.

शेषशर्मन्— A commentator of परिभाषेन्दुशेखर.

श्चुः— The letters श्, च्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ्; P. 8.4.40.

श्रीधर—Author of श्रीधरी, a commentary on लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर.

श्रीधर चक्रवर्तिन्— A commentator on the सौपद्म.

श्रीपति—Author of a supplement to the कातन्त्र.

श्रीवल्लभवाचनाचार्य— Author of दुर्गपदप्रबोध (1605 A. D.), a commentary on हेमचन्द्र's लिङ्गानुशासन.

श्रोत्रोपलब्धि—(A word) which is heard by the ear; Mbh. 1.1.1.

श्रौत—Read in a grammatical rule, actually enunciated.

श्रौतस्थान्यादेशभाव— The relation between substitute and that which is substituted when that relation is actually stated in a rule by way of enunciation (of substitute and that which is substituted); Pbh. 11.

श्लथबन्ध— The laxity of junction.

श्लु— पाणिनि uses this term in the sense of elision of suffix which is confined to the elision of the विकरण and the reduplication of the root in the case of जुहोत्यादिगण (the roots of 3rd conjugation) where 'श्' has been added to छ for सार्वधातुकसंज्ञा.

श्वस्तनी— The name of the Periphrastic future (लुट्) in the कातन्त्र system.

षट्— A technical term for numerals ending in ष् and ण् and the words ending in the डति suffix like कति; P. 1.1.24-25.

ष्टु— The letters ष्, ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, ण्; P. 8.4.41.

संयोग— Conjunction, consonant group.

संयोगान्त—The grammatical unit which ends in a double consonant; P. 8.2.23.

संविज्ञात— A conventional name; in grammar रूढ.

संवृत— A relatively closer vowel.

संस्कारवेला— Time when (the crude form of) a word is liable to undergo a grammatical operation.

संहिता (सम् + धा)— Putting together, conjunction, connection, union; Tup.