

रेखा one of the eight modes of Vedic recital. It is defined as क्रमात् द्वित्रिचतुष्पञ्चपदक्रममुदाहरेत् । पृथक् पृथग्विपर्यस्य लेखामाहुः पुनः क्रमात् ॥ e.g. ओषधयः सं, समोषधयः, ओषधयः सं । सं वदन्ते सोमेन, सोमेन वदन्ते सं, सं वदन्ते । वदन्ते सोमेन सह राज्ञा, राज्ञा सह सोमेन वदन्ते, वदन्ते सोमेन सोमेन सह सह राज्ञा राशेति राज्ञा ।

रेनु. लुह (1896-1966 A.D.) an eminent French Orientalist and a great scholar of Pāṇinian grammar; his major works are 'Durghaṭavṛtti' (1940-1956), 'Terminologie grammaticale du Sanskrit' (1942) and a translation in French, in collaboration with Ojibara, of parts of the first adhyāya of Kāśikā.

रेफ the consonant र; generally the word रेफ is used for र and not रकार; cf. वर्णाकारः । रादिकः P. III. 3.108 Vārt. 3, 4. The consonant र is described as one pronounced like the tearing of a piece of cloth and resembling a snarl or a growl; cf. रिफते विपाण्यते बलादिपाटनन्वनिवदुष्कार्यते इति रेफः ।

रेफशिरस् (the guṇa or the vṛddhi substitute for क viz. अर् or अर्) with the letter र represented in script by a sign on the top; e.g. अर्कः, अर्जवम्; cf. इदिर्भवति गुणो भवतीति रेफशिरा गुणवृद्धिसंज्ञकोऽभिवर्धते M. Bh. on P. VI. 4.121.

रेफिन् a term applied (1) to the Visarjaniya letter preceded by any vowel excepting अ and आ, (2) to the Visarjaniya preceded by अ in some specified words such as प्रातः, माः, अभिः, आदः, कः etc. under certain conditions, as also, (3) to the Visarjaniya in होतः, सन्तः etc. For details see R. Pr. I. 30-36.

रेखादि a class of words headed by the word रेवती to which the affix लृ is

added in the sense of 'an offspring'; e.g. रेवतिकः, आम्बपालिकः, दारपालिकः etc. cf. Kāś. on P. IV. 1.146.

रेवतिकादि a class of words headed by रेवतिक to which the taddhita affix ईय (छ) is added in the sense of 'belonging to'; e.g. रेवतिकीयः, औदवाहीयः, वेजवापीयः etc. cf. Kāś. on P. IV. 3.131.

रोमश one of the faults in pronunciation; cf. प्रगीत उगीतः श्विण्णो रोमश इति M. Bh. I. 1. Ah. 1.

रौ personal ending substituted for the प्रथमपुरुषद्विवचन (3rd pers. dual affix तस्) in the periphrastic or first future; e.g. कर्तारौ; cf. लुटः प्रथमस्य द्वारौरसः P. II. 4.85.

रौदि an ancient scholarly writer, possibly a grammarian, referred to by Kāśikā (P. 6.2-36) along with Pāṇini and Kāśakṛtsna. "पाणिनीय-रौदीयाः रौदीयकाशकृत्स्नाः ।" Patañjali's reference वृत्तरीदीयाः । (On P. I. 1.73) proves nothing important except that he was a rich man who enjoyed giving ghee to his students (cp. Kāś. kā "वृत्तप्रधानो रौदिः तस्य छात्राः वृत्त-रौदीयाः ।" (Kā. on P. I. 1.73).

रौदीय a term jocularly used with the word वृत्त preceding it, for students of a famous scholar named वृत्तरीदि, cf. ओदनपाणिनीयाः वृत्तरीदीयाः M. Bh. on P. I. 1.73.

रौद्यादि another name given to the कौल्यादि class of words which are headed by कौदि and which take the affix ष्यङ् to form their base in the feminine; e.g. कौल्या लाल्या; cf. सिद्धं तु रौद्यादिषूपसंख्यानम् । के पुनः रौद्यादयः । ये कौद्यादयः M. Bh. on P. IV. 1.79.

रौचादिक a root belonging to the class of roots headed by र्च् which take the conjugational sign न् (ञ्). See र्चादि above.

हिङ् (1) a tad. affix termed also विभक्ति which is applied to the word इदम् in the sense of the locative case, the word इदम् being changed into एतः; e.g. एतर्हि; cf. इदमो हिङ् P. V. 3.16 and एतेतौ रथोः P. V. 3.4. (2) tad. affix applied in Veda to तद् and other pronouns; e.g. तर्हि, कर्हि, यर्हि, cf. P. V. 3.20, 21.

लृ

(1) a consonant of the dental class which is a semi-vowel (यण्) with liquid contact in the mouth, and which is inaspirate (अल्पप्राण), voiced (घोष) and both nasalized and unnasalized; (2) name in general (लृकार) given to the personal endings applied to roots in the ten tenses and moods which take different substitutes ति, तः, अन्ति etc. and have various modifications and augments in the different tenses and moods; (3) substituted as a semi-vowel (यण्) for the vowel लृ followed by any other vowel in the euphonic combinations; (4) applied at the beginning of non-taddhita affixes as a mute letter indicating the acute accent for the vowel preceding the affix; cf. लिति; P. VI. 1.193; (5) substituted for त्, श्, र्, ष् or न् before लृ cf. P. VIII. 4.60; (6) substituted under certain conditions for the consonant र् (a) of the root कृष्, (b) of prefixes प्र and परा before the root अष्, (c) of the root नृ in frequentative forms and optionally before affixes beginning with a vowel, and (d) of the word परि before ष and अङ्; cf. P. VIII. 2.18 to 22.

लृ (1) consonant लृ; see लृ above (2) a general term usually used by ancient grammarians to signify-लोप (elision or disappearance) of

a letter of a syllable or a word; cf. सर्वसादेदिगोश्च लः । सवातिकः, शित्तम्; M. Bh. on P. IV. 2.60; (3) tad. affix लृ added to the word कृष् when विङ् and पिङ् are substituted for the word कृष्; e.g. चिङ्, पिङ्; cf. P. V. 2.33 Vārt 2.

लृकार (1) the consonant लृ; see लृ (1) above; (2) the personal endings affixed to roots; see लृ (2).

लृक्षण (1) a rule or a sūtra composed by the ancient Sūtrakāras; the word is very frequently used in this sense by the Bhāṣyakāra and later commentators; cf. लृक्षणे न्याकरणम्; cf. also लृक्षणं हि नाम ध्वनति, भ्रमति मुहूर्तमपि नावतिष्ठते M. Bh. on P. I. 1.3 Vārt 10; (2) characteristic or sign; cf. लृक्षणेनाभिप्रेती भाषिमुख्ये P. II. 1. 14; cf. also P. I. 4.90 and III. 2.12; (3) indirect way of expression; cf. लृक्षणप्रतिपदोक्तयोः प्रतिपदोक्तस्यैव ग्रहणम् Par. Śek. Pari. 105.

लृक्षणप्रतिपदोक्त a short term used for the well-known Paribhāṣā लृक्षणप्रतिपदोक्तयोः प्रतिपदोक्तस्यैव ग्रहणम् Par. Śek. Pari. 105, laying down that when a question arises as to which of the two words लृक्षणोक्त (arrived at by certain changes or modifications) and प्रतिपदोक्त (directly expressed) be accepted, the latter should be preferred.

लृक्षणसंग्रह a work on grammar written by a grammarian named रत्नेश.

लृक्षणा implication; potentiality of implication; this potentiality of words viz. लृक्षणा is not recognised by grammarians as a potentiality different from the अभिधाशक्ति or the power of denotation. Later grammarians, however, like the Ālankārikas, have used the word in the sense of potentiality of implication

as different from that of denotation; cf. अन्त्यशब्दे लक्षणा न च Paribhāṣenduśekhara.

लक्ष्मणसूत्र a grammarian who has written a booklet on the six dialects, which is named षड्भाषाचन्द्रिका.

लक्ष्मीनृसिंह a grammarian of the eighteenth century who has written (1) Siddhāntakaumudīvilāsa, a commentary on the Siddhāntakaumudī and (2) Trisikhā, a commentary on Nāgeśa's Paribhāṣenduśekhara.

लक्ष्य lit. target; illustration; example of a grammatical rule; cf. लक्ष्ये लक्षणं सकृदेव प्रवर्तते Paribhāṣā; also लक्ष्यानुसारि व्याख्यानमेव शरणम् Paribhāṣenduśekhara; cf. also शब्दो लक्ष्यः सर्वं लक्षणम्. M. Bh. on P. I. 1.1 Vārt. 14.

लक्ष्यार्थ implied sense. See the word लक्षणा.

लघु (1) a term used in the sense of light or short as contrasted with गुरु meaning heavy or long, which is applied to vowels like अ, इ etc. cf. ह्रस्वं लघु P. I. 4. 10; (2) brevity; brief expression; cf. लघुर्थं हि संज्ञाकरणम् M. Bh. on P. I. 2.27 Vārt. 6 also संज्ञा हि नाम यतो न लघुर्थः; (3) small, as qualifying an effort in writing or explaining something as also in utterance; cf. व्योर्लघुप्रयत्नतरः शाकटायनस्य P. VIII. 3.18.

लघुकौमुदी known as लघुसिद्धान्तकौमुदी also, an abridged work based upon the Siddhāntakaumudī of Bhaṭṭoji Dikṣita, written by Bhaṭṭoji's pupil Varadarāja. The work is very valuable and helpful to beginners in grammar. It has got the same topics as the Siddhāntakaumudī, but arranged differently. The work has a commentary on it by Jayakṛṣṇamanni. The work सारसिद्धान्तकौमुदी is

the same as लघुसिद्धान्तकौमुदी. Possibly सारसिद्धान्तकौमुदी, was the original name given by the author.

लघुता smallness of effort as contrasted with गुरुता; cf. तत्राप्ययं नावश्यं गुरुलघुतामेवोपलक्षयितुमर्हति, M. Bh. on P. I. 1.3 Vārt. 7.

लघुन्यास (1) short writing, brief putting in, brief expression; cf. सोयमेवं लघुना न्यासेन सिद्धे etc.; (2) the word is given as a name to a grammatical work, written by देवेन्द्रसूरि on the शब्दानुशासन of Hemacandra, possibly in contrast with the बृहन्न्यास written by Hemacandra himself or with Kāśikāvivarāṇapañjikā, popularly called न्यास written by Jinendra-buddhi on the Kāśikāvṛtti of Jayāditya and Vāmana. See न्यास.

लघुपरिभाषावृत्ति an independent work on Paribhāṣās written by Puruṣottamadeva in the twelfth century A. D. called लघुपरिभाषावृत्ति in contrast with the बृहत्परिभाषावृत्ति of सीरदेव. The Vṛtti is named 'Lalitā' also, by the author.

लघुप्रक्रिया name of a grammar treatise based on the Śabdānuśāsana of Hemacandra written by Vinayavijaya where the sūtras of Hemacandra are arranged in different topics as in the Siddhāntakaumudī of Bhaṭṭoji.

लघुप्रयत्नतर requiring still less effort for utterance than that required for the usual utterance; the term is used in connection with the utterance of the consonant र् which is substituted for Visarga following upon long आ and followed by any vowel. In such cases र् is not pronounced at all according to Śākalya, while it is somewhat audibly pronounced according to Śākā-

yana; cf. व्योर्लघुप्रयत्नतरः शाकटायनस्य P. VIII. 3.18.

लघुभाष्य (1) a Bhāṣya work on Pāṇini's Sūtras imagined as referred to in Patañjali's remark 'उक्ते भावमेदो माध्ये on P. III. 3.19; III.4.67 (ii) a work on Sārasvataparakriyā by Raghunātha, pupil of Bhaṭṭoji Dikṣita.

लघुभूषणकान्ति name of a commentary work by Harivallābha on Koṇḍabhaṭṭa's Vaiyākaraṇabhūṣaṇasāra.

लघुभूषणदर्पण or **लघुदर्पणा** name of a commentary by Mannudeva on Koṇḍabhaṭṭa's Vaiyākaraṇabhūṣaṇasāra.

लघुमञ्जूषा name of an independent work on the meaning of words and their interpretation written by Nāgeśa of which the परमलघुमञ्जूषा is a popular short extract by the author himself.

लघुशब्दरत्न name of a commentary on Bhaṭṭoji's Manoramā by his grandson Hari Dikṣita, which is generally read together with the Manoramā, by students upto the end of the Kāraka Chapter after they have completely read and mastered the Siddhāntakaumudī. The commentary is called लघुशब्दरत्न which differentiates it from the बृहत्शब्दरत्न written by the same author viz. Hari Dikṣita.

लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर name of a commentary on Bhaṭṭoji's Siddhāntakaumudī written by Nāgeśa Bhaṭṭa, the stalwart Grammarian of the eighteenth century. The work is name लघुशब्देन्दुशेखर which differentiates it from the author's another work बृहच्छब्देन्दुशेखर of which the former is an abridgment. As the study of the Laghuśabdenduśekhara is

very common and as the Brhatśabdenduśekhara is seldom studied, it is always the Laghuśabdenduśekhara that is understood by the simple and popular name Śekhara.

लघुशब्देन्दुशेखरव्याख्या a commentary on the Laghuśabdenduśekhara. There are more than a dozen commentary works on the popular Laghuśabdenduśekhara called by the usual names टीका or व्याख्या the prominent among which are गदा, भैरवी and विजया. A few of them have special names e.g. चन्द्रिधमाला, चन्द्रकला, ज्योत्स्ना, विषमी etc.

लघुसारस्वत an epitome of the Sārasvata Vyākaraṇa, by कल्याणसरस्वती.

लघुसिद्धान्तकौमुदी see लघुकौमुदी

लङ् name given to the affixes of the imperfect tense; cf. अनङ्गत्वे लङ् P. III. 2.111, explained by Bhaṭṭoji as भूतानङ्गत्वे लङ् स्यात् in his Siddhāntakaumudī.

लच् tad. affix ल applied optionally with the affix मत्तुप् to words ending in आ and meaning a detachable or undetachable part of an animal, as also to words mentioned in the group headed by the word सिष्म, as also to words वस्स and अस्स showing affection and strength respectively; e.g. चूडालः, सिष्मलः, वस्सलः, etc.; cf. P. V. 2.96-98.

लृट् general personal ending applied to roots (1) to show the present time for which the personal endings लि तः...महि are substituted for the formation of verbs and अत् (शत्) and आत् or मात् (शानच्) for the formation of the present participle; (2) to show past time when the indeclinable स्म is used in the sentence along with the verbal form or when the indeclinables ननु, न, नु, पुरा, यावत्,

**A
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OF
SANSKRIT GRAMMAR**

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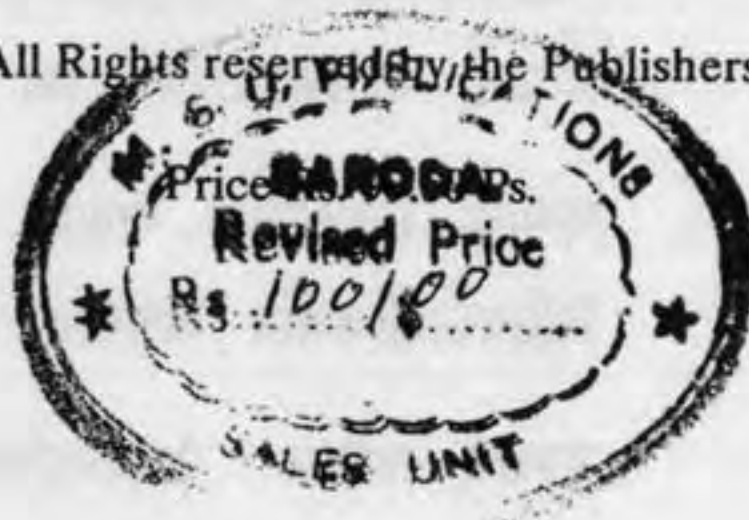
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