Critical Studies in Indian Grammarians I

THE THEORY OF HOMOGENEITY
(SĀVARṆYA)

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CRITICAL STUDIES IN
INDIAN GRAMMARIANS I:
THE THEORY OF HOMOGENEITY
[SĀVARNYA]

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To my Gurus,
eastern and western
# CONTENTS

Preface xi

## PART I: THE PĀÑINIAN TRADITION

I Principles of Historical Investigation 3

II Pāñinian Theory of Homogeneity 7

III Kātyāyana’s Theory of Ākṛti-grahana 17

IV Patañjali’s Proposal of Prayatna-bhedā 33

V A Non-traditional Approach 39

VI Back to Pāñini 47

VII Problems in Vākyāparisamāpti 61

VIII Restrictions on Homogeneous-Representation 71

IX Vyādi on Homogeneous-Representation 79

## PART II: NON-PĀÑINIAN TRADITIONS

X Prātiśākhyas on savarṇa 85

XI Śikṣās on savarṇa 103

XII Non-Pāñinian Grammars on savarṇa 109

XIII A Historical Overview 127

Appendix A: The Scope of Savarṇa-grahana 135

Notes 151

Bibliography 209
There are few problems indeed connected with Pāṇini that have been solved as yet in such a way as to make fresh investigations or additional support superfluous.

PAUL THIEME
PREFACE

For the last few years, I have been interested in the concept of homogeneity (śāvarṇya) in the Pāṇinian and non-Pāṇinian traditions of Sanskrit grammar. In 1972, I published "Pāninian Procedure of Taparakarana: A Historical Investigation," in Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, Band 86. In this article, I had touched upon some aspects of the notion of homogeneity, but that was not the focus of the article. Afterwards, I continued my researches in the evolution of this notion in Pāninian and non-Pāninian traditions of Indian grammar. This has given me an opportunity to go through each text carefully, and see how the notion of homogeneity is defined and implemented in different ways. I have tried to be historical, not in the sense of arriving at a definite chronology of various texts, but in the sense of attempting to find the most natural interpretation of the texts as far as possible. After having studied different systems individually, I have tried to present the possible evolution of this concept.

To some of the readers it may appear that I could have presented this material in a more condensed form. However, after having taught Pāṇini in the West for some years, I have realized the need for being more explanatory. The traditional Indian pundits remember the whole rule, if only the first word is mentioned. That is, however, not the case in the West. Except for a few really good scholars, reading a work on grammar is still very difficult for most Westerners. The arguments are involved. The traditional writers take many things for granted. In order to make such texts intelligible to non-traditional readers, it is very necessary to provide the background material with as much clarity as possible. I have tried my writing on my advanced graduate students, and have attempted to find out exactly what kind of "explanation" they really need, in order to understand the arguments clearly. Coming from India, and having studied grammar traditionally, I used to take too much for granted. But thanks to my Western students, I have had the opportunity
to come down to the earth, and discuss many points in detail. Therefore, I have striven to make my exposition as "readable" as possible, and have purposefully refrained from "unreadable condensation." I hope it serves its purpose.

I thank Mr. Jame Bare with whom I have discussed most of the material presented here. Having a student like him was certainly more than pleasure to me. He often raised more questions than I could find answers for. It may be mentioned that his Ph. D. dissertation "Phonetics and Phonology in Pāṇini," just submitted to the Department of Linguistics, the University of Michigan, is, in many respects, a continuation of the same line of research, and contains a good deal of discussion of homogeneous-representation. I have continued my own research in this field, after the completion of this book, and the results of that research are gradually being published in the form of independent articles. [Ref. "The Scope of Homogeneous-Representation in Pāṇini," appearing in the Annals of Oriental Research, University of Madras; "Phonetics of /V/ in Pāṇini," appearing in the Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona; "Phonetics of short /a/ in Sanskrit," appearing in the Indo-Iranian Journal; and "New Material on the Kautsa-Vyākaraṇa," appearing in the Journal of the Oriental Institute, Baroda.]

I am also thankful to my friend and colleague Dr. Peter Hook for having gone through some portions of this work, and for insisting that I should explain more, rather than condense the arguments. I thank Prof. S. D. Joshi, Poona, and Prof. George Cardona, Philadelphia, whom I occasionally consulted. Prof. Cardona also helped me with some of the most rare books from his personal collection. I am grateful to Prof. Alton Becker, Director, Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of Michigan, for providing me a research grant to visit India during the summer of 1974. I am also indebted to Prof. R. N. Dandekar, Secretary, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, and to Dr. Trivikram Dharmadhikari, Secretary, Vaidika Sāṃśodhana Maṇḍala, Poona, for allowing me to use their rich manuscript collections, and obtaining microfilms of
the necessary materials. I must express my gratitude to Prof. K. V. Abhyankar, Poona, for letting me use copies of some of the unpublished manuscripts in his possession. Finally, I thank the Publications Committee, CSSEAS, University of Michigan, for accepting this work for publication.

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Note: Due to the technical problems in underlining dotted Sanskrit letters, they have been left without the underline, while other letters in a word have been underlined. Since single dotted letters could not be underlined, no single letters have been underlined, but they have been put in between vertical slashes, e.g. /a/. This does not, in this book, have the normal linguistic significance of "a phoneme," but just refers to that particular Sanskrit sound. The same convention has been followed for the short-forms in Pāṇini's grammar, e.g. /a-ṇ/.  

xiii
PART ONE

THE PĀṆINIAN TRADITION
CHAPTER 1

PRINCIPLES OF HISTORICAL INVESTIGATION

1.1. Grammatical procedures in Pāṇini's grammar have undergone a variety of interpretations at the hands of Kātyāyana, Patañjali and their followers. At each step in the tradition we encounter conflicts between the older grammarians (prācīna) and the neo-grammarians (nāvyā). These are relative terms and their referents keep on changing with time. The chief criterion of validity in the Pāṇinian tradition is that every explanation must be ultimately in consonance with Patañjali's Mahābhāṣya. Franz Kielhorn explains this principle:

Where there is a difference of opinion between Pāṇini and Kātyāyana, or between Kātyāyana and Patañjali, or between all the three, the native grammarians attach a higher value to the views of Kātyāyana to those of Pāṇini, and a higher value again to those of Patañjali to those either of Kātyāyana or Pāṇini. That such should be the case is not unnatural.

The well known traditional maxim of the Pāṇinians says: yathottaram munīmāṃ prāmāṇyam "The later the sage, the greater his authority." The grammarians belonging to a later period in history are bound to have more information. They possess knowledge of the earlier grammars and also knowledge of the linguistic changes which took place later on.

1.2. However, this principle is unhistorical from a different point of view. The original meaning of the rules of an ancient grammar is gradually lost under the weight and supposed authority of later interpretations. S.K Belvarkar succinctly points out this element of unhistoricity:
They (the more orthodox grammarians) accordingly tried to invent new maxims of interpretation, tending to show, after a very diligent analysis of the works of the three great sages, that such defects as Chandragomin and others tried to find in the Pāṇinian grammar were in it already implicitly provided for. This procedure was no doubt unhistorical, but so was that of Kātyāyana or of Patañjali.  

While studying the works of the ancient Indian grammarians, a modern scholar has to take care that he is not himself trying to impose any unhistorical interpretation on these works.

1.3. In the course of the historical investigation into the tradition of Indian grammarians, we shall follow a principle which is laid down by Patañjali in his oft-quoted statement:

siddhaṭy evam, apāṇinīyaṁ tu bhavati "The correct result is established thus, but the method becomes un-Pāṇinian."

In this statement, Patañjali draws a line of demarkation between notions of theoretical or applicational effectiveness of an interpretation and its historical validity or its conformity with Pāṇini’s intentions. With this distinction, it is possible to make a fourfold system of classifying various interpretations in the Pāṇinian tradition.

[A] siddhaṭy evam, pāṇinīyaṁ ca bhavati: "The correct result is established thus, and the procedure is also Pāṇinian."

[B] Siddhaṭy evam, apāṇinīyaṁ tu bhavati: "The correct result is established thus, and yet the procedure becomes un-Pāṇinian."

[C] naiva siddhaṭi, pāṇinīyaṁ tu bhavati: "The correct result is not established thus, and yet the procedure is Pāṇinian."

[D] naiva siddhaṭi, apāṇinīyaṁ ca bhavati: "This way the correct result is not established, nor is the procedure Pāṇinian."

The types [A], [B] and [D] are quite clear, but [C] needs
some clarification. This is usually the reason why Kātyāyana feels like proposing changes, additions etc. in Pāṇini's rules. In many cases, Kātyāyana believes, with ample justification, that a certain formulation of Pāṇini is bound to lead to some incorrect results.

1.4. The two aspects of each of these classifications are not contradictory to each other, but they are significantly different. The aim of a historian of the Pāṇinian system is not to prove Pāṇini's grammar to be absolutely perfect, complete and free of errors. His function is to see how Pāṇini stands in his own right. If an ancient king lost a battle, no historian can make him win that lost battle. Similarly a historian should not refrain from recording inconsistencies and inadequacies in Pāṇini's grammar. It is the hard duty of a historian to detach later interpretations from Pāṇini. At the same time, he must look at different successive interpretations from the point of the historical development of the grammatical system. An un-Pāṇinian interpretation could very well be a significant step in the development of grammatical theory and it must be given the credit that it deserves. Paul Thieme, whose work on Pāṇini is perhaps the best example of this historical approach, clarifies the methodology of historical research:

In the end, we have to return to Pāṇini's formulations themselves, to compare his work, so to speak, with its own method, and to wring evidence from its weaknesses, which will betray something of its historical limitation: the merciless eye of the historian will not heed the beauty of the edifice in its entirety, but will be intent on looking for unassimilated elements which disturb its harmony, for flaws that might be due to the author being influenced by older sources, or not yet having reached certain stages of development.

1.5. In studying the theory of homogeneity (savarna) and its historical development, we shall not limit ourselves to
the Pāṇinian tradition alone, but will undertake a thorough investigation of the entire range of the grammatical and phonetic science in India. We will first study this conception in the Pāṇinian tradition, and then pass on to the Prātiṣākhyas, Śikṣās and post-Pāṇinian grammatical systems. We shall study not only the definitions of homogeneity in these systems, but in each case, we must also study its implementation in those respective systems. With identical definitions, we do find quite different implementation of this conception, and this involves different kinds of historical relationships among various systems.
CHAPTER II

PĀṆINIAN THEORY OF HOMOGENEITY

2.1. Pāṇini’s grammar is headed by the well known fourteen Śiva-sūtras, the rules which are traditionally believed to have been given to Pāṇini by the Lord Śiva. Most of the modern scholars now believe in Pāṇini’s authorship of these rules and their genetic relationship with the formation of his grammar. There rules are as follows:

1) /a/ /i/ /u/ /Ṉ/
2) /ṛ/ /ṝ/ /K/
3) /e/ /o/ /Ṉ/
4) /ai/ /au/ /C/
5) /h(a)/ /y(a)/ /v(a)/ /r(a)/ /Ṭ/
6) /l(a)/ /Ṉ/
7) /n(a)/ /m(a)/ /ṅ(a)/ /ṇ(a)/ /n(a)/ /M/
8) /jh(a)/ /bh(a)/ /Ṉ/
9) /gh(a)/ /dh(a)/ / ḍh(a)/ /Ś/
10) /j(a)/ /b(a)/ /g(a)/ /d(a)/ /d(a)/ /Ś/
11) /kh(a)/ /ph(a)/ /ch(a)/ /ṭh(a)/ /th(a)/ /c(a)/
     /ṭ(a)/ /t(a)/ /V/
12) /k(a)/ /p(a)/ /Y/
13) /š(a)/ /ṣ(a)/ /s(a)/ /R/
14) /h(a)/ /L/.

These serve as a fundamental reference catalogue of certain sounds, arranged in a particular order conducive to the proper and concise formulation of the grammatical rules. Its purpose
is not to give an inventory of all Sanskrit sounds, nor to teach correct pronunciation, but purely to facilitate concise formulation of rules.⁶

2.2. The rule P.1.3.3 (hal-antyam), in its final interpretation, says: "[In the instruction], a final consonant [is termed it]," and the rule P.1.3.9 (tasya lopah) says: "There is deletion of that [which is termed it]." Thus, all consonants occurring at the end of the Śiva-sūtras are termed it. The other term for it is anubandha. An it sound is a metalinguistic marker attached to a grammatical element. These markers will be given in capital letters and are unconditionally deleted. Though they are deleted and never appear in the object language, their functional significance still continues to operate. The rule P.1.1.71 (ādir antyena sahetā) says: "The initial [sound of a group] together with a final it [denotes the intervening members and itself]." Applying this rule to the Śiva-sūtras, we can formulate shortforms (pratyāhāra) such as /a-K/, /i-K/ etc. The shortform /a-K/, for instance, stands for all sounds from /a/ to /K/, excluding the markers. Thus /a-K/ stands for /a/, /i/, /u/, /r/ and /l/.⁷

2.3. Then comes the notion of savarna "homogeneous sound." This term is sometimes rendered as "homorganic sounds," but that should be a more appropriate translation of the term sasthāna. The notion of savarna involves things in addition to the organs. Paul Thieme believes that the term savarna was borrowed by Pāṇini from some ancient Śikṣā text,⁸ while Burnell holds that Pāṇini took over this term from the ancient Aindra grammar and redefined it.⁹ Whatever be its source, Pāṇini offers us a definition. The rule P.1.1.9 (tulyāsya-prayatham savarnam), in its traditional interpretation, means: "[A sound having in common with another sound a] similar internal effort [at a point] in the mouth [is termed] homogeneous [with respect to the other sound]." As we shall see, this is what the rule must mean.

2.4. Katyāyana found the wording of this rule to be unsatisfactory. Following the usage of his times, Katyāyana interpreted the term āsya-prayatna to stand just for internal effort.
Then he objected that such a definition would make two sounds homogeneous, if only they had the same internal effort, despite the difference in their points of articulation. This is undesirable, since this would make the sounds /j/, /b/, /ɡ/, /d/ and /d/ homogeneous with each other. He answered this objection by reformulating the rule: "The correct result is, however, established by [defining] a homogeneous sound [as the one which shares with another sound] the same point of articulation (deśa) and [the same] internal effort (prayatna) in the mouth (āsya)." This is what Pāṇini ought to teach and probably intended to teach.

Instead of accepting Kātyāyana's formulation, Patañjali reinterprets Pāṇini's rule to get at the same meaning. The word āsya normally means "mouth," but Patañjali explains it to be a taddhita-formation: asye bhavam [āsya+yaT] "that which lies in the mouth," i.e. the point of articulation and internal effort. But the latter has been already mentioned by Pāṇini by the word prayatna. Thus finally the word āsya stands for "point of articulation" and prayatna stands for "internal effort." These are the two conditions for homogeneity.

2.5. Though we know what the rule ought to teach, the historical situation still remains unclear. In the Sikṣās and the Prātiśākhya, the term āsya-prayatna stands only for internal effort. Breloer handled this term in the same way. In his early work, Paul Thieme believed that "Pāṇini's terminology is yet less developed. His expressions āsya-prayatna and mukha-nāsikā-vacana seem to betray that he did know the doctrine of sthāna and karaṇa, which is familiar to the Prātiśākhya." However, Pāṇini, who uses terms like mūrdhanya "cicuminal, retroflex" (P. 8.3.55) and oṣṭhya "labial" (P. 7.1.101), could not have been unfamiliar with points of articulation. Yet we may agree with Thieme's following statement: "Auch sthāna wird von Pāṇini nicht in dem technischen Sinn 'Artikulationsstelle' verwendet, sondern heisst ein fach 'Platz, Stelle.' " Later on Thieme gave an explanation of āsya-prayatna, which seems more probable:
Paninis Fassung der Definition lässt vermuten, dass er den Ausdruck *prayatna* noch nicht in dem späteren Sinne von 'Artikulationsweise' (*sprśta, ḫsat-sprśta, vivṛta usw.*) gebrauchte, sondern in einem weiteren, so dass er auch die Artikulationsstelle ein begriff (der *āsyā-prayatna* von *k* würde demnach *kantha-sprśta*, der von *postal-sprśta* gewesen sein unsw.). Diese Annahme liegt um so näher, als Pāninis Sprachgebrauch auch sonst mit der phonetischen Terminologie der Prātiśākhya nicht in Einklang zu stehen scheint. 17

However, this involves some assumptions about the meaning of the term *prayatna* being different in Pānini. This is doubtful, since he uses the term again in P. 8.3.18 (*vyor laghu-prayatmataraḥ śākatāyanasya*), which has its parallels in the Prātiśākhyaś. [Whitney, APr, p. 83.] Actually, there is perhaps even an easier explanation of Pānini’s *āsyā-prayatna*. We could interpret the word *āsyā* "mouth" as a general term covering all points on the vocal tract. This is evident from his parallel usage of mukha in P. 1.1.8 (mukha-nasikā-vačano’nunāsikā). No anunāsika "nasal" sound is produced in the whole of the mouth, but it uses some point of articulation along with nāsikā "nose." For such a general conception of points on the vocal tract, Pānini used the general terms mukha and āsyā.

In Sec. 11.7, we shall see that the term *āsyā-prayatna* had a different meaning in the pre-Kāṭyāyana times. It included not only the internal effort, but also points on the vocal tract. Pānini was not alone in this usage and there were ancient Śīksā-texts with the same usage. This will help us revise Thieme’s oft-repeated notion that P. 1.1.9 (*tulyāsyā-prayatnam savarṇam*) is concise but not precise, and that the vārttika on this rule, i.e. siddham tv āsyē tulya-deśa-prayatnam savarṇam, alone is both concise and precise. [Thieme (1935), p. 93.]

By the time of Kāṭyāyana, the term *āsyā-prayatna* became restricted to internal effort alone. This restricted notion is seen in the Vājasaneyi Prātiśākhya 1.43 (samāna-sthāna-karaṇāsyaprayatnah savarṇaḥ). This created a
problem for Kātyāyana and, therefore, he reformulated P. 1.1.9 to fit the terminology of his days. Patanjali's interpretation of āṣya as āṣye bhavam is only partially correct, because he says that āṣya in this extended meaning stands for both sthāna "point of articulation" and karana "internal effort" [MB, Vol. I. Sec. I. p. 155]. [The term karana here does not stand for "articulator" or "active organ," see: Sec. 10.5.5.] If that were the case, then P. 1.1.9 would be mentioning the internal effort twice. Actually Kaiyata and Nāgeśa do realize this problem, but somehow try to explain it away. [MB-P, and MB-P-U, Vol. I Sec. I. p. 155.] From a historical perspective, thus, Pāṇini was concise and precise in his definition, and does not stand in need of any reformulation or reinterpretation.

2.6. Thus, two sounds are homogeneous with each other, if they share the same points of articulation and internal effort. Thieme points out the relation of the term savarṇa with the term varṇa in its abstract sense. Patañjali clarifies that the notion of savarṇa is based on difference (bheda) between sounds. He says that if the term "homogeneous" were to apply to those sounds alone, which have all identical features, then the designation would be useless. Thus, the homogeneous sounds must agree with respect to two features, but may differ in other respects, i.e. the external efforts, quantity, nasality and pitch. Patañjali says that the term āṣya also qualifies the term prayatna, thus excluding those efforts which lie, in some sense, outside the mouth (āṣyād bāhyāh).

2.7. In Pāṇini’s grammar, nasality does not affect homogeneity of sounds. But this exclusion of nāsikā "nose" from the conditions of homogeneity poses some problems. Nāgeśa has a long argument on the status of nāsikā "nose." Does it fall within āṣya "mouth?" Is it a point of articulation or an internal effort or an articulator? According to the Pāṇinīya-Sīkṣā, nāsikā "nose" is a point of articulation. Nāgeśa says that in P. 1.1.8 (mukha-nāsikā-vacano’nunāsikāḥ), Pāṇini mentions nāsikā along with mukha "mouth." Therefore, for the purpose of grammatical considerations, nāsikā is excluded from mukha. Since the words mukha and āṣya are
synonyms, the same applies to āśya. Whether this reasoning is true or false, the conclusion is certainly right. A conclusive proof that nasality does not affect homogeneity in Pāṇini is offered by the fact that he includes semi-vowels in his procedure of savarna-graḥaṇa "representation of homogeneous sounds" [P.1.1.69]. This is only to enable them to cover their nasal counterparts.

2.8. There is also another important doctrine concerning homogeneity which must be mentioned here. This is the doctrine of sarva-sthāna-sāmya "identity with respect to all points of articulation." If a sound has two points of articulation, say x and y, then it can be homogeneous only with that sound which has x and y as its points of articulation. It cannot be homogeneous with a sound that has only x, or only y, or x and z as its points of articulation. Though, nāsikā "nose" is considered to be a point of articulation by the Pāñinians, it is not taken into account. According to the later Pāñinian tradition, /v/ and /l/ are both dental (dantya), but /v/ is also labial (oṣṭhya). Thus they cannot be homogeneous. Actually, there is a greater chance of /v/ being only oṣṭhya "labial" for Pāṇini, Kātyāyana and Patañjali, rather than being dantyoṣṭhya "labio-dental" as believed by the Kāśikā-vṛtti and the later tradition. [For details, see my article "Phonetics of v in Pāṇini," appearing in the Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.]

Similarly, the sound /ai/ is both kāntyā "produced in throat" and tālavā "palatal." The sound /au/ is both produced in throat and labial (kāntauṣṭhya). Though they share one common point of articulation, they differ in the other and hence they are not homogeneous. Though this principle is not explicitly stated by Pāṇini, it can be deduced from his rules.

2.9. With this background, let us take a brief survey of the phonetic categories adopted by the Pāñinian tradition. Since Pāṇini's rules do not contain elaborate phonetic details, we have to depend on the traditional account, and then examine it critically. According to the points of articulation, sounds are classified as sprṛṣṭa "with contact of the articulator and the point of articulation," ṣat-sprṛṣṭa "with slight contact,"
vivrta "open, without contact" and saṁvṛta "closed." The category of vivṛta "open" was later subdivided by Patanjali into īṣad-vivṛta "slightly open," vivṛta "open," vivṛta-tara "more open" and vivṛta-tama "most open." This is an important subclassification and it played a great role in later dialectic. Here we need not go into the details of the external efforts and other minor points, since our discussion does not concern them.

2.10. For Pāṇini, the sounds termed usman, i.e. /ś/, /ṣ/, /s/ and /h/, and vowels have the same internal effort. They are all vivṛta "open." Thus, there is a possibility of some vowels being homogeneous with certain usmans. To counter such a possibility, Pāṇini formulated P.1.1.10 (nājjhalau) which says that the sounds denoted by the shortforms /a-C/ and /ha-L/ are not mutually homogeneous. This rule actually intends to deny homogeneity of all vowels and consonants with each other. However, its interpretation poses certain grave problems, which will be considered later in detail. Since Pāṇini’s definition was clearly couched in featural terms, it created another problem for him. The short /a/ was a saṁvṛta "closed" sound, but long and extra-long varieties were vivṛta "open." In order to get their homogeneity, Pāṇini ruled that the short /a/, within the grammatical system, is an open sound. The final rule of his grammar, P.8.4.68 (a a), reinstates the closed /a/ sound in the object language. K. C. Chattopadhyaya (1974) holds a different opinion on this point. He thinks that Pāṇini had an open (vivṛta) short /a/, which was naturally homogeneous with /ā/ and /ā3/. In post Pāṇinian times, under the influence of Dravidian languages, the short /a/ became a closed sound. To account for this short /a/, later Pāṇinians inserted P.8.4.68 (a a). He tries to show that most of the Prātiṣākhyaṇas and Śīkṣās support his argument. I disagree with Chattopadhyaya, and have dealt with his argument in my article "Phonetics of Short A in Sanskrit," appearing in the Indo-Iranian Journal.

After thus defining the term savarṇa, Pāṇini introduces a procedure, which is well known as savarṇa-grahana "representation of homogeneous sounds." The rule P.1.1.69
(aṇ-udit savarnaśya cāpratyaṇaḥ) says: "A sound [which is denoted by the short-form] /a-Ṉ/ [with /Ṉ/ in the Śiva-sūtra /I(a) Ṉ/], or a sound with the marker /U/ stands for its homogeneous sounds and for itself, unless it is an affix." This is widely used in the rules of Pāṇini. Its details will be discussed later on.

2.11. Apart from P. 1.1.9 (tulyāṣya-prayaṭnaṁ savarṇam) and P. 1.1.69 (aṇ-udit savarnaśya cāpratyaṇaḥ), Pāṇini uses the term savarṇa in eight rules. They are as follows:

1) P. 1.1.58 (na padanta-dvīrvaṇa-vare-valopa-
   svara-savarnaṇaṇusvāra-dīrgha-jaś-car-vidhiṣu)
2) P. 6.1.101 (akah savarṇe dīrgah)
3) P. 6.1.102 (prathamayoh pūrva-savarnaḥ)
4) P. 6.1.127 (iko savarṇe śākalyasya hrasvaś ca)
5) P. 6.4.74 (abhyāsasya savarṇe)
6) P. 7.1.39 (supāṁ suluk pūrva-savarnačcheyādādyāyā-
   jālah)
7) P. 8.4.58 (anusvārasya yayi para-savarnaḥ)
8) P. 8.4.65 (jharo jhari savarṇe)

In some of these cases, the term savarṇa or the compound with that term continues into the following rules. The term is mostly used in the context of vowels, semi-vowels and stops, except in a few cases. For instance, in the rule P. 8.4.65 (jharo jhari savarṇe), it is also used with respect to /ś/, /s/ and /ś/. These sounds have no homogeneous sounds other than themselves.

Another point that needs to be noted is that P. 1.1.69 does not mean that all the sounds incorporated in the shortform /a-Ṉ/ must have homogeneous sounds other than themselves. The sounds /h/ and /r/ have no homogeneous sounds other than themselves. The rule says that the /a-Ṉ/ sounds stand for their homogeneous sounds, if they have any.22

Kunhan Raja (1967) has raised the question of the limit of /a-Ṉ/ in P. 1.1.69. He argues that /a-Ṉ/ even in this rule is limited only to the first Śiva-sūtra. In my article "The Scope of Homogeneous-Representation in Pāṇini"
[appearing in the Silver Jubilee Volume of the Annals of Oriental Research, University of Madras], I have extensively dealt with this question. The conclusion of this article is that /a-N/ in P. 1.1.69 certainly extends to /N/ in the Siva-sūtra /l(a)-N/; however, no practical purpose is served by the inclusion of semi-vowels in P. 1.1.69. The theoretical purpose is quite obvious. [Also see Appendix A.]

2.12. To sum up, we might say that the procedure of savarṇa-grahana "homogeneous-representation" is a procedure built of five steps discussed earlier. There are many differences of opinion concerning the exact interpretation of these five stages. At times we have proposals for additional postulates which make some of these stages unnecessary. Some of the differences are rooted in the differences between alternative principles of interpretation.

2.13. Here it is necessary to see how a difference in theoretical axioms affects the final output of a grammar. Let us consider two hypothetical situations.

Situation [A]: Suppose that we have a rule R₁ which contains the term a. Is it possible to apply the rule R₁ to the term a in the same rule? Let us say that the rule R₁ is as follows: "a stands for a, b and c." If the rule R₁ applies to itself, then the term a in the rule itself could stand for a, b and c. Thus, the rule could be rewritten as: "a, b and c stand for a, b and c." This could mean that each one of them could stand for all of them. If the rule does not apply to itself, then a stands for a, b and c; b stands for b, and c stands for c.

Situation [B]: If there are two rules, R₁ and R₂, such that R₂ presupposes R₁, is it possible that R₂ could apply to R₁ or a part of it? This gives us two alternatives. Either R₂ may apply to R₁, or it may not apply.

By combining the alternatives in [A] with those in [B], we could get several possible ways. Most of these alternatives
are reflected some way or the other in the discussions in the Pāṇinian tradition, along with certain other postulates.
CHAPTER III

KĀTYĀYANA’S THEORY OF ĀKRTI-GRAHĀNA

3.1. As an alternative to Pāṇini’s procedure of savarṇa-grahāṇa “representation of homogeneous sounds,” Kātyāyana proposes the philosophical procedure of ākṛti-grahāṇa "mention of a sound-universal." He says: "[The desired morphophonemic procedure] is established by understanding the sound-universal [as being mentioned in the Śiṣṭā-sūtras and elsewhere]," and Patanjali explains this as: "[In the Śiṣṭā-sūtras and elsewhere], the universal of the sound /a/ is taught and it will cover the whole class of /a/ sounds [including long and extra-long varieties]. Similarly are [taught] the universals of the sounds /i/ and /u/." In this view, the particular sounds uttered in the Śiṣṭā-sūtras could be understood as tokens standing for the types or sound universals which cover all the particular sounds belonging to that type or sharing that universal. This is like the sentence: "A brahmin should not be killed." The statement does not mean that, leaving aside one brahmin, the rest of them could be killed, but rather that anybody who belongs to the class of brahmins or shares the universal brahmin-ness should not be killed. Thus what is intended is not a single brahmin, but the universal brahmin-ness. Kātyāyana adds that this notion of a universal extends to consonants also. Just as the universal of /a/ covers /ā/, similarly the universal of /y/ covers /y/. However, the universal of /k/ does not cover /kh/ and other members of that varga. Kātyāyana clearly points out that this universal-mention is not an explanation of Pāṇini’s homogeneous-representation, but an alternative to it. If one is adopted, the other is almost unnecessary. Kātyāyana says: "In P.1.1.69, the /a-ṅ/ sounds need not be mentioned, since the sound universals are mentioned [in the Śiṣṭā-sūtras]." Thus, in the theory of universal-mention, no homogeneous-representation is necessary for vowels and semi-vowels,
but it is still necessary for the homorganic groups of stops (varga). Thus, Kātyāyana is proposing a partial modification of Pāṇini's system.

3.2. The distinction between these two procedures needs to be clearly understood. According to the theory of universal mention, the sounds listed in the Śiva-sūtras are a type listing, without P. 1.1.69. On the other hand, Pāṇini lists individual sounds and then states P. 1.1.69 whereby they could stand for their homogeneous sounds. Recently, Scharfe and Ghatage seem to have fused one into the other. Biardeau discusses savarna in the context of ākṛti, but leaves an impression that she does not consider them to be different alternatives. On the background of this, a clear differentiation of these two seems to be of vital importance. Kātyāyana is bringing a non-Pāṇinian notion into Pāṇini's grammar. This new notion of varṇākṛti "sound-universal" is a philosophical interpretation of the old class-conception of varṇa, the real sound, where features of quantity, nasality and accent were non-distinctive for inclusion in a varṇa. Thus a-varṇa could cover /ā/ and /ā3/, the varṇa of /y/ could cover /y/. However, the varṇa of /k/ could not cover /kh/ and other homorganic stops. For this purpose, the notion of varga was used along with -varṇa. Pāṇini's expanded definition of savarna was a sophisticated attempt to cover both of these older notions under a single generalization. Kātyāyana brought back the older notions in a new philosophical form. Thus his notion of ākṛti worked for the older notion of varṇa, while he still retained Pāṇini's savarna-grahana to account for the older notion of varga. A detailed discussion of this older notion of varṇa is taken up later in the context of the Prātiśākhyas.

3.3. As it has been already explained, Kātyāyana's theory partially replaces Pāṇini's homogeneous-representation. The fact that this new theory does not belong to Pāṇini is realized by the traditional commentators. Bhaṭṭoṭi Dīksita says: "This view [of universal-mention] is not intended by the author of the sūtras, since he incorporates [the term] /a-N/ [in P. 1.1.69]." He further states: "The author of the sūtras does not formulate [his rules] after
having seen the vārttikas [of Kātyāyana].”

32 Nāgeśa and some of the later commentators on his works clearly bring out this historical development. The commentary Cidasthimāḷā on Nāgeśa’s Laghu-sabdendu-sekhara says that if we accept the rules related to the procedure of savarṇa-grahana, then there is no ākṛti-grahana.

33

3.4. The theory of universal-mention needs to be subjected to a critical examination, both for its merits and drawbacks. Pāṇini clearly defined savarṇa in featural terms, but there is no clear definition of a sound-universal found anywhere in Kātyāyana’s vārttikas. Patañjali explains that the universal of /a/ is mentioned [in the Śiva-sūtras] and it will cover the whole family of /a/ sounds.

34 Bhartrhari, in his Mahābhāṣya-dīpikā, sheds some light on this notion:

The desired [coverage of many varieties] is established by universal-mention. In shortforms and in other rules, a universal is prescribed, and not an individual. Resorting to an individual [in order to mention a universal] is like this: It is thus advised to an inhabitant of the Nārikela island: "This is a bull. You should not touch him with your feet." Though he is advised actually with respect to a young, black and skinny bull, still he does not touch even an old, tawny and fat bull.

36

Thus when one hears /a/, he develops a notion of some generic features. When he hears /ā/, he recognizes the same generic features in /ā/. This is how a person identifies the same universal in different instances. This seems to be the import of Bhartrhari’s explanation.

3.5. Since there is no clear definition of a universal, nor of any standard way of recognizing its presence, this notion certainly seems to be very impressionistic. We are not sure if the origin of this notion lies in phonetic considerations, or somewhere in the realm of realistic metaphysics. Perhaps this is an outcome of a combination of different influences. Kātyāyana himself uses frequently the grammatical terminology of the Prātiśākhyas, which was replaced by Pāṇini with new terms.
In this old terminology, we have a conception of \textit{varṇa} which stands for "the real sound" or class of sounds which differ only in features like quantity, nasality and pitch. There also existed a conception of \textit{varga} "group of homorganic stops" alongside with the class-conception of \textit{varṇa}. Kātyāyana was obviously familiar with this conception. At the same time, early schools of \textit{Mīmāṃsā} were coming up in pre-Kātyāyana days. He was deeply interested in their philosophical speculations, and quoted their controversies in great detail. The two important names are those of Vyādi, who held \textit{Vyakti-vāda} "doctrine of individuals," and Vājapyāyana, who held the opposite doctrine of \textit{Ākṛti-vāda} "doctrine of universals." Most probably, under the influence of Vājapyāyana's theory of universals, Kātyāyana reinterpreted the old conception of \textit{varṇa} and came up with the doctrine of \textit{varṇākṛti} "sound-universal." Even in this new philosophical form, the notion still remained very much impressionistic or conventional.

The system of \textit{Mīmāṃsā} considers sounds (\textit{varṇa}) to be eternal, and these eternal sounds are manifested by physical sounds which are not eternal. However, the relation between non-eternal physical sounds and eternal linguistic sounds is not that between a universal and individuals which share that universal. The eternal sound is like an eternal individual.\(^{37}\) The notion of sound-universals is found used in the system of Nyāya. This system believes that the sounds of a language are not eternal, their existence being limited by their production and disappearance. Yet we have a perception of identity each time we hear certain sounds: "It is the same /g/ sound, which I heard before." This perception of identity is due to the common universal shared by many instances.\(^{38}\) Kāiyata's explanation of the sound-universal /k/-ness is very similar to the Nyāya view. He says: "The universal /k/-ness etc. pertains to individual sounds or is manifested by specific instances of sounds.... The [sound] individuals are infinite and they are produced [in contrast to the eternal universals]."\(^{39}\) It must be remembered, however, that Kātyāyana's notion belongs to a very ancient period of philosophy, and most of the systematic works in different philosophical schools are certainly post-Kātyāyana.
3.6. The ambiguity concerning how many varieties a certain sound-universal can cover is reflected in several discussions in Kātyāyana's own vārttikas and in Patañjali's Mahābhāṣya. In his introductory remarks on Pāṇini's grāmar, Kātyāyana has raised questions as to the purposes of the Śiva-sūtra listings. One of the alleged purposes is the proper teaching of all the sounds in Sanskrit. To this Kātyāyana presents an objection by saying that if this is the purpose, Pāṇini should list all the varieties of sounds differing in pitch, quantity and nasality. A reply to this objection is given by saying that the Śiva-sūtras are a list of sound-universals, which would naturally cover all these varieties. Then comes an objection to this reply: "If one says that the desired coverage of necessary varieties is established by the mention of sound-universals, then a prohibition of vowels that are possessed of constriction of mouth or other similar faults has to be laid down." This objection amounts to saying that just as a sound-universal covers all the correct or unfaulty (śuddha) instances, similarly it would also cover those instances which involve faults. A sound-universal is shared by correct as well as by incorrect instances, and there is no philosophical reason why a sound-universal could represent only the correct instances. Patañjali observes that if one accepts this doctrine of universal-mention, one may have to make an all out effort to reinstate the correct varieties of sounds. The Upholder of universal-mention suggests that these faulty varieties of sounds could be given metalinguistic functions, and could then replace the whole system of marker-sounds in Pāṇinian rules. Patañjali says that this could be done, but then the procedure becomes un-Pāṇinian. Even though it is easy to talk of constructing rules for reinstating the correct varieties, in actuality, it would be a very difficult task. Compared to the correct varieties, faults are too many to count. This is surely not an advisable procedure.

3.7. Patañjali then continues the argument of the Upholder of universal-mention. He asks as to where could these faulty varieties occur. They could not occur in augments (āgama), substitutes (vikāra), affixes (pratyaya), verb roots (dhatu) or nominal stems which are either derivable from the
enlisted smaller items or which are directly listed by Panini. Panini taught all these items with correct pronunciation. The only items which are left are the nominal stems which are underivable and are not listed by Panini. It is suggested that even these should be listed in order to teach their proper pronunciation.\(^{47}\) K. V. Abhyankar explains the purport of this suggestion:

This is the final conclusive solution to the difficulty raised above, viz. that if in the formation of words faulty utterances are made for signifying grammatical operations, those faults would remain in the words after their formation also. The author says here that the original crude bases of words are uttered faultless and thereafter in the process of formation, augments, substitutes, affixes and the like are also uttered faultless; as a consequence no occasion arises for formed words being attended with faulty utterances.\(^{48}\)

It is doubtful if it is a conclusive solution. It is quite clear that it is a suggestion for a complete listing of underived nominal stems, which does not exist in Panini. Patañjali, in other contexts, makes it clear that such a listing of underived nominals involves prolixity (tad guru bhavati, see n. 47). Bhartṛhari suggests that finally we have to rely on the usage of the natural speakers of Sanskrit (ṣīṣṭa) to determine correctness of words, and the same reference is to be the authority in excluding these faulty varieties.\(^{49}\) Thus the procedure of universal-mention finally involves too many assumptions.

3.8. There are many other problems which confront the upholder of universal-mention. According to Panini, the original root in the forms kalpate and klpta is kṛp. From this root, we first derive the forms karpate* and kṛpta*, and then /r/ and /ṛ/ are replaced by /l/ and /ḷ/. For both the changes, there is only one rule, P.8.2.18 (kṛpo ro lāh), which literally means: "/r/ of [the root] kṛp is replaced by /l/." The constitution of /r/ and /ḷ/ is such that they contain vocalic and consonantal elements fused together. Thus:
If parts of a composite sound are looked upon as independent sounds and could be represented by independent sounds, then there is no problem in the present case. The sound /r/ in the rule would stand for independent /r/, as well as for /r/ that forms a part of /r/. The same would apply to /l/. But if the so-called parts of a composite sound have no independent reality and cannot be represented by independent sounds, then we may have to have a separate rule for substituting /r/ by /l/.

At this stage, Patañjali offers two solutions which would avoid formulation of an additional rule. The second solution runs as: "Or, rather, it should be understood that in both [the cases, i.e. rah and lah], only the class-sound (sphota) is mentioned. Thus the sound heard as /r/ (ra-śruti) is replaced by a sound heard as /l/ (la-śruti)." This passage has given rise to many interpretations in the context of the celebrated theory of sphota. However, we shall restrict ourselves only to those considerations which are pertinent in the context of the notion of sound-universals.

3.9. Bhartrhari explains the above argument as follows: "Or, the word sphota-mātra indicates that this is a universal-mention....The purpose of universal-mention is that it covers both /r/ sounds, one which is independent and the one which forms part of /r/." Thus, the universal of sound /r/ covers, according to Bhartrhari, the sound /r/ which forms part of /r/. Kaiyata expresses the same view. Thus the rule says: "In the case of the root भ्र, the universal of /r/ is replaced by the universal of /l/". Nāgeśa, on the other hand, is not ready to accept a sound-universal which covers independent and dependent varieties.

3.10. Just as there is a consonantal element in /r/, similarly there is also a vocalic element which is called ac-bhakti "a split vowel." Just as /a/ covers long and...
extra-long varieties by homogeneous-representation (p. 1.1.69), similarly one may extend this coverage to the vocalic particles in /r/ and /l/. This objection could also be raised in the theory of universal-mention. The universal of /a/ might be said to cover these vocalic particles. But Bhartṛhari says that /a/ in no way can stand for these vocalic particles. He remarks: "This vocalic particle of quarter-mora quantity is not found anywhere else. There is no homogeneity. A part [of a composite sound] does not have a phonetic effort and points of articulation, independent from those of the whole. This vocalic particle is also incapable of manifesting the sound-universal of /a/ etc."  

Kaiyata points out that the perception of this vocalic particle is very indistinct and is not capable of manifesting any sound-universal. Nāgēśa agrees with Kaiyata's judgement.  

3.11. In Pānini's Śiva-sūtra: r- l-K, the sounds /r/ and /l/ are listed separately. No two sounds directly listed in the Śiva-sūtras are mutually homogeneous with the only exception of stops. A similar argument is offered by Bhāṭṭoji Dikṣita for /e/ and /o/ not being homogeneous with /ai/ and /au/. Kaiyata clearly says that /r/ and /l/ are not homogeneous with each other for Pānini, though they are so for Kātyāyana. In the real usage, the sound /l/ occurs only in the forms of vṛddhi. This is noted by Patañjali, all of whose other examples are pure fabrications. Thus, Pānini did not need separate rules for guna and vṛddhi changes of /l/, since he took care of the only occurrence of /l/, the root vṛddhi, by the above explained way. 

Literally, P. 1.1.51 (ur an ra-parah) says: "The /a-N/ replacements of /r/ are immediately followed by /r/." Based on this rule is the notion of some modern authors that the guna for /r/ is /ar/, and its vṛddhi is /ār/. Actually for Pānini, the term guna applies only to /a/, /e/ and /o/, while the term vṛddhi applies only to /ā/, /ai/ and /au/. But /a/ and /ā/ which replace /r/ are immediately followed by /r/. To derive kalpate, we start from karpate* and replace /r/ by /l/. Thus there is no occasion for /l/ being directly changed to /al/. Thieme is certainly right when he points out that there is no guna to /l/ in Pānini's system.
3.12. Kātyāyana proposes that /ṛ/ and /ḷ/ be considered mutually homogeneous. These sounds actually have different points of articulation and they would not normally become homogeneous in Pāṇini's system. Kātyāyana imposes this homogeneity, for specific purposes. If /ṛ/ is homogeneous with /ḷ/, /ṛ/ can stand for /ḷ/ also. Thus the rule P. 1.1.51 (ur an ra-parah) would mean: "The /a-ṇ/ sounds which replace /ṛ/ and /ḷ/ are immediately followed by /ṛ/." Patañjali sees this situation arising. He counters such a possibility by saying: "I shall rule that [the /a-ṇ/ substitutes of] /ḷ/ will be followed by /ḷ/. This provision has to be given. [This provision] would be prescriptive, if the term 'homogeneous' is not [applied to /ḷ/ with respect to /ṛ/]. The same [provision] would help avoiding [the possibility of the /a-ṇ/ replacements of /ḷ/ being followed by] /ṛ/, if [the term 'homogeneous'] is applied [to /ḷ/ with respect to /ṛ/]." This is a very significant statement. Patañjali suggests here that if /ṛ/ and /ḷ/ are not homogeneous, as in the view of Pāṇini, there is no fear of the /a-ṇ/ substitutes of /ḷ/ being followed by /ṛ/. But then Pāṇini does not provide that they will be followed by /ḷ/ either. Such a proviso has to be made to account for the fictitious examples, or grammatical expressions involving /ḷ/.

3.13. Now a question arises as to how to understand Kātyāyana's statement on homogeneity of /ṛ/ and /ḷ/, in the light of his doctrine of universal-mention. Kātyāyana does not give us any direction in this case. Patañjali is also silent. Coming down to Bhartrährhari, we find the following explanation:

When we accept the statement that /ṛ/ and /ḷ/ are homogeneous, and also when P. 1.1.69 is rejected due to universal-mention, then, despite the difference of the sound [/ṛ/ and /ḷ/ in /ṛ/ and /ḷ/], they [i.e. /ṛ/ and /ḷ/] have the same universal, just as short and long [corresponding vowels have the same universal].
Bhaṭṭoji Dīksita refuses to accept that /ṛ/ and /ṝ/ have the same sound-universal. According to his view, /ṛ/ cannot cover /ṝ/ unless we make a special provision. He suggests that we should take out the term /a-N/ from P.1.1.69, following Kātyāyana, and put in /ṛ/ in its place. Thus P.1.1.69 should be rewritten as /ṛ/-udit śavarnasya etc. This way /ṛ/ will cover /ṝ/. He also suggests that homogeneity between /ṛ/ and /ṝ/ has to be optional, or otherwise it would create several other problems.

Nāgeśa accepts a different doctrine. He thinks that Kātyāyana's statement imposes the same universal on /ṛ/ and /ṝ/. Some of the commentaries on Nāgeśa's Laghu-śabdendu-sekhara try to show that the word śavarna itself could be interpreted to mean "having the same universal" (saṁśātiya), since the word varṇa is sometimes synonymous with jāti in the sense of "caste." In fact, Liebich does interpret the word śavarna as: "von gleicher Kaste" [see n. 344]. Hari Dīksita refers to poetic interchangeability of /ṛ/ and /ṝ/ and says that for these reasons the sounds /ṛ/ and /ṝ/ could have the same universal. Of course, Kātyāyana had a very specific purpose in prescribing their homogeneity, i.e. obtaining a general rule for guṇa and vrddhi of /ṝ/ being followed by /ḷ/. This seems to have been his only limited purpose. He needed this to explain usages with /ḷ/, which came about through incapability of proper pronunciation (aṣaktija) and imitation of such usages (anukarana) etc. No traditional grammarian ever clarified this limited purpose of this imposed homogeneity, except for the fact that Bhaṭṭoji Dīksita thought it to be optional and not obligatory throughout the grammar.

3.14. There is another kind of ambiguity involved in the notion of universal-mention, which has been discussed at some length by some of the later commentators. They classify universals into pervading universals (vyāpaka-jāti) and pervaded universals (vyāpya-jāti). The universal of the sound /a/ of which Kātyāyana and Patañjali speak covers the whole class of /a/ sounds (saryam a-varṇa-kulam), and this is the pervading universal. However, there are also pervaded universals, such as the restricted /a/-ness,
which covers only the short varieties. Similarly, we can have /a/-ness pervading only the long varieties, and /a3/-ness pervading only the extra-long varieties. Thus, we have the following scheme of coverage:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
 /A/-ness \\
(pervading universal) \\
\hline
 /a/-ness & /a/-ness & /a3/-ness \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

It has also been discussed whether the Śiva-sūtras contain the pervading universals or the pervaded universals. Each of these alternatives has a different implication. If the Śiva-sūtras contain the pervading universals, then there is no need of the procedure of homogeneous-representation in those cases. But if they contain the pervaded universals, then we still need that procedure. Suffice it to say that Kātyāyana intended the first alternative.

3.15. As a merit of this theory of universal-mention, it should be pointed out that its acceptance helps us to get rid of the rule P.1.1.10 (nājhalau). This rule intends to deny any possible homogeneity between vowels and consonants. In the theory of universal-mention, vowels and consonants have different universals and hence there is no scope of homogeneity or co-universality of any vowels with consonants. Thus, despite the fact that /a/ and /h/ have the same internal effort and point of articulation, they do have different universals, and hence there is no problem. This has been noticed by some of the commentaries on Nāgęśa’s Laghu-śabdendu-śekhara. Another benefit could also be derived from this theory. Despite the difference of internal effort between /a/ and /ã/, they share the same universal, and hence we do not need anything like Pāṇini’s pronunciation of /a/ as vivṛta “open,” within the system, and its reinstatement to samvrta “closed” by P.8.4.68 (a _a). As far as I
know, no grammarian has noticed this point. As we shall see later, those grammatical traditions, which accepted the impressionalistic notion of varṇa and savarṇa, were never faced with this problem. Kātyāyana's notion of universal is equally based on such conventional impressionism, and he, therefore, did not have to face the problem that Pāṇini was faced with.

3.16. Pāṇini's rule P.1.1.69 (an-udit savarpasya cāpratyayah) says: "The /a-∉/ sounds and the sounds marked with /U/ represent their homogeneous sounds along with themselves, if they are not affixes." 81 By this rule, the process of homogeneous-representation applies to vowels, semi-vowels and stops. In the view of universal-mention, however, a universal of /k/ cannot cover the homorganic stops. 82 Kātyāyana is aware of this short-coming and he only suggests removal of /a-∉/ sounds from homogeneous-representation. Thus he still retains homogeneous-representation for stops. This means, we would still need the rule: udit savarpasya. Since this rule contains the term savarṇa "homogeneous," we still need the definition of homogeneity (P.1.1.9), which still remains a general definition and covers even those sounds, which are already covered by universal-mention. Thus the procedure of universal-mention cannot function by itself, and needs assistance of homogeneous-representation. On the other hand, the latter can very well function by itself. The difficulty in accepting both the procedures simultaneously is that both of them presuppose opposite philosophical doctrines. Nāgeśa points out that P.1.1.69 is based on vyakti-vāda "doctrine of individuals," and on distinctiveness of pitch, nasality and quantity. 83 The principle of universal-mention, on the other hand, presupposes that a sound, by nature, stands for its universal, which naturally covers varieties differing in pitch, nasality and quantity. What is intended is a universal, and an individual is given simply because there is no other way of expressing the universal. 84

3.17. Even if we decide to follow universal-mention and omit /a-∉/ from P.1.1.69, we still do not achieve simplicity of description. The condition apratyayah "non-affixal"
in P.1.1.69 says that affixal sounds cannot stand for their homogeneous sounds. Nāgeśa points out that we still need this condition in universal-mention. This is comparable to Kātyāyana's treatment of P.1.1.70 (taparas tat-kālasya) which says that a vowel followed by the marker /T/ stands only for homogeneous varieties of the same quantity. Kātyāyana says that this rule operates even in universal-mention. Patañjali explains that a vowel without /T/ may cover all co-universal (sajātīya) varieties. To restrict this, wherever we need, to varieties of the same quantity, we must use the marker /T/. Nāgeśa realizes similarity between this argument and the restriction made by the condition apratyayāḥ in P.1.1.69.

3.18. Finally, we should investigate some of the subtle problems created by universal-mention, which can certainly be avoided by a proper interpretation of Pāṇini's savarṇagrahāna. In the final interpretation of P.1.1.69, only the /a-ṇ/ sounds as they are listed in the Śiva-sūtras have the capacity of representing their homogeneous sounds. Thus, /a/ can represent varieties of /ā/ and /ā3/, but /ā/ cannot represent either /a/ or /ā3/. By P.1.1.70 (taparas tat-kālasya) a vowel followed by /T/ stands only for homogeneous sounds of the same quantity. Thus, in the case of /a-ṇ/ sounds, this rule becomes restrictive, while it becomes prescriptive for non-/a-ṇ/ sounds.

In universal-mention, in principle, any instance stands for its universal and that universal covers all co-universal varieties. Thus, the difference between /a-ṇ/ and non-/a-ṇ/ sounds would be obliterated. If every vowel can represent, through its universal, all co-universal varieties, then the meta-element /T/ becomes universally restrictive (niyāmaka), and does not remain prescriptive (vidhāyaka) in any case. Thus /ā/ could also represent eighteen co-universal varieties, like /a/.

Bhartrhari and Kaiyāta do realize this problem. They claim that /ā/ would not stand for /a/, because /ā/ involves additional effort. If /a/ and /ā/ both can represent all co-universal varieties, then why would one use /ā/
instead of /a/? This is a very good practical argument, but it has no philosophical value.

3.19. Nāgęśa quotes a view held by some of the earlier grammarians. These grammarians think that /a/ expresses the pervading universal (vyāpaka-jāti), but /ā/ expresses only a pervaded universal (vyāpya-jāti). This pervaded universal /ā/-ness covers only long varieties. But actually this does not work.

For instance, P. 7.2.84 (aśtana ā vibhaktau) prescribes the replacement /ā/ for the final /n/ of aśtana under certain conditions. Historically, the condition apratyaśah "non-affixal" in P. 1.1.69 (aṇ-uditi savarṇasya cāpratyaśah) restricts only affixes from homogeneous-representation, and does not apply to substitutes. Thus, if /ā/ can cover six co-universal varieties, including the nasal varieties, then by P. 1.1.50 (stānenaṁtaratamah), a nasal /ā/ would be substituted for the nasal /n/ of aśtana. Katyāyana himself realized this difficulty. He answered it by pointing out that /ā/ is a non-/a-N/ sound, and hence it cannot stand for its homogeneous sounds by P. 1.1.69. Therefore, only a non-nasal /ā/ will be substituted for /n/ in aśtana. But this solution would not really work in the procedure of universal-mention, if /ā/ were to stand for a pervaded universal (vyāpya-jāti), covering all the long varieties.

3.20. There is another example which shows Pāṇini's preciseness of formulations, which would be totally disturbed in universal-mention. P. 3.1.111 (ī ca khanah) prescribes the substitute long /ī/ for /n/ in the root khan and also an affix KyaP. Thus we have khan + KyaP leading to kha+ ī + ya, and finally to kheya. It seems strange that Pāṇini should give long /ī/ as the substitute, instead of giving short /i/. Even Bhattoji Dīksita felt that Pāṇini should have given short /i/. As it is mentioned earlier, historically, substitutes in Pāṇini's grammar could represent their homogeneous sounds. Even Katyāyana realized this fact, but it was later obscured by discussions in Patañjali. If Pāṇini were to give short /i/ as the substitute for /n/
in khan, this short /i/ being an /a-N/ sound would represent its homogeneous varieties, including nasal varieties. Thus, /n/ would be substituted by a nasal /ĩ/, finally leading to an undesirable nasal /ẽ/ in khēya*. Since Pāṇini realized this, he gave long /ī/ as the substitute for /n/. This is not an /a-N/ sound and hence it cannot represent any homogeneous sounds. Thus, there is no possibility of obtaining the undesirable form khēya*. If we accept universal-mention, then /ĩ/ could also cover its co-universal varieties and that would lead to the above mentioned problem.

3.21. From the above given analysis of universal-mention, it will be clear that it is not sufficient to replace Pāṇini’s homogeneous-representation, unless a grammarian accepting this theory is prepared to build another structure of rules which would properly control its over-extensions. Kātyāyana seems to have given only a rough hypothesis. However, Kātyāyana’s theory did not go unnoticed in the history of Sanskrit grammar. He had two illustrious followers, namely Candragomin and Śakaṭāyana. These two grammarians tried to develop Kātyāyana’s suggestions in different ways. Their grammars will be studied later in Chapter XII.
CHAPTER IV

PATAÑJALI'S PROPOSAL OF PRAYATNA-BHEDA

4.1. Pāṇini's rule P. 1.1.9 (tulyāsyā -prayatnam savarṇam) says that two sounds having the same points of articulation and internal effort are mutually homogeneous. Then he formulates P. 1.1.10 (nājjhalau) which denies mutual homogeneity to sounds denoted by the shortforms /a-C/ and /ha-L/. No vowels denoted by /a-C/ are homogeneous with any consonants denoted by /ha-L/. Since Pāṇini formulates this rule, we must assume that at least some vowels and consonants have the same internal effort. The tradition believes that, according to Pāṇini, vowels and uśmans, i.e./ś/, /ṣ/, /s/ and /h/ are vivrta "open." There are many Śiksās and other texts which do not sub-classify these two groups according to their internal effort. Thus, /ā/ and /h/ are both kanthya "produced in the throat" and open. Similarly, /i/ and /ś/ are both palatal and open. Thus these sounds would be mutually homogeneous, unless prevented by P. 1.1.10 (nājjhalau).

4.2. Kātyāyana and Patañjali discuss problems concerning the interpretation of P. 1.1.10. In the prima facie view (pūrva-pakṣa), it is assumed that homogeneous-representation (P. 1.1.69) applies to the terms /a-C/ and /ha-L/ in P. 1.1.10. Kaiyata explains that, if P. 1.1.69 is applied to P. 1.1.10, then /i/ included in /a-C/ could stand for its homogeneous sounds including /ś/. Similarly, /a/ could stand for /h/. Normally, an exclusion rule applies first, and then the general rule applies. However, in this case, the negation rule has yet to come into being. We cannot deny homogeneity of /a-C/sounds with /ha-L/ sounds, before interpreting these very terms, and there that denial cannot apply. Now if /i/ in /a-C/ stands for /ś/, and /ś/ also occurs in /ha-L/, then /ś/ would be non-homogeneous with itself. Similarly, /h/ included in /ha-L/ is an /a-Ń/ sound, and
hence by P.1.1.69, it could stand for all varieties of /a/. This would result in non-homogeneity of all the varieties of /a/ with each other and with themselves.102

4.3. Kātyāyana realized this problem. Thus, he says: 'In the prohibition [of homogeneity] between /a-C/ and /ha-L/ sounds, the prohibition [of homogeneity] of /ʃ/ [with /ʃ/ obtains], since [ /ʃ/ is both] an /a-C/ sound and a /ha-L/ sound."103 Patañjali explains that /ʃ/ is an /a-C/ sound because it is represented by /i/, and it is a /ha-L/ sound because it is so listed in the group.104

P. 8. 4.65 (jharo jhari savarne) prescribes deletion of a sound included in the group /jha-R/, if it is followed by a homogeneous sound from the same group, and preceded by any consonant. Patañjali points out that non-homogeneity of /ʃ/ with itself would prohibit deletion of /ʃ/ followed by /ʃ/.105

4.4. To this difficulty, Kātyāyana offers two solutions. Here, we shall only be concerned with the first solution: "The desired result is achieved, since [ /ʃ/ ] is not an /a-C/ sound."106 This statement is given without any supporting reasons.107 However, we have an explanation from Patañjali:

The desired result is achieved. How? [It is achieved], since [ /ʃ/ ] is not an /a-C/ sound. Why is [ /ʃ/ ] not an /a-C/ sound? [Consider the following:] The articulator of stops is in contact [with the point of articulation]. [The articulator] of semi-vowels is in slight contact. [The articulator] of ūmsans is with a gap, i.e. open. Here the word "slight" continues. [The articulator] of vowels is also open. Here the word "slight" is not continued.108

By subclassifying ūmsans as īsad-vivrta "slightly open" and vowels as vivrta "open," Patañjali avoids homogeneity of /i/ and /ʃ/. Thus /i/ cannot stand for /ʃ/, and hence the undesired non-homogeneity of /ʃ/ with /ʃ/ does not result.
4.5. Patañjali's subclassification of *vivṛta* "open" removes the particular problem, but at a great cost. It makes P. 1.1.10 (नाज्ञालाल) totally redundant. If ṛṣmans and vowels differ in their internal effort, then actually there is no possibility whatsoever of any vowel ever being homogeneous with any consonant. Thus, there is no need for Pāṇini to make any rule such as P. 1.1.10. Kaiyāṭa realizes that Patañjali's suggestion leads to the rejection of P. 1.1.10. This realization is also shared by later grammarians like Bhaṭṭoji Dīkṣita. But some of the later texts like the Laghu-siddhānta-kaumudī of Varadarāja adopt this subclassification in their phonetic description.

The tradition clearly attributes this subclassification to Patañjali. Actually, some later grammarians ascribe to Patañjali a sevenfold classification of internal effort by incorporating four subdivisions of *vivṛta*, i.e. ṛṣad-vivṛta "slightly open," vivṛta "open," vivṛta-tara "more open and vivṛta-tama "most open." These distinctions are seen also in several other Śikṣās and Prātiśākhyaśas.

Patañjali himself uses these distinctions to avoid homogeneity of /a/ [which is presumed to be open within the grammar] with /e/ and /o/ which are said to be more open. There are again differences of opinion in this respect. Nāgeśa holds that these subclassifications must be accepted to give a phonetic explanation of why /e/ and /o/ are not homogeneous with /ai/ and /au/. Otherwise, one must say that they are not homogeneous simply because Pāṇini lists them separately in the Śiva-sūtras.

4.6. Some of the later commentators show a clear awareness of the historically Pāṇinian view in this matter. Thus, Bhaṭṭoji Dīkṣita says that ṛṣmans and vowels have the same internal effort. Hari Dīkṣita warns us that we should not believe that Pāṇini intends the distinctions given by Patañjali. Nāgeśa declares that the subclassifications of "open-ness" are not distinctive as far as homogeneity is concerned, and this is indicated by the fact that Pāṇini gives P. 1.1.10. In one place Nāgeśa thinks that P. 1.1.10 echoes Patañjali's subclassifications, but later comes
back and says that these distinctions constitute a virtual rejection of P. 1.1.10.122

4.7. Historically, the question we may ask is if Patanjali invented this subclassification, or he just adopted an already established doctrine. Franz Kielhorn says:

Patanjali, in his comments on the vārttika: siddham anactvāt on P. 1.1.10, appears (in the words: sprṣṭaṁ karaṇaṁ sparsānāṁ/ īsat-sprṣṭaṁ antahsthānāṁ/ vivṛtaṁ uṣmanāṁ/ svarānāṁ ca vivṛtaṁ) to quote a Śiksā which may have resembled the Āpiśali, --unless indeed the rules given by him should have been quoted from the Atharvaveda Prātiśākhya I, 29-32 (sprṣṭaṁ sparsānāṁ karaṇaṁ/ īsat-sprṣṭaṁ antahsthānāṁ/ uṣmanāṁ vivṛtaṁ ca/ svarānāṁ ca). T23

The Āpiśali-Śiksā-sūtras which have come down to us read as follows: sprṣṭa-karaṇaḥ sparsāḥ/ īsat-sprṣṭa-karaṇaḥ antahsthāḥ/ īsaṭ-vivṛta-karaṇaḥ uṣmanaḥ/ vivrta-karaṇaḥ svarāḥ/... samvrto kāraḥ/. T24 Comparing this text with the text quoted by Patanjali, it is clear that he has not quoted the Āpiśali-Śiksā-sūtras. There is a definite resemblance between the text quoted by Patanjali and the Atharvaveda Prātiśākhya. Thieme actually holds that Patanjali is quoting the APR, and hence must be later than the APR. T25

It is, however, not clear if the APR exactly intends what Patanjali’s interpretation seems to speak. On the APR I. 31 (uṣmanāṁ vivṛtaṁ ca), Whitney says:

The final ca of the rule indicates, according to the commentators, that īsat-sprṣṭaṁ is also to be inferred from the previous rule: in the formation of the spirants, the organ is both in partial contact and open -- a rather awkward way of saying, apparently, that its position is neither very close nor very open. T26
The APr thus may not exactly be speaking of Patañjali's īsad-vivrta, but it certainly differentiates spirants from vowels in their internal effort.

4.8. This brings us to a new possible historical link. We have been using the name "Atharvaveda Prātiṣākhya," along with Thieme and others, for a text, which actually bears the title Saunakīya Caturādhīyāyikā, in the solitary Berlin MS from which it was edited by Whitney. Whitney gave it the title of APr. But new manuscripts bearing the title "APr" have come up, which are quite different from Whitney's APr. Important to us is the discovery of a manuscript titled Kautsa-vyākaraṇa by Sadashiv L. Katre, in 1938 [ref. "Kautsa-Vyākaraṇa: A Detailed Notice," New Indian Antiquary, Vol. I, 1938-9, pp. 383-396]. This article gives all deviations of this Kautsa-vyākaraṇa from Whitney's APr. Despite some minor divergences, these two texts are identical. This is extremely important. If this Kautsa is identical with Kautsa who is Pāṇini's disciple [ref: Mahābhāṣya on P. 3.2.108: upasēdevān kautsah pānim], that could substantially add to our knowledge of the historical development of the Pāṇinian tradition.

4.9. Hypothetically accepting Kautsa's identity as a student of Pāṇini, we may speak of some continuous historical development. Pāṇini did not subclassify vivṛta "open," and thus has composed P. 1.1.10. Then came his disciple, Kautsa, who in his Prātiṣākhya did subclassify spirants and vowels. Then, we find Kātyāyana giving two alternatives to solve problems in P. 1.1.10, i.e. a) anactvāt "since spirants are not vowels," and b) vākyāparisamāpter vā "incompletion of a sentence." As we shall see later, the second alternative is based on retaining P. 1.1.10, which implies that vowels and spirants have the same effort. The first alternative, however, distinguishes spirants from vowels. What is not clear is the ground on which this distinction is made. It is possible that Kātyāyana was aware of the distinctions made by Kautsa. We may find some tentative support to conclude that Kātyāyana knew the difference concerning internal effort of vowels and spirants. Thieme...
has almost conclusively proved the identity of Kātyāyana, the Vārttikarkāra, and Kātyāyana, the author of the Vājasaneyi Prārisākhya [see: n. 284]. The definition of savarṇa in the VPr [see: 10.5.2] is virtually identical with P.1.1.9, and yet there is no homogeneity of any vowels with spirants, since, as Uvāta points out, vowels are asprṛṣṭa "without contact" and spirants are ardha-sprṛṣṭa "with halfway contact." With the same assumption, perhaps, Kātyāyana differentiated vowels and spirants in his vārttika: anactivā on P.1.1.10. However, realizing that this is not Pāṇini’s view, he offered the other explanation: vākyāparismānter vā. Finally, Patañjali came out with explicit discussion of this problem. Thus, this suggestion of prayatna-bheda can be ascribed to Patañjali, only in the sense that he came out with this explicit discussion for the first time in the Pāpinian tradition.

4.10. Anyway, Patañjali does not stand alone in differentiating the internal effort of spirants from that of vowels. The Yajus recension of the Pāṇiniya-śikṣā (verse 30) considers vowels to be asprṛṣṭa "without contact" and spirants to be nema-sprṛṣṭa "with halfway contact."127 But the preceding verse itself considers vowels and spirants to be vivṛṭa "open."128 The Pāṇiniya-śikṣā-sūtras say that spirants may be considered either ıśad-vivṛṭa or vivṛṭa. 129 These sūtras which are probably of a late origin seem to record both the traditions. The Āpiśali-śikṣā-sūtras, without option, consider spirants to be ıśad-vivṛṭa. 130 This has prompted certain scholars to consider this Śikṣā to be post-Pāpinian.131 Uvāta’s commentary on the VPr,132 the Yājñavalkya-śikṣā133 and the Varṇa-ratna-pradīpikā-śikṣā of Amareśa134 consider spirants to be ardha-sprṛṣṭa "with halfway contact." The terms nema-sprṛṣṭa and ardha-sprṛṣṭa seem to combine the notion of the ĀPr that spirants are both ısat-sprṛṣṭa "with slight contact" and vivṛṭa "open." The term ıśad-vivṛṭa seems to have originated with Patañjali’s discussion.
CHAPTER V

A NON-TRADITIONAL APPROACH

5.1. By a non-traditional approach, I intend the following axioms: a) A rule can apply to itself, and b) a rule can apply to another rule, even if the first presupposes the second. In the present context, this would mean that P.1.1.69 applies to itself, and it also applies to P.1.1.10. In the Pāṇinian tradition, no one has adopted this view, which amounts to a criticism of the notion of vākyāparisamāpti "incompletion of a sentence," a procedure adopted by Kātyāyana and the rest of the Pāṇinian tradition. The details of this procedure will be discussed in the following chapter, but basically it says that P.1.1.69 cannot apply to itself, nor to P.1.1.10. S. P. Chaturvedi (1933) launched a heavy criticism of this traditional way of interpreting Pāṇini. He says that the procedure of vākyāparisamāpti "which is propounded by Bhāṣyakāra Patañjali...should be regarded as ekadesī-bhāṣya and not as a siddhānta-bhāṣya" [Chaturvedi (1933), p. 168]. He further says:

This doctrine cuts at the very root of the Pāṇinian system and its acceptance will lead to many complications. The Āstādhyāyī of Pāṇini is a whole interconnected work. For the formation of a single word, we have to apply sūtras from various parts of the work. Each sūtra should be interpreted in the light of what we know from the other sūtras. It is wrong to maintain that at the time of interpretation of nājjhalau-tulyāśya-prayatnam savarṇam (I.i.9, 10), we cannot take help from the sūtra anuditsavarṇasya cāpratyayāḥ (I.i.69), its meaning being still unknown to us according to vākyāparisamāptinyāya. When we interpret the pratyāhāra 'ac' in nājjhalau, we should do so as we interpret other pratyāhāras in the Āstādhyāyī. [Chaturvedi (1933), p. 170]
With this argument, Chaturvedi criticizes Bhaṭṭoji Dīkṣita and proposes that either we should apply P.1.1.69 to P.1.1.10 and abandon vākyāparisamāptīnāya or accept the subclassification of viyṛta "open" [Chaturvedi (1933), p. 173]. As we shall later discuss in detail, Chaturvedi’s argument is wrong on several counts. The vākyāparisamāpti precedes Patañjali and is found in Kātyāyana, who uses it in many contexts as the only explanation of apparent problems in Pāṇini’s rules. [Sec. 6.14-15]

No other scholar has openly accepted a view like Chaturvedi’s, but there are many cases of implied acceptance. For instance, S. C. Vasu translates P.1.1.69 as:

The letters of the pratyāhāra a-ṇ, i.e. the vowels and semi-vowels, and a term having u for its indicatory letter refer to their own form as well as to their homogeneous letters, except when they are used as pratyayas. 135

With this goes the comment:

The pratyāhāra a-ṇ in this sūtra includes all the vowels (underlining mine) and liquids. 136

This is clearly applying P.1.1.69 to P.1.1.69. Let us also glance at Vasu’s translation of P.1.1.10.

There is, however, no homogeneity between vowels and consonants. 137

Colebrook, Böhtlingk and Renou have exactly parallel translations. 138 The term /a-C/ in P.1.1.10 cannot mean all vowels, unless P.1.1.69 is applied to P.1.1.10. Without its application, /a-C/ would stand only for /a/, /i/, /u/, /ṛ/, /ṝ/, /e/, /o/, /ai/ and /au/ as they are listed in the Siva-sūtras. This would indicate that these scholars have applied P.1.1.69 to P.1.1.10.

5.2. Recently, S. D. Joshi has provided some discussion of P.1.1.69 and its interpretation. Kaiyāṭa quotes an
older maxim: **grahanān-grahane grahanābhāvah**, which is rendered by S. D. Joshi as: "(One can) not (apply the principle of) grahaṇa (i.e. P. 1.1.69) to the term /a-N/ in the grahaṇa rule (itself)." In a footnote to this, he says: "The pratyāhāra /a-N/ includes all vowels (underlining mine), semi-vowels and /h/." This is quite similar to Vasu's comment and implies that Joshi is applying P. 1.1.69 to itself. In fact, S. D. Joshi is quite aware of the exact meaning of the traditional maxim and of some of the effects of not accepting it. This is what he has to remark:

The quotation is probably from the lost part of Bhartrhari's Mahābhāṣya-Dīpikā. The term /aN/ in P. 1.1.69 refers only to those vowels which are included in the pratyāhāra /aN/. The rule P. 1.1.69 states that these vowels represent their homorganic varieties also. Now if P. 1.1.69 is applied in P. 1.1.69 itself, it would give the meaning that the vowels included in /aN/ and their savarṇa (homorganic) varieties stand for their savarṇa varieties. This means that the vowels long /ā/ etc. also represent the corresponding short varieties.

The reader is not sure if S. D. Joshi prefers applying the rule to itself, as his footnote would have us believe, or he is simply explaining what would happen if the rule applies to itself. In view of this confusing state of affairs, we need to go into a detailed examination of this alternative. Some of the alleged examples of a rule applying to itself are P. 1.3.3 (hal-antyam) and P. 7.3.119 (ac ca gheḥ). We shall discuss these cases critically and study the question of a rule applying to itself in more general terms.

5.3. P. 1.3.3 (hal-antyam) literally means: "The final hal is termed it." Does the term hal in the rule stand for the Śiva-sūtra: /ha-L/, or does it represent the shortform /ha-L/? The rule which forms shortforms, i.e. P. 1.1.71 (ādir antyena sahēta), says: "The initial sound, along with the final it sound, stand for the initial sound and the sounds which are in between." This rule presupposes the definition of it, i.e. P. 1.1.3. On the other hand, if /ha-L/ in P. 1.3.3...
is to be a shortform, it presupposes P.1.1.71. This is a case of interdependence. Kātyāyana's final solution to this problem runs as: "[The desired result is established] alternatively by [considering hal in P.1.3.3 to be] a mention [of both the Śīva-sūtra: /ha-L/ and the shortform /ha-L/] by a single-remainder transformation (ekaśeṣa)." Patañjali says that hal in the rule, by single-remainder, stands for two words of the same shape. For instance, the dual rāmaḥ is derived, in Pāṇini's system, from two singulārs, i.e. rāmaḥ and rāmaḥ, which have the same phonetic shape and the same case, by P.1.2.64 (sarūpānāṃ ekaśeṣa eka-vibhaktau). Kaiyāta believes that the first word /ha-L/ is a genitive Tatpurusā compound meaning "/1/ near /ha/" (hasya laḥ). The second word /ha-L/ is a shortform. Thus the first interpretation of P.1.3.3 is: "The sound near /ha/, /1/, is it." Then by P.1.1.71, we can form the shortform /ha-L/ beginning with /h(a)/ in the Śīva-sūtra: /h(a)/ /r(a)/ /T/ and ending in the marker /L/ of the Śīva-sūtra: /h(a)/ /L/. This covers all consonants. With this shortform /ha-L/, we come back to P.1.3.3. Now the rule means that all consonants occurring at the end of given units are termed it. Nāgeśa doubts Kaiyāta's interpretation of genitive compound, and thinks that Patañjali has actually opted for repeating the rule. This is the interpretation of Bhaṭṭoji Dīkṣita.

This repetition of the rule and separate interpretation of the two instances of P.1.3.3 is designed to avoid mutual dependence with P.1.1.71, as well as for avoiding the so-called application of P.1.3.3 to itself. What we have are two rules with the same wording, and not one and the same rule being applied to itself. It is clear that the two interpretations of P.1.3.3 do not apply to each other, and also they do not apply within themselves.

5.4. Another alleged instance is P.7.3.119 (ac ca gheh). In the rule, we have the form gheh, genitive singular of the stem ghi-. The technical term ghi- stands for nominal stems ending in short /i/ and /u/, excluding sakhi- and those nominals which are termed nadī (P.1.4.7 (seso ghy asakhi)). The word ghi- itself fulfills all the conditions for
the technical designation ghi-. The commentators admit that only because ghi- is termed ghi-, can we have guna replacement of /i/ in ghi in the form gheh by P. 6.1.111 (gher niti). Thus the technical term ghi applies to ghi- itself.

5.5. This is quite different from saying that a rule applies to itself. We have to make a distinction between the expression of a rule and its contents. If the theoretical contents of a rule apply to themselves, then it is a case of a rule applying to itself. However, if the contents of a rule apply to the expression of itself, then this is a different kind of dependence. As linguistic utterances, there is actually no difference between the expression of a grammatical rule and a sentence in a drama. The traditional grammarians have squarely dealt with this problem. For instance, in terms of contents, P. 6.1.101 (akah savarṇpe dirghah):
"If an /a-K/ sound is followed by a homogeneous sound, both are replaced by a long variety" is dependent on P. 1.1.9 (tulyāṣya-prayatnaṁ savarṇam) which defines homogeneity. However, in the expression of P. 1.1.9, we have a sandhi of tulya and āsyā, which depends on the contents of P. 6.1.101. Bhattoji discusses this example and points out that as linguistic utterances illustrating a certain grammatical feature, there is no difference between the expressions tulyāṣya and daṇḍādhaka. Thus, P. 7.3.119 is not an example of a rule applying to itself.

5.6. Some grammarians held that sandhi rules do not apply to the Siva-sūtras because the sandhi rules have yet to come into being. The expression of sandhi rules depends on shortforms, which depend on the Śiva-sūtras. Nāgėśa points out that this is a false argument. The rule which applies in upendra should also apply in /a-i-u-N/. The reason there is no sandhi is that it would create a lot of confusion in identifying the sounds in the list. This is the real reason.

5.7. We have already considered the undesirable effects of applying P. 1.1.69 to P. 1.1.10, in Sec. 4.2-3. Here we shall discuss the effects of applying P. 1.1.69 to itself.
We already have some hints from S. D. Joshi. Here we have also to consider P. 1.1.70 (taparas tatkalasya). This rule says: "A sound marked with /T/ stands only for the homogeneous varieties of the same quantity." If we do not apply P. 1.1.69 to itself, then we have the following:

[A]  
1/ a / stands for eighteen varieties.  
2/ ā / stands for itself.  
3/ aT/ stands for six short varieties.  
4/ āT/ stands for six long varieties.  

If we apply P. 1.1.69 to itself, then we have the following:

[B]  
1/ a / stands for eighteen varieties.  
2/ ā / stands for eighteen varieties.  
3/ aT/ stands for six short varieties.  
4/ āT/ stands for six long varieties.  

This shows the difference between the two alternatives. The alternative [B] is very much like Kātyāyana's theory of universal-mention. If /ā/ or any non-/a-Ś/ sound could represent its homogeneous varieties, that creates problems which are common with Kātyāyana's universal-mention. [cf. Sec. 3.18].

5.8. There are also other implications of applying P.1.1.69 to itself. In this alternative, the difference between /a-Ś/ sounds and non-/a-Ś/ sounds is obliterated. The same would apply to sounds marked with /U/, and sounds represented by sounds marked with /U/. Non-/a-Ś/ vowels and semi-vowels would be capable of representing their homogeneous sounds. Similarly, sounds marked with /U/ and sounds represented by such sounds would also be capable of representing their homogeneous sounds. Just as /ā/ could represent all the eighteen varieties, similarly /kh/ could also represent /k/, /kh/, /g/, /gh/ and /ṅ/. The same would happen to other series of stops.

5.9. Though this is obviously not what Pānini intended, such an implication seems to follow from V. N. Misra's translation of P.1.1.69:
A member of the /a-\text{N}/ group (vowel, semi-vowel and /h/) or of the groups /kU/, /cU/, /tU/, /tU/, /pU/, stands for itself as well as for its homorganic correspondents, but only when it is not a component of a suffix. 151

Misra speaks of the group /a-\text{N}/ as "vowel, semi-vowel and /h/" and not just sounds as listed in the Śīva-sūtras. Thus, he is certainly applying P.1.1.69 to itself. Misra goes even further. The other part of his translation could mean two things. It may mean that each of the groups /kU/ etc. stands for itself and its homorganic correspondents, or any member of any of these groups stands for itself and for its homorganic correspondents. Both of these are inaccurate statements.

5.10. All the above discussed implications of applying P.1.1.69 to itself would come to mean that all vowels, semi-vowels and stops are capable of representing their homogeneous varieties. If this were Pānini's intention, he could have formulated the shortform /a-\text{Y}/ to cover all these sounds and could have formulated P.1.1.69 as: ay savarpasya cāpratyayaḥ. Actually such an interpretation of P.1.1.69 would seriously put Pānini's entire grammar in jeopardy. This searching analysis would show that the alternative of applying P.1.1.69 to itself is neither historically Pāninian, nor theoretically effective, and hence must be abandoned.
CHAPTER VI

BACK TO PĀṆINI

6.1. After considering the un-Pāṇinian alternatives, we now come back to an interpretation, which in all probability is Pāṇinian. On P.1.1.10, Kātyāyana first presents a prima facie view that P.1.1.69 applies to P.1.1.10. The problems resulting from this have been discussed in Sec. 4.2. To solve these problems, Kātyāyana offers two solutions. The first solution and its interpretation by Patañjali are also discussed in Sec. 4.3-4. The second solution given by Kātyāyana initiates the procedure of vākyāparisamāpti "incompletion of a sentence." Kātyāyana says: "[The desired result that /s/ is homogeneous with itself, and is not homogeneous with /i/ is established] alternatively by [adopting the procedure of] incompletion of a sentence."152 On this Patañjali gives the following explanation:

What is this incompletion of a sentence? First there is the teaching of sounds [in the Śiva-sūtras]. [The definition of] the term it [in P.1.3.3] follows the teaching of sounds. [The definition of] a pratyāhāra "shortform" [i.e. P.1.1.71] follows [the definition of] the term it. [The definition of] the term savarṇa "homogeneous" [in P.1.1.9] follows [the definition of] shortforms. [The definition of] savarṇa-grahana "homogeneous-representation" [in P.1.1.69] follows [the definition of] the term "homogeneous." By this complete and interlinked sentence, there is representation of homogeneous sounds elsewhere [but not within any link of this sentence].153

The Pāṇinian procedure of homogeneous-representation is built up of five stages, each of which is dependent on the

47
previous stage, and all the five stages are linked together like clauses of a complex sentence. To some extent, this linking could be compared with an inferential process, where the product of a previous inference becomes the premise of the next inference. The Naiyāyikas consider stages within an inference to be like clauses of a sentence, and hence the expression of a full inference used to convince others (parārtha) is called a "five-limbed sentence" (pañcāṅgika-vākyā). Representation of homogeneous sounds is the cumulative effect of this ordered sequence of rules, and the procedure does not apply to any rule within the closed group.

6.2. Patañjali says that the definition of the term savarna "homogeneous" follows the definition of shortforms. This is at first confusing. P. 1.1.9 (tulyāśya-prayatnam savarṇam) does not involve any shortforms, and does not depend on the definition of shortforms (P. 1.1.71). However, as Bhaṭṭoji Dīksita points out, P. 1.1.10 needs to be interpreted before P. 1.1.9. P. 1.1.10 (nājjhalau) literally means: "The sounds denoted by the shortforms /a-C/ and /ha-L/ are not mutually homogeneous." This rule involves two shortforms. According to the Pāṇinian tradition, an exception rule is to be interpreted before interpreting the general rule. The same sequence belongs to their application. If we first have mutual homogeneity of /a-C/ and /ha-L/ sounds by P. 1.1.9, and then deny it by p. 1.1.10, it would be like asking a man who has already eaten not to eat. Thus, the definition of homogeneity indirectly depends on the definition of shortforms. We cannot interpret P. 1.1.69 before interpreting P. 1.1.9, since we cannot interpret the procedure of homogeneous-representation before defining "homogeneous." This ordered dependence of rules is the essence of incompleteness of a sentence, for any rule within the structure.

6.3. The reason why P. 1.1.69 cannot apply to P. 1.1.10 is that we cannot understand P. 1.1.69 before interpreting P. 1.1.9, and P. 1.1.9 cannot be interpreted before interpreting P. 1.1.10. Thus, in a way, P. 1.1.69 does not exist, while interpreting P. 1.1.10. Hari Dīksita points out that what counts is the logical or cognitive sequence of
rules in terms of their dependency requirement. Thieme explains this situation:

Bezüglich der in Pān. 1.1.10 (nājjhalau "ein 'ac' und ein 'hal' sind nicht gleichlautig") genannten pratyāhāra hat zwar 1.1.69 nicht statt, da erst nachdem die Definition der 'Gleichlautigkeit' vollständig gegeben ist, der Ausdruck savarṇasya in 1.1.69 verstanden werden kann. An anderen Stellen der Grammatik, wo ein pratyāhāra genannt wird, hat jedoch 1.1.69 statt, und nennen die in den pratyāhāra enthaltenen Laute auch ihre 'gleichlautigen' Partner, z.B. das in aṅga in 6.1.101 enthaltene /i/ auch langes /ić/. Thus, P. 1.1.69 does not apply to P. 1.1.10.

6.4. Similarly, P. 1.1.69 cannot apply to itself. Bhartṛhari explains the logic behind this:

However, here in P. 1.1.69, there is no homogeneous-representation by P. 1.1.69. What is the reason? In this rule (i.e. P. 1.1.69), the relation of a sound with the designated items (i.e. homogeneous sounds) is not yet established. [Thus] the rule of homogeneous-representation does not apply to the shortform /a-ṅ/ in the same rule, because [a] the procedure of representation has not yet come about, [b] there is no other rule of such representation, and [c] an action [of a thing] is contradicted with respect to the same [thing]. Thus, while interpreting a statement, we cannot take for granted its own meaning. Otherwise, we would be involved in the fallacy of circularity. Finally, Bhaṭṭoji Dīksita points out two historical aspects of this procedure. In this procedure, both P. 1.1.10 and P. 1.1.69 are necessary, and vowels and spirants have the same internal effort. Compared to other alternatives, these aspects make this alternative more historically true to Pāṇini's system.
6.5. At this point, we have to delve deeper into some of the most fundamental aspects of Pāṇini’s theory of homogeneity. He felt the necessity of adopting this procedure of homogeneous-representation, because the features of pitch, nasality and quantity are basically distinctive. On P.1.1.1 (vrddhir ād-aic), Kātyāyana says: "The marker /T/ is attached to /ā/ [In P. 1.1.1] to obtain [representation of] homogeneous sounds [of the same quantity]. Since pitch is a distinctive feature, [the non-/a-N/ sound /ā/ cannot by itself stand for any of its homogeneous sounds]."163 The sound /ā/ as uttered by Pāṇini must have had some pitch, and it must be distinct from /ā/ sounds with a different pitch. Thus, /ā/ with a certain pitch, by itself, cannot stand for /ā/ with a different pitch. Since /ā/ is a non-/a-N/ sound, P.1.1.69 cannot help it. Thus, addition of the marker /T/ is the only solution.

Patañjali, on the other hand, holds a different view. He counters Kātyāyana’s explanation with the following comment:

The only correct view is that [for Pāṇini] the features [of pitch etc.] are not distinctive. What is the basis for such a view? The reason is that [Pāṇini] specifically states a certain vowel to be highpitched in P. 7.1.75 (asthi-dadhī-sakthy-aṅkṣām anaṅ udāttah). If the features were distinctive, then he might have simply uttered the highpitched vowel.164

If these features are not distinctive, it does not matter with what feature Pāṇini pronounced /ā/ in P.1.1.1; it will still represent other varieties of /ā/, without P.1.1.69. Patañjali clearly says: "Thus, the marker /T/ in P.1.1.1 is simply to remove doubts,"165 and has no prescriptive function as interpreted by Kātyāyana.

6.6. Despite Patañjali’s arguments, Kātyāyana’s view has a richer significance. It represents the historical truth as far as Pāṇini’s original system is concerned. Pāṇini needed homogeneous-representation, because basically,
pitch, nasality and quantity are distinctive. This has been brought out by Kātyāyana: "Because of the difference of [sounds on account of] pitch, nasality and quantity, [Pāṇini made the rule that] an /a-N/ sound represents its homogeneous sound." Kātyāyana consistently maintains his view throughout. A sound cannot stand for another sound with different features, unless such a capacity is invested by P. 1.1.69, or by the marker /T/. Bhartrhari testifies that this was Pāṇini's view. The later tradition mostly follows Patañjali's view, but some grammarians have exhibited a historical attitude. Nāgeśa points out that Pāṇini's rule P. 1.1.69 is made with a view that features are distinctive and that a sound basically stands only for itself (vyakti-vāda). Nīlakaṇṭha Dīkṣita says that the maxim abhedakāh gunāḥ "Features are not distinctive" is not universally valid, because of Pāṇini's inclusion of the /a-N/ sounds in P. 1.1.69.

6.7. In fact, both the so-called opposite views do not contradict each other, if understood in a specific manner. Pāṇini starts with the real pronounced sounds of the object language, where the features of pitch, quantity etc. are phonemically distinctive. For instance, the final sounds in śyāma and śyāmā are phonemically different. Similarly, the two Vedic words, i.e. brāhmaṇ and brahmāṇ are phonemically distinct from each other. This is the level Kātyāyana is talking about, when he considers these features to be distinctive.

However, those features which are phonemically distinctive are not necessarily so in morphophonemics. For instance, both /a/ and /ā/ in śyāma and śyāmā take the same guna replacement /e/, if they are followed by /i/ in itī, yielding śyāmeti. Thus, the feature of quantity is not distinctive with reference to this morphophonemic operation. Similarly, in a large number of rules in Pāṇini's grammar, these features are morphophonemically non-distinctive. This is what Patañjali intends to say. Nāgeśa rightly interprets Patañjali's view to mean that the features like pitch do not cause non-homogeneity of sounds. Thus, Kātyāyana's view belongs to a pre-homogeneity stage, while Patañjali's view, in this moderate
interpretation, belongs to a post-homogeneity stage.

In fact, Patañjali seems to agree with Kātyāyana, when he says: "The designation 'homogeneous' is founded on the difference [between sounds, in features other than the point of articulation and internal effort]. If it were to apply [to sounds] where there is total identity [of features], the designation 'homogeneous' would serve no purpose."171

6.8. Thus, there is no contradiction in saying that a feature such as pitch is phonemically distinctive, while it is morphophonemically non-distinctive. This has been achieved by Pāṇini through his conception of savarṇa "homogeneous" and savarṇa-grahana "homogeneous-representation." Each /a-\N/ sound in the Śiva-sūtras is phonemically distinct from other homogeneous sounds, because of the difference of pitch, nasality and quantity. However, through the procedure of homogeneous-representation, it becomes morphophonemically non-distinct from other homogeneous sounds. Thus a morphophonemic operation prescribed with respect to /a/ also applies to /ā/, unless prevented by /T/.

When Pāṇini wanted certain sounds to be marked with distinct features even in morphophonemics, he used special devices like the condition apratayah "non-affixal" in P.1.1.69, the marker /T/ defined by P.1.1.70 to limit the quantity of the represented homogeneous sounds, and specific mention of accentual features in rules such as P.7.1.75. Thus, homogeneous-representation is a process of selecting features which are common to a group of sounds undergoing identical morphophonemic operations, and of keeping aside the phonemically distinctive features which are morphophonemically not pertinent.

6.9. After this question, we need to investigate a still deeper question. This is the basic notion of identity and difference between sounds. Can a sound /a/, say low-pitched, non-nasal and short, stand for another low-pitched, non-nasal and short /a/, without the help of P.1.1.69? For instance, is /a/ in /a/-\i/-\u/-\N/ able to cover /a/ in P.7.4.32 (asya cvau), without P.1.1.69? Are the
two /a/-s identical or are they different? P.1.1.69 is prescribed with reference to /a/ in /a/-/i/-/u/-/N/, and if this /a/ is different from /a/ in P.7.4.32 (asya cvau), then P.1.1.69 may not apply to /a/ in P.7.4.32. Katyāyana, on the first Śiva-sūtra, does foresee this objection: "In the secondary references, there would be no representation of homogeneous sounds, because they might not be regarded to be /a-N/ sounds." In the course of a long winding discussion, Katyāyana proposed three solutions to this problem. They are as follows:

[A] The desired result is established, since there is only one single real /a/ sound.173

[B] The desired result is established, since there is universal-mention.174

[C] [The desired result is established] alternatively by relying on identical features [of different sounds].175

The explanation [B], the procedure of universal-mention, has already been discussed at length. It is historically un-Pāṇinian, since it constitutes a total rejection of P.1.1.10 and a partial rejection of P.1.1.69.176 In what follows, we shall discuss the other two alternatives and search for a clue in Pāṇini's rules.

6.10. ONTOLOGICAL IDENTITY THEORY. The alternative [A] says that the sound /a/ in /a/-/i/-/u/-/N/ and in P.7.4.32 is a numerically identical single real sound, which is manifested time and again. The same real sound appears in the Śiva-sūtra, secondary references and verb-roots etc.177 This view is based on the dichotomy between a real eternal sound, and its various non-eternal manifestations. In order that two manifestations should represent the same real sound, they must have identity with respect to all distinctive features. However, Kaiyata says that the difference of pitch belongs to the manifesting sounds and not to the real sound.178 It is doubtful if Katyāyana meant this. The arguments offered by Katyāyana to defend identity of a real sound through different manifestations are very similar to those found in Śabara.179 It is possible that Katyāyana developed this theory of identity of a real sound on the basis of Vyādi's
doctrine of Vyakti-vāda, which he quotes extensively. The standard example is that of the sun. The same sun at the same time happens to be seen in different places. The other example is that of Indra. Indra, being invoked simultaneously by a hundred different sacrificers, appears in all those different places at the same time. These arguments are used to establish the unitary character (ekatva) and eternality (nityatva) of the real sounds. The manifesting sounds, however, are infinite and are non-eternal. Thus, there are eighteen real /a/ sounds. 180 There is no necessary relation between eternality and unitary character of a sound. Bhartrhari says that there were some philosophers who held that sounds were eternal and unitary, while others held that they were unitary but not eternal. 181

Kaiyāta is aware that P.1.1.69 is formulated on the basis of vyakti-vāda "doctrine of individual." 182 Nāgeśa also acknowledges that this is the solution for applying P.1.1.69 to /a/ in P.7.4.32 (asya cvau). 183 This doctrine of eternal real sound-individuals, like the doctrine of eternal sound-universals, is dependent on a great deal of metaphysical argumentation. Kātyāyana probably took it from the early school of Vyādi's Mīmāṁsā, and it is later seen adopted with much more sophistication in Jaimini's Mīmāṁsā.

6.11. FEATURAL IDENTITY THEORY. Kātyāyana also presents the opposite doctrine, namely that /a/ in /a/-/i/-/u/-/N/ and in P.7.4.32 are actually two different sounds, and that each instance constitutes a different sound. The two /a/ sounds have to be different sounds, since they could be separated by time, by other sounds and be simultaneously in different places. 184 Patanjali gives the example danda agrām to show two /a/ sounds separated by time, and the example dandah to show two /a/ sounds separated by other sounds. If /a/ were only one real sound, it could not be seen simultaneously in different words. Devadatta cannot be simultaneously in the cities of Srughna and Madhura. 185 Though /a/ sounds in /a/-/i/-/u/-/N/ and P.7.4.32 are different sounds, they do not differ in any distinctive features, and hence are featurally identical with each other. Though there is no real identity, as in the
previous view, still there is featural identity. On the basis of this featural identity, both are considered to be /a-Ñ/ sounds. The examples given by Patañjali are very interesting. One of the examples is: "We eat the same rice [here], which we used to eat in the Magadhas."\(^{186}\) Obviously it is not the same rice, but the varieties of rice do not differ in any essential features. Bhartrhari further clarifies the philosophical basis of this alternative:

How is this a solution? Some grammarians explain as follows: Even if there is no universal property (ākṛti), still there is no problem. Just as there is no universal property in different coins; but you have a coin in the city of Mathurā and it is still an item of money.\(^{187}\)

In terms of grammar, this means that a low-pitched, short, non-nasal /a/ naturally covers /a/ with the same features. This view does not presume any universals. It also does not presume eternal sound-individuals. Thus, it is philosophically a non-committal view, and depends more on common sense. This featural identity is much more exacting than the conditions of homogeneity. Homogeneity requires identity of only two distinctive features, while the argument here requires total featural identity. The sounds with such total identity of distinctive features may, however, differ in features such as speed (vṛtti). Features like these are considered to be phonemically non-distinctive by Kātyāyana.\(^{188}\)

6.12. There are certain hints in Pāṇini's grammar which indicate that Pāṇini favoured the non-ontological alternative of total featural identity (rūpa-sāmānya), instead of committing himself to either eternal sound-individuals or eternal sound-universals. The rule P.1.1.68 (svaṁ rūpaṁ śabdasyāśabda-saṁjña) says that a word in grammar stands for its own form or phonetic shape (rūpa), and not for its conventional meaning, unless it is a technical term in grammar (śabda-saṁjña). Here, Pāṇini has utilized the notion of rūpa "phonetic shape or form" of a word. Pāṇini also uses the notions of sarūpa "with identical phonetic shape" and asarūpa "with different phonetic shape." [P.1.2.64 (sarūpaṁ ekaśeṣa eka-]
vibhaktau) and P. 3.1.94 (vā sarūpo striyām)]. The words rāma₁ "Rāma, the son of Daśaratha" and rāma₂ "Paraśurāma, the son of Jamadagni" differ in meaning and yet they are sarūpa "with identical shape." However, rāma and rāmā are asarūpa "with different phonetic shape." Similarly the affixes /aN/ and /Ka/ are sarūpa, because markers do not cause difference in the phonetic shape of the affix. In all these cases, the features of quantity etc. are distinctive. Thus, /á/ and /á/ are sarūpa "with identical phonetic shape," but /á/ and /á/, or /á/ and /á/ are not with identical phonetic shape. Thus, we may say that if two sounds are sarūpa "with identical phonetic features," then we do not need homogeneous-representation for one to cover the other. This is the direct implication of P. 1.1.68. However, if two sounds are asarūpa "without having all identical phonetic features," and if they have the same point of articulation and internal effort, then they are homogeneous with each other, and by the procedure of homogeneous-representation (P. 1.1.69) one may cover the other. There seem to be thus two principles in Pāṇini's grammar, i.e. sārūpya "total featural identity" and sāvarṇya "homogeneity, or identity of two features."

This may indicate that Kātyāyana's third alternative in fact represents the view held by Pāṇini. This is also a justification for Kātyāyana's view that, in Pāṇini, the features of quantity etc. are basically distinctive, and hence Pāṇini needed the procedure of homogeneous-representation. Kātyāyana says that difference in speed (vyṛṭtī) does not affect duration of real sounds (varṇa), which are fixed in their duration (avasthitāḥ). This indicates that the difference in quantity does differentiate sounds from one another, while speed does not. This is clearly understood by Kaiyata who says that short, long and extra-long sounds are basically different sounds, and are manifested by different physical sounds. Hence, the difference in quantity is real difference. Kumārila, in his Śloka-vārttika, quotes this view: "Some held that [short], long and extra-long are in fact different sounds (varṇāntaratvam evāhuh kecid dīrgha-plutādiṣu)."
6.13. Bhartrhari has developed further the philosophy of language, which is seen only in its infancy in the works of Kātyāyana and Patañjali. However, Bhartrhari sometimes soars beyond the empirical grammatical conception of language. Bhartrhari says that the real sound (sphota) in /a/, /ā/ and /ā3/ is the same. The duration-difference pertains to the primary manifesting sounds (präkṛta-dhvani), and not to the real sound (sphota). However, the duration-difference of the primary manifesting sounds is imposed (upacaryate) on the real sound. The difference in speed is attributed to secondary manifesting sounds (vaikṛta-dhvani), which are prolongations of the primary manifesting sounds. The difference of speed is not imposed on the real sound. Bhartrhari also notes that some thinkers identified the level of real sounds with what he considers to be primary manifesting sounds. In that case, the short, long and extra-long sounds are different real sounds. This seems to be the view of Kātyāyana and, perhaps, of Pāṇini also.

On the level of empirical linguistics, however, Bhartrhari's views are not in any real contradiction with Kātyāyana. In fact, Bhartrhari's real sound (sphota) stands on a supra-mundane level and is not a part of analytical grammar. The level of analytical grammar is reflected in Bhartrhari's primary manifesting sounds, whose distinctions of quantity are imposed on the timeless real sound. This imposition has a functional value in grammar. It shows that these features of quantity etc. are not distinctive on the supra-mundane level of real sounds, but are distinctive on the level of analytical grammar. On the other hand, the distinctions of speed, belonging to secondary manifesting sounds, are not imposed on the real sound. This shows that they are not distinctive for analytical grammar. Thus, there may be a difference between Bhartrhari and Kātyāyana on the level of sphota "real sounds," but they fully agree on the fact that features such as quantity are basically distinctive in Pāṇini's grammar.

6.14. This procedure of Pāṇinian homogeneous-representation radically differs from Kātyāyana's proposal for universal-mention. In universal-mention, a term, by nature, stands
for the type or universal, while Pāṇini lists the sounds and then states the rule P.1.1.69, whereby the sounds listed are terms standing both for themselves and sounds homogeneous with them. Thus, we have a basic division of sounds, i.e. a) sounds which are directly listed in the Śiva-sūtras, and b) sounds which are represented by the listed sounds. Only the listed /a-Ñ/ sounds and consonants marked with /U/ stand for their homogeneous sounds, while the represented sounds (i.e. non-/a-Ñ/ sounds) are not capable of representing their homogeneous sounds. Thus, /a/ stands for all the eighteen homogeneous sounds, while /ā/ stands for itself. Here "itself" naturally covers those varieties or instances which are totally identical in distinctive features with /ā/.

In a number of instances, Kātyāyana shows that the non-/a-Ñ/ sounds in Pāṇini just stand for themselves. These are some of the cases:

[A] On P.1.1.1 (vyṛddhir ād-aic), Kātyāyana says that the marker /T/ added to /ā/ is necessary for the coverage of homogeneous varieties of the same quantity, since pitch is distinctive, and without /T/, /ā/ would not cover varieties differing in pitch. 194

[B] The Śiva-sūtra /a/-/i/-/u/-/Ñ/ contains an open (vivrta) /a/. In P.8.4.68 (a a), open /a/ is replaced with a closed /a/. The second /a/ being a closed /a/ is not an /a-Ñ/ sound. Kātyāyana is afraid that this closed /a/ might not cover any homogeneous varieties. To resolve this problem, he proposes that /T/ should be added to this closed /a/, so that it can cover six short closed varieties. 195

[C] Kātyāyana points out that /ā/ in P.7.2.84 (aṣṭana ā vibhaktau) which is a substitute for /n/ in aṣṭan is a non-/a-Ñ/ sound and hence it cannot represent its nasal homogeneous varieties. Thus, there is no undesired possibility of /n/ being substituted by a nasal /ā/. 196

All these cases show that for Kātyāyana the non-/a-Ñ/ sounds in Pāṇini are incapable of representing their homogeneous sounds, and this is the result of the procedure of Vākyāparisamāpti.
6.15. In these cases, Kātyāyana is not proposing a new theory of his own, but is trying to answer objections against Pāṇini by explaining Pāṇini's own position. Even the addition of /T/ proposed in [C] above is in accordance with the procedure of Vākyāparisamāpti. Many of the Vārttikas of Kātyāyana are not codanās "objections" or "new injunctions," but are rather anvākhyaṇas, in Thieme's words, "explanation(s) of the purpose of Pāṇini's rule as given by a teacher to a student, who left to himself, might or might not have missed the point."197 For a historical insight into the Vārttikas of Kātyāyana, Thieme proposed the following:

The explanations said to be 'recited' by Kātyāyana are, of course, meant to be memorized by the students. They are part of the scholastic training. Yet, important as they are for the correct understanding of Pāṇini, they are routine answers of anonymous origin, they may even be imagined to go back to Pāṇini himself. Kātyāyana recites them because he did not invent but only repeats them as part of the exegetic tradition. They must, to say it again, be clearly distinguished from those vārttikas that contain a vacana, an original 'teaching,' where Kātyāyana places himself on the same level with Pāṇini and opposes or adds his own scientific formulation to that of the Aṣṭādhyāyī. A vacana, too, is meant, of course, to be 'recited' by teacher and pupil, but it has a much higher dignity: in this instance, the teacher does not merely 'recite,' he 'speaks' as an individual, a self-thinking, creative scholar.198

Kātyāyana's explanation of problems in Pāṇini's grammar on the basis of the procedure of vākyāparisamāpti seems to be a part of the routine exegetical tradition which precedes Kātyāyana, and may go back to Pāṇini himself. On the other hand, Kātyāyana's proposal of universal-mention or of splitting the internal effort of vowels from spirants belong to himself.
CHAPTER VII

PROBLEMS IN VĀKYĀPARISAMĀPTI

7.1. A TRADITIONAL APPROACH

7.1.1. In the view of vākyāparisamāpti, P.1.1.69 does not apply to the shortforms /a-C/ and /ha-L/ in P.1.1.10, and hence the sounds denoted by these shortforms cannot further represent their homogeneous sounds. This makes /a-C/ and /ha-L/ mutually exclusive classes and thereby avoids problems like /ś/ being non-homogeneous with itself [ref: Sec. 4.2-3]. But the following also results:

1. /ā/ and /ā3/ are still homogeneous with /h/.
2. /ī/ and /ī3/ are still homogeneous with /ś/.
3. /ṛ/ and /ṛ3/ are still homogeneous with /ś/.
4. /ṭ3/ is still homogeneous with /s/. 200

According to the Pāṇinian tradition, this is the inevitable logical conclusion of the procedure of vākyāparisamāpti.

7.1.2. This has created many problems for the traditional grammarians. For instance, P.6.1.101 (akah savarne dirghah) literally means: "When an /a-K/ sound [i.e. /a/, /i/, /u/, /ṛ/ and /ṭ/] is followed by a homogeneous sound, both are replaced by a homogeneous long sound." By P.1.1.69, /a-K/ stands for all the varieties of the denoted sounds. P.1.1.10 also applies to /a-K/ sounds, so that it does not represent any consonants. 201 Let us see what happens in the example kumarī sete. Here /ī/ is an /a-K/ sound. It is represented by /ī/ included in /a-K/. Though by P.1.1.10, /ī/ is not homogeneous with /ś/, /ī/ is still homogeneous with /ś/. Thus, in kumarī sete, an /a-K/ sound is followed by a homogeneous sound, and both /ī/ and /ś/ together would be replaced by /ī/. So finally we might derive the undesirable form kumāryete*. Similarly,
from kanya hasati, we might derive the undesirable form kanyasati*. Surprisingly, this point has not been noted by Kātyāyana and Patañjali.

Bhartrhari noticed this difficulty for the first time and answered it by relying on the continuation of the word aci in this rule. 202 With the addition of this word, P.6.1.101 means: "when a homogeneous /a-C/ sound follows." Though /ś/ is homogeneous with /ī/, it is not a homogeneous /a-C/ sound, since /ī/ in /a-C/ is not homogeneous with /ś/ and will not represent /ś/. Looking at the text of the Aṣṭādhyāyī, we find aci in P.6.1.77 (iko yañ aci). The gap between P.6.1.77 and P.6.1.101 is too wide to justify continuation of aci, unless it is continued through all the intervening rules. The word aci does not continue through all of these intervening rules. This makes Bhartrhari's suggestion historically very doubtful. However, if it is accepted, it solves the problem in P.6.1.101. This solution has been followed by all the later commentators. 203 Bhaṭṭoji Dīkṣita and Nāgeśa say that we need not continue aci in P.6.1.101, if we accept subclassification of vivṛtā "open." 204 Otherwise, they approve Bhartrhari's proposal.

7.1.3. Bhartrhari's solution does not solve all the problems. If /ā/ and /ī/ are homogeneous with /h/ and /ś/, is it possible that /ā/ and /ī/ could stand for /h/ and /ś/? This does not happen because, /ā/ and /ī/ are non-/a-N/ sounds, and hence they cannot stand for any homogeneous sounds. Even /āT/ and /īT/ cannot stand for /h/ and /ś/, because the marker /T/ enables a sound to stand for homogeneous sounds of the same quantity. Similarly, /ś/ cannot stand for /ī/, because /ś/ is a non-/a-N/ sound, and it is not marked with /U/. The only loophole left is that /h/ is an /a-N/ sound, and it would be able to stand for /ā/ and /ā3/.

7.1.4. The realization of the problem that /h/ is an /a-N/ sound and that it might undesirably represent /ā/ and /ā3/ is seen in the commentaries on the Kāśika-vṛtti. P.8.3.59 (ādeśa-pratyayayoḥ, in-koḥ from 57) says that /s/ is replaced by /ś/, if /s/ is either a substitute or a part of an affix, and if it is preceded by /i-N/ sounds or by /kU/ sounds (i.e.
The shortform /i-\N/ is formed with /\N/ in /l(a)-\N/, and hence it covers /h/ which might stand for /\a/ by P.1.1.69. The Kāśikā-vṛtta, on P.8.3.57 (in-koh), gives dāsyati as a counter example. This creates a prima facie problem, which is answered by the Nyāsa of Jinendrabuddhi as follows:

How is this counter-example justified, while /h/ included (in /i-\N/) stands for /\a/ by P.1.1.69? The sound /\a/ is homogeneous with /h/, because they have the same point of articulation and internal effort. As the sounds /a/, /kU/ (/k/-series), /h/ and /\a/ are produced in throat (kanthya), these two have the same point of articulation. As the internal effort of spirants and vowels is 'open,' their internal effort is also the same. Thus, by the rule P.8.3.57 (in-koh), the retroflex substitute [/s/ for /s/] obtains [in dāsyati], because P.1.1.10 does not prohibit the designation 'homogeneous' [to /\a/ and /h/]. If this is the problem, there is no difficulty, because he (Pāṇini) uses [the word vayasyāsu] in P.4.4.127 (vayasyāsu mūrdhno matup), where he does not change /s/ after /\a/ to /s/.

From this it is inferred that /h/ does not represent /\a/. Otherwise, he would not have made use of the form vayasyāsu. 205

Thus, in the view of the Nyāsa, /h/ and /\a/ are homogeneous, but as it can be inferred from Pāṇini’s own usage, /h/ does not stand for /\a/. The other commentary, Padamaṇjari of Haradatta, gives a different explanation:

Just as homogeneity of /i/ and /s/ is not prohibited [by P.1.1.10], so also of /\a/ and /h/. So what? Would there be a possibility of the substitution of /s/, because /h/ would stand for /\a/? There is no problem. The sound /h/ is vivṛta 'open,' but /\a/ is vivṛta-tara 'more open.'... This justifies [Pāṇini’s] usages like vayasyāsu.206

While Patañjali would have /h/ to be slightly open and /\a/
to be open, Haradatta has /h/ open and /ā/ more open. The effect is the same. This works well, but is obviously un-Pāṇinian, since it would make P.1.1.10 without purpose.

7.1.5. Then comes Bhaṭṭo ji Dīkṣīta, whose subtle analysis brings out more problems due to homogeneity of /h/ and /ā/. He gives about ten examples where this might create problems.207 He also goes a step further and points out that /h/ would also stand for /ā3/ and would create problems in some cases.208 In his Śabda-kaustubha, Bhaṭṭo ji discusses at length various solutions to this problem. Along with the solutions of universal-mention and subclassification of openness, he proposed the following new solution: In the view of vākyāparisamāṭī, we have to imagine an insertion of /ā/ in P.1.1.10. By combining /ā/ and /ā3/, we get /ā/. Then we split nājīhalau as na ac-halau, where /ac/ is to be explained as /ā/+/ā3+/āC/. Thus this rule specifically denies homogeneity of /ā/ and /ā3/ with consonants, and gets rid of all the problems.209 Bhaṭṭo ji mentions P.3.3.163 (kāla-samaya-velāsu tumun) where the term velāsu occurs. If /ā/ and /h/ were homogeneous for Pāṇini, he would have used the expression velāsu*. Bhaṭṭo ji takes this usage as a sanction for his insertion of /ā/ in P.1.1.10.210

7.1.6. Later grammarians like Hari Dīkṣīta and Nāgeśa are faced with evaluating Bhaṭṭo ji's suggestion. Both of them realize that they have two alternatives.211 We may either have an independent rule saying that, in Pāṇini, /ā/ and /h/ are not mutually homogeneous, or we may accept Bhaṭṭo ji's insertion of /ā/ in P.1.1.10. With their typical traditional outlook, they feel that adding a rule to Pāṇini's grammar involves the fault of prolixity, while Bhaṭṭo ji's explanation has the merit of brevity.

Actually, P.1.1.10 could be interpreted as Bhaṭṭo ji does by following the normal rules of sandhi. But this interpretation is still far from being historically valid. However, we have to accept Bhaṭṭo ji's inference from velāsu in P.3.3.163 that Pāṇini did not want /h/ to represent /ā/. Bhaṭṭo ji's suggestion solves the problems pointed out by him, but then the whole picture of homogeneity still remains very much distorted. Neither Bhartṛhari nor Jinendrabuddhi...
and Bhaṭṭoji can avoid homogeneity of /ṭ/ with /ś/ etc. All that they do is to try to avoid practical problems. With all respect to these great grammarians, one still feels doubtful, if this distorted picture of homogeneity was intended by Pāṇini. Or might there be another interpretation which is lost to us?

7.1.7. Looking at the problem from within the Pāṇinian tradition, this is what we can say. The procedure of vākyāparisamāpti was the procedure of Pāṇini. It was so realized by Kāṭyāyana and was utilized to answer many objections to Pāṇini's formulations. This procedure apparently did not pose any problems of its own either for Kāṭyāyana or for Patañjali, and they show no awareness of any loopholes in it.

This, however, does not mean that for Pāṇini, Kāṭyāyana and Patañjali, it was fine if, for instance, /h/ represented /ā/. Jinendrabuddhi and Bhaṭṭoji have given valid inferences from Pāṇini's own usages to the contrary. In Kāṭyāyana's theory of universal-mention, long vowels and uṣmans have different universals. Patañjali, as we have seen, subclassifies open-ness and avoids homogeneity of vowels with consonants. Patañjali makes a clear statement: "The uṣmans and /ṛ/ have no homogeneous sounds [other than themselves]."212 K. V. Abhyankar comments:

This is an axiomatic assertion of the Bhāṣyakāra, based on a careful observation and scrutiny of words and letters used in the language. Grammar is to follow language, language is not to follow grammar.213 This comment implies that Patañjali's statement, though true, does not follow from Pāṇini's rules. Whether this is true can only be decided if we ever unearth a pre-Kāṭyāyana commentary on Pāṇini.

7.2. A NEW APPROACH

7.2.1. The discussion in the previous section puts us into a serious problem. The silence of the great Pāṇinians on
problems of vākyāparisamāpti may be an indication that for them there were no problems with P. 1.1.10, and that there was probably some normal explanation of P. 1.1.10. Unfortunately, the works of Kātyāyana and Patañjali deal mainly with problems in Pāṇini's grammar, and they did not concern themselves with those rules which to them were perfectly normal and without problems. This task was left to the conventional Vṛttis. Some of these commentaries did exist even before Patañjali, but they are now lost to us. The first rule-to-rule commentary that is available to us is the Kāśikā-vṛtti, which in some respects preserves the older traditions, but is itself a very late work, and is influenced by the grammar of Candragomin. It is quite possible that many normal explanations were already lost by the time of the Kāśikā-vṛtti.

7.2.2. Let us look at the modern interpretations of P. 1.1.10. The earliest interpretation of P. 1.1.9 and P. 1.1.10 that we have goes back to Colebrook:

P. 1.1.9: Letters articulated near the same organ of speech and with the same aperture for the voice, are homogeneous; P. 1.1.10: but a vowel and a consonant are not so.

S. C. Vasu translates P. 1.1.10 as follows:

There is however no homogeneity between vowels and consonants, though their place and effort be equal.

Louis Renou's translation runs as:

Les phonèmes 'a...c' (=les voyelles) et 'ha...l' (=les consonnes) (même étant dans les conditions requises sous 9) ne sont pas (homophones entre elles).

Otto Böhtlingk renders P. 1.1.10 as:
Ein Vocal (ac) und ein Consonant (hal) sind einander nicht homogen. 219

No scholar says anything as to how the meaning that he gives is derived, though the intuitively given meaning is what the rule ought to teach. Instead of just depending on intuition, the Pāṇinian grammarians tried to give their own explanations. We may disagree with their explanations, but it at least shows that there lies a rule which still needs a rational explanation.

7.2.3. Another partial hypothesis about P.1.1.10 has occurred to me. We shall briefly discuss it here. The argument is as follows. If \( a=b \) and \( a/c \), then obviously \( b/c \). Similarly, if \( /a/ \) is homogeneous with \( /ā/ \), and is not homogeneous with \( /h/ \), then it should naturally follow that \( /ā/ \) is not homogeneous with \( /h/ \).

On the face of it, this seems quite sound. However, this is not exactly the case with Pāṇini's rules. By P.1.1.9, we get the following three statements:

\[
\begin{align*}
[1] & \quad /a/ \text{ is homogeneous with } /ā/. \\
[2] & \quad /a/ \text{ is homogeneous with } /h/. \\
[3] & \quad /ā/ \text{ is homogeneous with } /h/.
\end{align*}
\]

These statements are quite independent of each other and each case fulfills the conditions of homogeneity laid down in P.1.1.9. The statement [3] is not deduced from [1] and [2], but stands on its own grounds. Now by P.1.1.10, we get denial of the statement [2]. Since the other two statements are in no way dependent on [2], the denial of [2] cannot in any way lead to the denial of either [1] or [3]. The statements [1] and [3] still fulfill the conditions of P.1.1.9, and there is nothing in Pāṇini's rules to stop [3] from being true, except of course the inferences of Jinendrabuddhi and Bhaṭṭoṭi. Though such inferences have a definite practical value, the system as such still remains faulty on account of its loopholes.

7.2.4. In what follows, an explanation is offered, which by
no means is claimed to be the historical explanation, but, in a modest way, to be an explanation which is **more probable** than the others seen before.

Before going to P.1.1.10, let us go back to P.1.3.3 (hal-antyam). The circularity in this rule can be removed only by reading the rule twice and giving a different interpretation to each reading. This case has been discussed in detail in Sec. 5.3. It has also been critically studied by Thieme.220 This solution goes back to Kātyāyana, and it is quite possible that it even precedes him.

The same procedure may be extended to P.1.1.10. This removes all the problems in the procedure of vākyāparisamāpti. For the sake of interpretation, the order of rules should be as follows:

1. na ac-halau P.1.1.10A.
2. P.1.1.69.
3. P.1.1.10B.

If interpreted in this order, the second reading, i.e. P.1.1.10B, gives us the final meaning of the rule, just as the second reading of P.1.3.3 gives its final meaning.

P.1.1.10A means: "The /a-C/ sounds, as listed in the Śiva-sūtras, are not homogeneous with /ha-L/ sounds." With this we interpret P.1.1.69: "The /a-N/ sounds and sounds marked with /U/ stand for their homogeneous sounds, unless they are affixes." By this rule, /a/ can stand for all its homogeneous sounds, but not for /h/, since P.1.1.10A has already denied homogeneity of /a/ and /h/. We then use P.1.1.69 to interpret P.1.1.10B, which then means: "Sounds represented by /a-C/ and /ha-L/ sounds are not mutually homogeneous." Here, /a/ in /a-C/ stands for all varieties of /a/, including /ā/, but not for /h/. Thus, finally, P.1.1.10B means to say: "No vowels are homogeneous with any consonants." In this interpretation, the picture of homogeneity becomes straightened out.

7.2.6. Though we may not be able to say that this is the
historically true interpretation, this very procedure seems to have been implicitly followed by all the modern scholars, whose translations are given earlier. All of them clearly interpret P.1.1.10 as denying homogeneity between the classes of all vowels and all consonants. These classes cannot be obtained without applying P.1.1.69 to P.1.1.10. However, if we apply P.1.1.69 to P.1.1.10 before denying homogeneity of /a-C/ sounds with /ha-L/ sounds, then the classes represented by /a-C/ and /ha-L/ overlap. None of the scholars intends such overlapping. This means they implicitly applied P.1.1.69 to P.1.1.10 after non-homogeneity of /a-C/ and /ha-L/ sounds was already established. Thus it seems that these scholars implicitly considered P.1.1.10 on two different levels, and without ever clarifying their intuition, they arrived at the right conclusion. An interpretation similar to this might have existed in the early centuries of Pāṇinian interpretation. However, no historical claims can be made for lack of any real substantiating evidence.
CHAPTER VIII

RESTRICTIONS ON
HOMOGENEOUS-REPRESENTATION

8.1. In this chapter, we shall discuss the question of the interpretation of the condition apratyayaḥ in P. 1.1.69 and certain problems related with P. 1.1.70. I have devoted a long article to these problems. However, as these considerations are very important in understanding the function and implementation of homogeneity in Pāṇini's rules, we shall discuss here the main arguments. For the details, the reader is referred to the original article. ["Pāṇinian Procedure of Taparakarana: A Historical Investigation," Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung, Band 86, Heft 2, 1972, pp. 207-254.]

8.2. By P. 1.1.69, the non-affixal sounds denoted by the shortforms /a-N/ and sounds marked with /U/ stand for themselves and their homogeneous sounds. The expression apratyayaḥ "non-affixal" occurs in two other rules of Pāṇini and five vārttikas of Kātyāyana in the sense of "non-affix" or "excluding affixes." Kātyāyana has no doubt about its meaning, nor any objections to raise.

Patañjali, however, reinterprets P. 1.1.69 and derives a general maxim: bhāvyamānena savarnānāṁ grahanaṁ na "There is no representation of homogeneous sounds by a sound which is itself introduced by a rule." [MB, Vo. I, Sec. I, p. 370-1.] Henceforth we shall refer to this maxim as Maxim [1]. Patañjali tries to show that Pāṇini could not have meant "affix" by the term pratyaya in P. 1.1.69. An affix is a meaning-bearing unit and it will not represent its homogeneous sounds, simply because they will not convey the same meaning. Then, a prima facie solution is given to this question. Some sounds are directly known (pratiyante), while other homogeneous sounds are made known or
represented (*pratyāyyante*) by the sounds which are directly known. Thus, *aprātyayāḥ* may mean that the represented sounds do not represent their homogeneous sounds. But Pāṇini need not say this, since a long /ā/ would not represent the short variety, because it requires an additional effort for its pronunciation. It also may not represent the extra-long varieties, because the long variety itself is a non/a-ႁ/ sound. Thus the condition *aprātyayāḥ* apparently seems to be redundant and hence Patañjali takes it to be an indication (*jñāpaka*) of the above mentioned Maxim [1].

The term *bhāvyamāna* in the Maxim [1] is rendered as "introduced elements." If a rule is: "If preceded by A and followed by D, B is replaced by C," then C is the introduced element, while A, B and D are not introduced elements. They are conditioning elements and substituendum. In Patañjali’s argument, the term "introduced elements" refers to affixes, substitutes and augments. The later term for *bhāvyamāna* is *vidhīyamāna*.

8.3. Kaiyāṭa on this discussion almost misunderstands Patañjali. For Patañjali, the condition *aprātyayāḥ* does not mean "non-introduced elements," but is simply an indication of the Maxim [1]. Kaiyāṭa says that *pratyaya* means *vidhīyamāna*, because the verbs *pratyate* and *vidhīyate* have the same meaning [MB-Ƥ, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 370; SK, p. 3]. Nāgeśa points out that this is quite untenable:

In fact, the literal meaning of the Bhāṣya is that Pāṇini implies the Maxim [1], by allowing a portion
[of the introduced elements, namely the affixes, to be without the capacity of homogeneous-representation]. What Kaiyāṭa says is doubtful, since *pratyate* is not found used in the meaning of *vidhīyate*.


8.4. Patañjali’s argument deviates considerably from Pāṇini’s original scheme, and the Maxim [1] is Patañjali’s addition. We shall see later that this suggestion might actually be pre-Patañjali, but post-Kātyāyana. Patañjali holds that in Pāṇini’s rules, substitutes (ādesa) and augments
(āgama) along with affixes (pratyaya) lack the capacity to represent their homogeneous sounds. However, it is doubtful if this was Pāṇini’s own intention, since he uses the marker /T/ with about fifty substitutes in restrictive and prescriptive functions. As the word pratyaya simply stands for affixes, P.1.1.69 must be effective with all non-affixal /a-لقب/ sounds, including substitutes and augments. This is the understanding of the Kāśikā-वṛtti. So is Louis Renou’s rendition:

Les phonèmes /'a-Ң'/ (=voyelles et semi-voyelles) et ceux à exposant /u/—désignent les homophones (en même temps que leur forme propre), excepté si ce sont des affixes.

8.5. These two views about apratyayah in P.1.1.69 affect the interpretation of P.1.1.70 (taparas tat-kālasya). There are two major interpretations of P.1.1.70:

Interpretation [A]: If the term /a-تقلي/ in P.1.1.69 is carried over into P.1.1.70, then it comes to mean that /a-تقليد/ sounds followed by /T/ represent the homogeneous varieties of the same quantity. Here, as in P.1.1.69, the term /a-تقليد/ stands only for the sounds as they are listed in the Śiva-sūtras. Thus, /T/ has restrictive function (niyāmakātya) with respect to /a-تقليد/ sounds, but has no function with respect to non-/a-تقليد/ sounds. Since Pāṇini uses /T/ with a large number of non-/a-تقليد/ sounds, this interpretation appears insufficient.

Interpretation [B]: The term /a-تقليد/ in P.1.1.69 is not continued into P.1.1.70. Thus, P.1.1.70 means that any vowel followed by the marker /T/ represents homogeneous sounds of the same quantity. In the case of /a-تقليد/ vowels, this rule becomes restrictive (niyāmaka), while in the case of non-/a-تقليد/ sounds, the rule becomes prescriptive (vidhāyaka). Without /T/, a non-/a-تقليد/ sound can stand only for itself, and cannot cover other varieties of the same quantity.
Of these two interpretations of P. 1.1. 70, [B] seems to be the historically Pāṇinian interpretation, since this alone explains the cases of non-~/a-N/ sounds with the marker /T/ in Pāṇini's rules.

8.6. Taking into account the major divergent interpretations, it is possible to discern two prominent views concerning the function of the marker /T/.

View [A]: apratyayah = "non-introduced elements." The introduced elements, i.e. affixes, substitutes and augments do not represent their homogeneous sounds, and hence there is no need to attach a restrictive marker /T/ to these elements. In the case of non-introduced elements, namely conditioning elements, the /a-\textit{N}/ and non-/a-\textit{N}/ sounds with the marker /T/ stand for homogeneous sounds of the same quantity.

View [B]: apratyayah = "non-affixal." Excepting the affixes, all the /a-\textit{N}/ sounds as given in the Siva-śūtras are capable of representing their homogeneous sounds by P. 1.1. 69. The /a-\textit{N}/ and non-/a-\textit{N}/ sounds with /T/ stand for homogeneous sounds of the same quantity. Without /T/, /a-\textit{N}/ sounds represent all their homogeneous sounds, while the non-/a-\textit{N}/ sounds represent only themselves.

Of these two views, the View [A] is held by almost the whole tradition of Pāṇinians beginning with Patañjali, or rather with Vyādi, while the View [B] is what Pāṇini must have intended and is so understood by Kātyāyanā. This has been conclusively demonstrated after studying every rule with /T/, in Deshpande [1972].

8.7. If we accept the View [A] or the Maxim [1], then no substitutes are capable of any representation, since every substitute is an introduced element, and hence there is no need to attach the marker /T/ to restrict homogeneous-representation. Patañjali [MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 370] considers the Maxim [1] to be necessary to avoid
representation of homogeneous sounds in P. 2.3.3 (idama is). However, there are several arguments which go against Patañjali's view. There are about fifty examples of substitutes with /T/ in Pāṇini's rules, against only about twenty cases of vocalic substitutes without /T/. These statistics themselves stand as a proof for the unhistoricity of the Maxim [1]. Pāṇini could not have attached the marker /T/ to so many substitutes without any significance. The significance of /T/ with substitutes has to be explained according to P. 1.1.70, and not according to P. 6.1.185 (tit svaritam), since they are not affixes. In a number of rules such as P. 7.4.66 (ur at), it is clear that the substituenda are long vowels, while the substitutes are short vowels, and Pāṇini rightly thinks that, in the absence of /T/, the non-affixal substitutes will represent their homogeneous sounds. Then only the long vowels will be effected as the substitutes by P. 1.1.50 (sthāne'ntaratamah) "In the place [of a substituendum] a most-similar substitute is effected." Thus, the marker /T/ has a positive restrictive function with these substitutes. Sometimes, even the Kāśikā-vṛtti accepts this restrictive function of the marker /T/ with substitutes.

8.8. On P. 7.2.84 (aṣṭana ā vibhaktau), Kātyāyana says: "In the case of [the substitution of] ā/ for [the final /n/ of] aṣtan, jan etc., pathin and mathin, there is a possibility of a nasal [ā/ being substituted], because it is most similar [to the nasal substituendum /n/]." This objection is answered as follows: "[The desired result that only a non-nasal /ā/ will be substituted for nasal /n/] is achieved, since [the substitute /ā/ is] a non-/a- N/ sound, [and hence it does not represent any homogeneous varieties]." This shows that, for Kātyāyana, a substitute does represent its homogeneous sounds, if it is an /a- N/ sound. This shows that the Maxim [1] is of post-Kātyāyana origin. Kātyāyana himself uses /T/ in his varttikas with substitutes. For instance, /T/ is attached to the substitute /i/ in vt 6 on P. 7.3.1, (vahīnarasyed-vacanam), and to the substitute /i/ in vt 1 on P. 8.2.17, (iḍ rathinah).

8.9. Patañjali accepts the Maxim [1] first, and then to
explain a single rule, he has to introduce another maxim, henceforth Maxim [2], which runs as: bhāvyamāno'py ukāraḥ savāraṇān gṛṇāti: "An introduced /u/ sound also represents its homogeneous sounds." This is an exception to Maxim [1]. Once the Maxim [1] is accepted, then /T/ attached to /u/ in rules such as P.6.1.131 (diva ut) and P.6.1.111 (ṛta ut) becomes technically redundant. This has been taken as an indication by Patañjali and later grammarians for Maxim [2]. Then it is used to explain that the substitute /u/ in P.7.2.80 (adaso'ser dād u do mah) is without /T/ and hence it desirably represents its homogeneous sounds.

All this deductive logic sounds very convincing, if one accepts validity of Maxim [1]. The unhistoricity of that maxim has already been pointed out. If an occurrence of /T/ with an introduced /u/ indicates that an introduced /u/ can represent its homogeneous sounds, then by the same line of argument, the occurrence of /T/ with introduced /a/, /i/, /r/, /ā/, /ī/, /ū/, /e/, /o/ and /au/, in Pāṇini's rules, should also indicate that these also represent their homogeneous sounds. It is a fact that Pāṇini uses /T/ with all these introduced sounds. This cuts at the very root of Maxim [1]. Similarly, if one accepts Maxim [2], it creates very intricate problems which are neither discussed nor solved by Patañjali.

Once the View [B] is accepted as truly the Pāṇinian view, all the difficulties disappear. For Pāṇini, the /a-نة/ substitutes are capable of representing their homogeneous sounds, as they are non-affixes. Similarly, the marker /T/ with substitutes has its normal restrictive and prescriptive functions. In the rule P.6.1.131 (diva ut), Pāṇini attaches /T/ to /u/, since only short /u/ is intended to be the substitute. In P.7.2.80 (adaso′ser dād u do mah), he does not attach the marker /T/ to /u/, since representation of long /ū/ is desired. There is nothing exceptional about this rule.

8.10. There is a clear possibility that these two maxims may in fact belong to pre-Patañjali times. Maxim [1] is identical with Maxim 30 and Maxim [2] is identical with Maxim 31 in a text called Paribhāṣā-sūcana, which is
ascribed to Vyādi. According to the tradition, Vyādi is the first author on the paribhāṣās "maxims." The style of this work is very similar to the Mahābhāṣya, but it never refers to Patañjali. This would be strange if Vyādi were posterior to Patañjali. We can certainly agree with K. V. Abhyankar when he argues that Vyādi, the author of the Paribhāṣā-sūcana, is not posterior to Patañjali. However, K. V. Abhyankar also regards this Vyādi to be prior to Kātyāyana. Kātyāyana certainly refers to a grammarian named Vyādi. But the author of the two maxims could not be pre-Kātyāyana, since there is no trace of these maxims in the vārttikas of Kātyāyana, and Kātyāyana's explanations clearly go against them.

It is possible that there were several persons named Vyādi.

8.11. That Patañjali's innovations are historically un-Pañinian does not deprive him of his significant contribution which lies in his attempts to bring uniformity and simplicity of description in Pāṇini's grammar. Representation of homogeneous sounds is not at all needed in any of the rules prescribing affixes, augments and substitutes, except in P. 7. 2. 80. On the other hand, Pāṇini has to use the marker /T/ to stop such representation in many cases. This prompts Patañjali to make Pāṇini's system more uniform. He almost suggests that /T/ is not necessary after any substitutes, and it could be eliminated, if we say that substitutes do not represent any homogeneous sounds. Such representation is needed only in one rule. If varieties differing in pitch, accent etc. are needed, they can be obtained by considering these features to be non-distinctive.

However, a critical distinction must be made between any attempts of simplifying Pāṇinian procedures and those of understanding them as they stand in their own right. Worth noting is S. D. Joshi's remark:

This will prevent us from committing the same mistake which was made by Patañjali and the commentators following after him, when they read later developed theories into Pāṇini and Patañjali respectively.
Patañjali's suggestion was certainly valuable as a reform in Pañini's grammar. Some of the later systems like Jainendra-Vyākaraṇa follow Patañjali's suggestion and incorporate it into their rules. [ref: N. 358.]
CHAPTER IX

VYĀDI ON

HOMOGENEOUS-REPRESENTATION

9.1. The name Vyādi is more known, in the Pāṇinian tradition, for the now lost magnificent Saṅgraha, an encyclopedic work on grammar, than for the Paribhāṣa-sucana, a compendium of grammatical maxims, which is more-over similar to the well known Paribhāṣenduśekhara of Nāgeśa. The great antiquity of this work, its probable pre-Patañjali date, increases its importance for the history of Pāṇinian interpretation. As we have already seen, this work is probably post-Kātyāyana in origin, or at least parts of it are of post-Kātyāyana origin. This historical place of Vyādi’s Paribhāṣasucana enhances the value of its comments on homogeneity and its function in Pāṇini’s grammar.

9.2. The Maxim 55 in this text runs as: udit sva-vargam eva grhnāti, na savarna-mātram: "A sound marked with /U/ stands only for the members of its varga 'group of homorganic stops,' and not for all the homogeneous sounds." Vyādi’s commentary on this maxim gives the reasoning behind this statement:

A sound marked with /U/ stands only for its varga, and not for all its homogeneous sounds. How is this known? [We know this], because he [Pāṇini] independently mentions /s/ in the rule P.1.3.4(na vibhaktau tu-s-māḥ), while the mention of /tU/ would have been sufficient to include /s/]. What is the purpose in indicating this [maxim]? In the rule P.8.2.30 (coh kuh), the mention of /cU/ does not cover /ś/, and hence [/ś/] does not happen to undergo the substitution] by /kU/ sounds. Thus, the correct form vid is derived.
This statement of Vyādi needs to be carefully analysed in order to get at its implications. It means to say that unless we restrict a sound marked with /U/ to stand only for its varga, it will stand for all its homogeneous sounds. As Vyādi's examples indicate, /tU/ might cover /s/, and /cU/ might cover /ʃ/. This implies that Vyādi does not want /tU/ and /cU/ to stand for /s/ and /ʃ/ respectively, but, according to him, by Panini's definition of homogeneity, /t/ and /c/ are respectively homogeneous with /s/ and /ʃ/. No other grammarian in the tradition ever suspected that P. 1.1.9 could lead to such homogeneity of /t/ and /s/, and /c/ and /ʃ/.

9.3. According to Vyādi, however, P. 1.1.9 somehow leads to homogeneity of /t/ and /s/, /c/ and /ʃ/. The internal effort of /t/ and /c/ is, according to all the traditions, sprsta "with contact." Depending on the interpretation we accept, /s/ and /ʃ/ are either vivṛta "open" or ṭad-vivṛta "slightly with a gap, slightly open." Thus, /t/ and /c/ differ from /s/ and /ʃ/, in respect of internal effort. They, however, share the same point of articulation. Thus, /t/ and /s/ are dental, while /c/ and /ʃ/ are palatal.

This leaves us with only two alternatives: either,

[A] Vyādi considered that P. 1.1.9 only requires two sounds to have the same point of articulation, or

[B] for him, stops and spirants had the same internal effort.

The term āsya-prayatna in later days did only stand for internal efforts, but there is no conceivable way to interpret it to mean only sthāna: "point of articulation." Thus, the alternative [A] cannot be right as a correct description of the Pāṇinian conception of homogeneity. The alternative [B] also has no support either in the Pāṇinian tradition or elsewhere.245

9.4. Patañjali does not mention this maxim of Vyādi. In the later tradition of Paribhāṣā-works, three authors have commented on this maxim. The reading in Śīradeva's Brhat-paribhāṣā-vṛtti is somewhat different from Vyādi's reading: udit savarṇaṁ grhnāti, na savarṇa-mātram:
"A sound marked with /U/ stands only for its homogeneous sounds, but not for all homogeneous sounds." On the face of it, this does not make any sense. However, Sīradeva's explanation is worth noting:

By P. 1.1. 69, a sound marked with /U/ stands only for those homogeneous sounds, which share [the same] point of articulation and internal effort, and not for all homogeneous sounds. Thus, in the rule P. 8.2.30 (coṭ kuh), the mention of /kJU/ does not include /h/.

The indication [for this maxim] is provided by the [separate] mention of /s/, in spite of that of /tU/, in P. 1.3.4 (na vibhaktau tu-s-māh). This fact, which actually follows naturally is explained through an indication (jñāpaka), for the sake of easy comprehension.

Like Vyādi's work, Sīradeva is also ambiguous as to what conception of homogeneity is being rejected. The examples of Sīradeva are parallel to Vyādi's examples.

9.5. Haribhāskara Agnihotrin has the same reading as Sīradeva, but his explanation goes a step ahead:

A sound marked with /U/, by P. 1.1. 69, stands only for those homogeneous sounds, which are identical with respect to the point of articulation and internal effort, and not for all those homogeneous sounds which only share the same point of articulation. [This is established either] by the indication of the separate mention of /s/, along with /tU/, in P. 1.3.4, or by the fact that P. 1.1.69 teaches the designation 'homogeneous' only of a sound which shares the [same] point of articulation and internal effort.

Thus, the wrong notion of homogeneity, according to Haribhāskara Agnihotrin, is conditioned only by identity of the point of articulation, but he does not think that it is an interpretation of P. 1.1.69. Thus, this notion of homogeneity as being identical with the notion of sasthāna "homorganic, with the same point of articulation" is of some
non-Pāñinian origin. It is possible that some grammarians before Vyādi tried to bring this notion into Pāñini's grammar, and that Vyādi's maxim was an attempt to prohibit application of such a notion of homogeneity. Within the Pāñinian tradition, however, we do not need this maxim.

9.6. Nīlakaṇṭha Dīkṣita gives the final blow to this maxim. He gives the same interpretation, but includes it among those maxims, which are classed as spurious and baseless. This is what he says:

Since this maxim is not seen in the Mahābhāṣya, and since the designation 'homogeneous' is made [by P.1.1.69] of only those sounds which are qualified [by both, the same point of articulation and internal effort], this [maxim] is spurious.249

With all respect for Vyādi's name, we must agree with Nīlakaṇṭha Dīkṣita's assessment.
PART TWO

NON-PĀṆINIAN TRADITIONS
CHAPTER X

PRĀTIŚĀKHYAS ON SAVARNA

10.1. In the initial stages of Indological research, Martin Haug arrived at the conclusion that the Śikṣās are decidedly older than the Prātiśākhyas, and that the doctrines contained in the former were incorporated and further developed in the latter. A. C. Burnell agrees with Haug and further says: "The Śikṣās and Prātiśākhyas represent, so far, one side of the oldest form of the Aindra Grammar--the phonetic analysis of the language." These scholars held that the views expressed in these texts preceded Pāṇini's grammar, which is supposed to have superseded the now lost Aindra School of Grammar.

Franz Kielhorn, with ample new evidence, proved conclusively that the Śikṣās that have come down to us are certainly posterior to the Prātiśākhyas. He is not ready to consider these texts as either pre-Pāṇinian or productions of a school of grammarians. Paul Thieme rightly accepts a high antiquity of the branch of the Śikṣā literature, but as far as the Śikṣā texts available to us are concerned, his views agree with those of Kielhorn. Thieme says: "They are all of them, young, elaborations of the definitions laid down in the Prātiśākhyas." This prompts us to consider the conception of savarna in the Prātiśākhyas, before passing on to the Śikṣās and other non-Pāṇinian systems of grammar. Without delving into the debatable question of the relative chronology of the Prātiśākhyas, we shall briefly study their conception of savarna, and its implementation. The question whether the Prātiśākhyas are pre-Pāṇinian or post-Pāṇinian is still highly debated, and yet there is no doubt that the Prātiśākhyas do represent a grammatical tradition, which is certainly pre-Pāṇinian.
10.2. THE RGVEDA-PRATISĀKHYA

10.2.1. The RPr considers the long and short corresponding vowels [e.g. /a/, /ā/; /i/, /ī/; /u/, /ū/; /r/, /r̥/] to be savarnas, and no featural definition of this term is given. It says that when a short vowel is mentioned, it stands for the short and long savarna sounds. This seems to exclude consonants, extra-long vowels, diphthongs and /I/ from the scope of the term savarna. Though this conception does not seem to cover the groups of homorganic stops, the RPr does have the notion of vargas "group of five homorganic stops." 

10.2.2. After this, the RPr uses the term savarna only once, and that also in the context of consonants. The term savarna-pūrva "preceded by a savarṇa" is used in the context of stops. The example given by Uvata is yad devah, where /d/ in devah is preceded by /d/, which is a savarṇa "identical varṇa." If it were preceded even by /n/, still it would not fulfill the condition. This means that /d/ is savarṇa only with /d/, and not with any other sound.

10.2.3. Thus, for the RPr, /a/, /i/, /u/ and /r/ are respectively savarnas with /ā/, /ī/, /ū/ and /r̥/, and /d/ is savarnas with /d/. Looking at these examples, we might be able to dig out a general conception of savarṇa, which basically seems to mean "belonging to the same varṇa." The term varṇa functions on two levels. Its primary meaning is just a "sound." In its extended meaning, it stood for an abstraction, which may be characterized as "the real sound" or "class of sounds sharing some essential features." Thus, in the primary sense of the term, /a/ and /ā/ are different varṇas "sounds," but in the extended sense, they both belong to the same varṇa. The origin of this extended notion of varṇa can be traced in the idea that a long vowel is essentially the same as the short vowel, but which has been prolonged. Thus quantity, nasality and pitch were in some sense added features to a given common factor. It was this common factor which came to be designated by the term varṇa. Then the term savarṇa can be explained as directly based on this extended notion of varṇa. Thus, /a/ and /ā/ are savarnas.
"belonging to the same varṇa." This extended notion of varṇa, however, did not change very much with consonants. Thus, the term savarṇa used with respect to consonants stood moreover for "identity of the sound." The sounds /k/ and /kh/ did not belong to the same varṇa, and hence could not be grouped under the conception of savarṇa. This was the reason for having the concept of varga "group of homorganic stops" side by side with the concept of savarṇa "belonging to the same varṇa."

Of course, the RPr adopted this background notion of savaraṇa to its own needs, and restricted it to simple vowels. There also it excluded /I/ and extra-long vowels. This is based on the particular needs of this particular system. The RPr used the term in the context of consonants in the sense of "identity of varṇa." Thus, from this particularized conception of savaraṇa, we have to infer the background conception.

10.2.4. Though there is no comprehensive rule of homogeneous-representation like P.1.1.69, still we find the following system of representation in the RPr:

[1] A short simple vowel also stands for its long varieties.
[2] No other vowel can stand for other varieties.
[3] The terms /ka/-varga etc. stand for the respective groups of homorganic stops.

The RPr seems to be in a more primitive stage compared to other Prātisākhyaś, where these things are stated in the form of explicit rules.

10.2.5. The concept of savarṇa is not used very frequently by the RPr, and many rules are formulated with terms like sasthāna "having the same point of articulation," where other Prātisākhyaś use the term savarṇa. For instance, the rule of the substitution of a long vowel for two consecutive simple homogeneous vowels is formulated with the term sasthāna "homorganic."260
Since the term *savarna* is used in a very limited sense, and is not defined in featural terms, there are no problems such as P. 1.1.10. There is no concept of mutual homogeneity of /r/ and /l/. There seems to be no problem of how to make /a/ and /ă/ *savarnas* of one another. There are two reasons for this. The first reason is that *savarna* is not featurally defined, but depends on the impressionistic and conventional notion of *varṇa*. The other reason is that the RPr considers all vowels including /a/ to be *asprṣṭa* "without contact."261

10.3. THE TAITTIRĪYA-PRĀTISĀKHYA

10.3.1. The TPr contains more points of interest than the RPr. The rule TPr (1.3) says: "The corresponding two sounds, short and long, are homogeneous (savarna)."262 As the commentary Tribhāṣya-ratna explains, the sequences such as /a/-/a/, /a/-/ā/, /ā/-/ā/, and /ā/-/a/ are sequences of homogeneous vowels.263 This definition applies only to the simple vowels (samāna), and there are nine of these according to the TPr, i.e. /a/, /ā/, /ā3/; /i/, /ī/, /ī3/; /u/, /ū/ and /ū3/.264 Thus, this conception of *savarna* is restricted to short and long /a/, /i/ and /u/. The TPr (1.4) says that a simple vowel preceding an extra-long vowel is not *savarna* with the latter.265 This prevents the undesired lengthening.

The commentary points out that the only purpose of the term *savarna* is to formulate a rule for *savarna*-dirgha "homogeneous lengthening." This is the rule TPr (x.2) (dirgham samānaksare savarna-pare) "If a simple vowel is followed by a homogeneous sound, then both are replaced by the corresponding long vowel."266 The exclusion of /r/ from the scope of the term *savarna* is quite understandable, because "in fact, no case occurs in the Vedic text in which two of them are fused into one."267

10.3.2. The commentator says that "the term (savarna) is self-explanatory. Homogeneity means similarity. Thus there should be no suspicion of /a/ being regarded homogeneous with /i/ etc., since they have different points of
articulation and internal effort." The description of śavarṇa sounds here seems to be quite influenced by the notions in the Pāñinian system (P.1.1.9). However, such a general conception is not intended by the TPr.

10.3.3. Though there is no rule in the TPr based on homogeneity like P.1.1.69, still the TPr has its own devices:

Rule (i.16): A sound followed by the affix -kāra is the name of that sound.
Rule (i.20): A short vowel, with the word -varṇa after it, is the name of the three vowels [short, long and extra-long].
Rule (i.27): The first mute, followed by the word -varga is the name of the series.

Thus, /a/-kāra stands only for a short /a/, /ā/-kāra stands for only long /ā/, but /a/-varṇa stands for /a/, /ā/ and /ā3/. But there is no such a thing as /ā/-varṇa. This corresponds to the non- /a/-N/ vowels in Pāñini, in some respects. Similarly, only /ka/-varga can stand for the whole series, but /k/ by itself cannot. This is also similar to Pāñini's treatment of the sounds marked with /U/. While the TPr keeps the notions of śavarṇa and grahaṇa quite apart, Pāñini builds an inter-dependent procedure of śavarṇa-grahaṇa.

In the TPr, there is neither /ṛ/-varṇa, nor /ḷ/-varṇa. Whitney rightly says:

As our treatise acknowledges no protracted /ṛ/, and neither a long nor a protracted /ḷ/, it does not admit the compounds /ṛ/-varṇa and /ḷ/-varṇa: of the other three it frequently avails itself.

In this respect, the procedure of the TPr differs from Pāñini's, as the latter does bestow the capacity to stand for their śavarṇas on /ṛ/ and /ḷ/, by P.1.1.69.

10.3.4. The problem of homogeneity in the TPr is made complex by the fact that it keeps on using the term śavarṇa,
even in the context of consonants. In the context of syllabification, the TPr (xxi. 7) (nāntāḥsthā-param asavarṇam) says: "If a consonant is followed by a semi-vowel and is asvarṇa 'non-identical' with that semi-vowel, then it does not belong to the preceding vowel, [but belongs to the following vowel]." On this rule, the commentary Tribhāṣya-ratna explains the word asavarṇa with vilākṣaṇa "different." Whitney explains this usage as follows:

'Dissimilar' is simply explained by vilākṣaṇa, 'of diverse characteristics, different,' it excludes from the operation of the rule doubled semi-vowel itself, and would also exclude the nasal semi-vowel into which /n/ and /m/ are converted before /l/, and /m/ before /y/ and /v/ (v. 26, 28), if these occurred where the rule could apply, which is not the case.

If asavarṇa can thus mean "different," savarṇa should then mean "non-different, the same." The TPr does use the term savarṇa in this sense. For instance, the TPr (xiv. 23) (savarṇa-savargīya-parah) says: "A sound followed by the same sound (savarṇa), or by a sound of the same series of stops (savargīya) is not duplicated." Here the term savarṇa stands for identity of form, and not just identity of the point of articulation and internal effort. This rule draws for us the important distinction between savarṇa "identity of a sound" and savargīya "belonging to the same series of homorganic stops." Thus, /p/ and /p/ or /y/ and /y/ are savarṇas, but /k/ and /kh/ are only savargīyas "belonging to the same series." In the Pāṇinian conception of savarṇa, which is far more expanded, this distinction is dissolved. There, the savargīyas are also savarṇas.

10.3.5. The distinction between savarṇa and savargīya affects the rule-formation of the TPr. Where Pāṇini can have just one rule, the TPr needs two rules:

[1] TPr (v. 27) (makāraḥ sparśa-paras tasya sasthānam anunāsikam): "The sound /m/, when followed by a stop, becomes a nasal of the same point of articulation with it."
The reason why the TPr needs these two rules is quite clear. According to its conception, /y/ and /i/ are savarnas "the same sound," but /t/ and /n/ are not. They are only sasthānas "sharing the same point of articulation." With his expanded notion of savarṇa, Pāṇini needs only one rule, i.e. 8.4.58 (anusvārasya yayi para-savarnah).

10.3.6. An overview of the TPr shows that its conception of savarṇa is basically the same as that of the RPr, discussed in Sec. 10.2.3. It is based on the expanded notion of varṇa, which can be clearly seen in the convention of affixing -varṇa to short vowels to stand for long and extra-long varieties. In this extended notion of varṇa, the features of quantity, nasality and pitch seem to become non-distinctive for inclusion in a varṇa. Such a background conception of varṇa is used in the notion of savarṇa "identity of a varṇa." Such a general notion of savarṇa is then restricted to particular needs of our treatise. As far as vowels are concerned, the TPr restricts the notion of savarṇa only to short and long /a/, /i/, and /u/, while the RPr, as already shown, included long and short /r/ also. This would indicate that the same background conception of savarṇa was adopted for their particular needs by different works.

10.4. THE ATHARVAVEDA-PRĀTIŚĀKHYA

10.4.1. The text which we shall consider under the name APr is the Saunakīyā Caturādhyāyikā edited by Whitney, which is the same as the Kautsa-Vyākaraṇa [see: Sec. 4.8]. In this text, the term savarṇa occurs only once. The APr (iii.42) (samānāksarasya savarne dīrghah) says: "A simple vowel followed by a savarṇa vowel becomes long [along with the following]." This rule is not too different from the TPr (x.2) (dīrghah samānāksare savarṇa-pare), except in the conventions of rule-formation. The TPr expresses the substitute in accusative case, while the substituenda are expressed in the nominative case. This is the convention
of the older tradition, which is later continued by the Kātantra grammar. This is quite different from Pāṇini's grammar, where the substitute is expressed in the nominative and the substituenda are expressed in the genitive case. [P. 1.1.49 (saṣṭhī sthāne-yogā).] The APr has followed the same convention. But this single rule by itself would not help us understand the general notion of savarṇa in the APr.

10.4.2. On the APr (i.27), the unnamed commentary supplied by Whitney quotes a verse from some ancient Śikṣā: samānāśya-prayatnā ve te savarṇā iti smṛtāḥ.279 This line means to say that those sounds which are produced with a like effort [at a point in] the mouth are styled homogeneous. The expression of this definition is notably identical with P.1.1.9 (tyāyāśya-prayatnam savarṇam). The definition of this Śikṣā could not really be interpreted by taking the term āśya-prayatna to stand just for internal effort, and hence, this definition becomes quite identical with Pāṇini's rule, and probably belongs to a very ancient date. At the same time, it must be pointed out that this is not the notion of savarṇa in the APr. Whitney comments:

The term savarṇa 'similar,' applied to sounds differing in quantity only, and not in quality, is used but once in our treatise (iii.42), and is not defined by it: The cited definition is almost the same with that of Pāṇini (i.1.9): that of the Vāj Pr. (i.43) is more explicit: the other treatises, like our own, employ the word without taking the trouble to explain.280

10.4.3. We are left to ourselves to figure out the conception of savarṇa in the APr. Could it be more like the RPr and TPr, or more like P.1.1.9? A close study of the APr shows that the former is the case. Though the APr, unlike TPr, does not define the conventions of the usage of -kāra, -varṇa and -varga, behaviorally we can see that the same distinctions hold true in the APr. The affix -kāra appended to a vowel makes it stand for itself. For instance, /a/-kāra in the APr (ii.92) excludes /ā/.281 The affixation of...
-varṇa helps short simple vowels to stand for their varieties differing in quantity. Thus, we have /a/-varṇa, /i/-varṇa, /u/-varṇa, /ṛ/-varṇa etc. But the long simple vowels and diphthongs always go with -kāra, e.g. /ā/-kāra (iii.38), /ī/-kāra (i.74), /ū/-kāra (i.74), /ē/-kāra (i.34), /o/-kāra (i.34), /ai/-kāra (i.41) and /au/-kāra (i.41). With consonants, if there is affinity of -kāra, they stand for themselves; but the sound /k(a)/, /c(a)/ etc. affixed with -varga stand for the respective series of homorganic stops. We also see that, unlike Pāṇini, but like the RPr and the TPr, the APr widely uses the concept of sasthāna "having the same point of articulation," where Pāṇini uses savarna. This would show that the notion of savarna in the APr must be similar to that in the RPr and TPr. For other reasons, we may agree with Thieme and Liebich that "the author of the AVPr, did draw upon Pāṇini's grammar," but we do not have to identify the two conceptions of savarna.

10. 4. 4. Since the notion of savarna in the APr is more like the two other Pratisākhyas, based on identity of varṇa, conventional and impressionistic, it is not faced with many problems, which Pāṇini was faced with. Thus, there is no problem similar to P.1.1.10. The APr considers the short /a/ to be closed (saṁvṛta), and other vowels to be open (vivṛta). Still it does not create problems similar to P.8.4.68 (a a). If the notion of the APr were like P.1.1.9, there would have been all these problems. The very fact that there are no problems like this in the APr is a negative proof that its notion of savarna is different from Pāṇini's. The VPr, which defined savarna like P.1.1.9, is faced with all these problems, and had to make specific efforts to get out of them.

10. 5. THE VĀJASANEYI-PRĀTIŚĀKHYA

10. 5. 1. The VPr goes under two other names, i.e. Śukla-yajūḥ-prātiśākhyā and Kātyāyana-prātiśākhyā. There is a pointed controversy whether the same Kātyāyana wrote vārttikas on Pāṇini and this Prātiśākhyā. We shall not deal with this vexed question here, but will limit our inquiry to comparing and contrasting various definitions of savarna.
10.5.2. The VPr (i. 43) defines savarna as follows: samāna-sthāna-karāṇasya-prayatnam savarṇah: "A sound which has the same point of articulation, articulator and the internal effort [with another sound] is termed savarna 'homogeneous' [with respect to that other sound]." This clearly a featural definition. Of the three conditions, the first two, i.e. the points of articulation and articulators, are discussed in detail in the VPr. However, the āṣya-prayatnas or internal efforts are not discussed by the VPr. If we follow Uvata's commentary, there are six āṣya-prayatnas: samvrta "closed" for /a/, vivṛta "open" for other vowels, aspraśṭā "lack of contact" for vowels, spraṣṭā "contact" for stops, īṣat-spraṣṭā "slight contact" for semi-vowels and ardha-spraṣṭā "half-way contact" for spirants and anusvāra.

Since vowels and spirants have different internal efforts, they are not savarṇas of each other, and thus there is no need for any rule like P. 1.1.10. However, /a/ is closed, while other vowels are open, and hence /a/ would not be homogeneous with /ā/. The VPr is aware of this problem and explicitly says (i. 72) that they should be treated as if they are homogeneous (savarna-vat). "It contains in words what is implied in the procedure of Pāṇini; who has used the ingenious device of pronouncing in his grammar a sound different from what it is like in the actual language." Pāṇini pronounces /a/ as an open sound in his grammar, so that it should be homogeneous with the open /ā/ and /ā3/. In the final rule of his grammar, P. 8.4.68 (a a), he reinstates the closed /a/. This is the final operation in any derivation, and hence we never get open /a/ in the object language.

10.5.3. There is apparently a problem still left in. The sounds /i/ and /e/ are produced in the same point of articulation (tālaya 'palatal') and their articulator is the middle of the tongue, and both are open sounds. Similarly, /u/ and /o/ are both labial (oṣṭhya), and their articulator is also the lips. These two are also open sounds. Thus, /i/ would be homogeneous with /e/, and /u/ would be homogeneous with /o/. However, this does not seem to be intended by the VPr. This could be avoided, perhaps, by considering /i/ and /u/ as vivṛta "open" and /e/ and /o/
10.5.4. The definition of the VPr needs to be compared with P.1.1.9 and Kātyāyana’s vārttika on it. P.1.1.9 conditions homogeneity by āsya-prayatna, which in Kātyāyana’s days came to stand only for internal effort. However, if homogeneity is conditioned by internal effort alone, then the sounds /j/, /b/, /g/, /d/ and /d/ could also be homogeneous. With such an objection, the Vārttikakāra Kātyāyana rephrases P.1.1.9 as follows: siddham tv āsye tulya-desa-prayatnam savarnam. "The correct result is established by stating that a sound is homogeneous [with another sound, if they share] the same point of articulation and internal effort in the mouth." [For details: Sec. 2.4.] This reformulation speaks of two conditions, while the definition of the VPr has added identity of the articulator as the third condition. Thieme considers P.1.1.9 to be "concise, but not precise," the VPr definition to be "not concise, but precise" and the vārttika reformulation to be "both precise and concise."299

10.5.5. In his "Pāṇini and the Veda," Thieme says that according to Patanjali "the place of articulation (deśa) is formed by the passive (sthāna) and active organ (karaṇa)."300 If this is the meaning of the word deśa in the vārttika, then both the vārttika and the VPr (i. 43) would be quite synonymous with each other.

This is doubtful. In fact, Patanjali does not explain the word deśa with any other word. Instead of accepting Kātyāyana’s reformulation, which leads to breaking up Pāṇini’s rule, Patanjali proposes to reinterpret Pāṇini’s words as they stand. Thus, he interprets the word āsya as meaning not just mouth, but as something that lies in the mouth [āsyē bhavam]. Then he asks the question: "What is it that lies in the mouth?" The reply is: sthānām karaṇām ca. "The point of articulation and karaṇa."301 This passage was taken by Thieme as an interpretation of the word deśa. The term karaṇa here is explained by Kaiyata as standing either for internal effort or for the active organ.302 It can be conclusively proved that here Patanjali only intends
internal effort. This is what Patanjali says:

If the designation *savaṇṇa* were simply based on some similarity with some difference, then such a designation would be obtained for /ś/ and /ch/, /ś/ and /th/, and /s/ and /th/. These [sounds in each pair] have identity in all other respects, except *karaṇa*.  

The sounds /ś/ and /ch/ have the same articulator, but they differ only in their internal effort. The same is true of the other pairs. Thus, the term *karaṇa* in this context can only stand for internal effort. Thus, Thieme’s explanations need to be revised.

10.5.6. Thus the term *deśa* in Kātyāyana’s vārttika stands only for *sthāna* “point of articulation.” Thieme himself, from quite different considerations, comes to accept this view in his later writings:

Formerly ["Panini and the Veda," p. 92, n. 3], I suggested that Kātyāyana’s *deśa* was meant as a comprehensive term for *sthāna* and *karaṇa*. I do not uphold this conjecture: it is hard to believe that Kātyāyana could have expected to be understood when introducing such usage without further explanation. It is more probable that (in contradistinction to the view taken in the Vāj. Prat.) he thought of the mentioning of *karaṇa* in the definition to be dispensable, since the definition is, indeed, unambiguous without it. In fact, the definition of the vārttika conforms to the pattern of a true *lakṣāṇa*, which is not a characterizing description, but a restrictive characterization, as was lucidly set forth by A. Foucher, "Compendium des Topiques" (Paris 1949) pp. 8 ff.  

Whether we agree with Thieme’s views on the relationship of the two texts, i.e. the vārttikas and the VPr, or we disagree with him, his characterization of the vārttika definition is quite significant.
10.5.7. Now, we enter into a problem which needs to be critically analysed. Thieme says: "A full and complete analysis of what Pāṇini obviously meant by the expression āsya-prayatna is given in Vāj. Pr. I. 43." He also thinks that the term karaṇa "articulator" in the VPr definition is not essential, and therefore, Kātyāyana took it out in the vārttika on P.1.1.9.

Whether karaṇa "articulator" as the third condition is non-essential needs to be tested by referring to the usage of the VPr. According to the VPr, nāsikā "nose" is an articulator of the nasal sounds. If the difference of articulator is to cause non-homogeneity, then /a/ and /a/, /y/ and /y/, /k/ and /n/ would be non-homogeneous. For Pāṇini, these sounds are obviously homogeneous, and he uses the term savarṇa in the context of these sounds. Thus, in the sequences /m/ /y/, and /m/ /k/, /m/ changes into /y/ and /n/ respectively, such that /y/ and /n/ are para-savarṇas "homogeneous with the following sounds." But the VPr uses the term para-sasthāna "having the same point of articulation with the following sound," in this very context. It also says that /m/, followed by a stop, changes into the fifth of the series of the following. Even here, the term savarṇa is not used. Is it, then, possible, that for the VPr, /y/ and /y/ are only sasthāna, but not savarṇa? Similarly, is it possible that /k/ and /n/ belong to the same series, but are not savarṇa?

10.5.8. Despite the arguments in the previous section, it is hard to believe that nasality causes homogeneity in the VPr. If /a/ is not homogeneous with /a/, then we may not be able to apply the VPr (iv. 50) (sīṁ savarne dīrghah) to a sequence like /a/-/a/ to derive /ā/. We cannot say that such a combination is not desired by the VPr, because the very next rule says: (VPr iv. 51) (anunāsikavyat anunāsikam) "In case the following vowel is a nasal, [the resulting vowel] is nasal." This clearly allows that kind of combination. Similarly, we cannot say that /y/ and /y/ are not homogeneous. The rule VPr (iv.110) (savarne) says: "[Doubling does not take place] when a homogeneous consonant follows." The example given by Uvata includes
the sequences /yy/ and /vv/, where there is no duplication. 313

Thus, in summary, we must say that inclusion of karana in the definition is not carried to its logical conclusions, and hence, in view of the requirements, it is unnecessary. Thieme is certainly right in regarding it to be dispensable. That karana "articulator" is dispensable is clearly stated, later, by Hemacandra [ref: Sec. 12. 7.2].

10.5.9. Uvata, on the VPr (i. 43), says that even the sounds /r/ and /l/ can be combined in a savarna-dhṛgha, if an example is found in the Vedic usage. 314 This, actually, seems to be an extension of Kātyāyana’s vārttikas into the VPr, but has no basis. The sounds /r/ and /l/ have different points of articulation, and articulator, and hence they cannot be homogeneous. 315 Nor is their homogeneity imposed by the VPr. In fact, Uvata himself indicates that /l/ never figures initially or finally in the object language. 316 Thus, there is no possibility of such savarna-dhṛgha.

10.5.10. Though the conception of savarna in the VPr seems to be identical in scope with P.1.1.9, the VPr does not utilize this conception as extensively as it is used by Pāṇini. The VPr still follows the tradition of the Prātisākhya in formulating its rules. Thus, there is no rule of savarna-grahaṇa like P.1.1.69, and the VPr follows other Prātisākhya in their conventions of -kāra, -varṇa and -varga. The usage of -kāra, in the expressions like /a/-kāra, /ka/-kāra etc. is clearly defined. 317 The VPr defines that a short vowel stands for long and extra-long vowels, and a first consonant of a series stands for the series in the section where points of articulation are explained. 318 This is somewhat similar to P.1.1.69, but this is restricted to a very small number of rules. The VPr continues to utilize affixation of -varṇa and -varga. It still uses terms like sasthāna, where its own conception of savarna could have been used. Thus, the VPr resembles Pāṇini’s grammar only in its definition of savarna, but not in its implementation.

10.5.11. Finally the question that we ought to ask is whether the VPr needs the kind of definition of savarṇa it has given
to account for its own usage of this term. The rule $VPr$ (iv.110) ($savarne$) requires /y/, /v/ and /l/ to be homogeneous with their nasal counter-parts. The third and last rule using the term $savar\text{na}$ is the $VPr$ (iii.8) ($pratyaya-savar\text{nam mudi s\text{\=a}kat\text{\=a}yanah}$). This rule says that /h/ followed by /s/, /ś/ or /ś/ changes to a sound homogeneous with the following. Here /s/, /ś/ and /ś/ are required to be homogeneous with themselves. These are the only three rules in the $VPr$ which use the notion of $savar\text{na}$.

If we look at the examples closely, it will be instantly clear that they can be $savar\text{nas}$ simply because they show identity of the $var\text{na}$, and fit well in the notion of $savar\text{na}$ of the other $Prati\text{s\=a}kh\text{yas}$. Thus, the definition of $savar\text{na}$ in the $VPr$ is unnecessarily over-extensive, and compared to its own requirements, it is quite superfluous. It may be the case, that the author of this $Prati\text{s\=a}kh\text{ya}$ came under a heavy influence of Panini's grammar, and hence gave the expanded definition of $savar\text{na}$. However, while writing his rules, he faithfully followed the tradition of the other $Prati\text{s\=a}kh\text{yas}$.

10.6. THE SĀMAVEDA-PRATIŚĀKHYAS

10.6.1. There are four texts which go under the general category of the SāmaVEDA-pratiśākhya, i.e. the Rk-tantra attributed to the pre-Pāṇinian Sākatayana, the Sāma-tantra ascribed to Audavraj, the Puṣpasūtra ascribed to Puṣparṣi, and the Aksaratāntara. Of these four texts, only the Rk-tantra has general discussion of phonetics, while the other texts are concerned more with the particular problems of Sāma-recitation. The Rk-tantra shows the tendency of shortening the grammatical terms, e.g. māśa for samāśa, rga for varga, gha for dirgha etc. The term $savar\text{na}$ is never used in any of these texts. The term $sva$ is used in the Rk-tantra occasionally for identity of an element [e.g. kānt $sve$, Rk-tantra 155, kān-śabdah $sve$ pratyaye sakāram āpadyate/ kāms kān ha jayati, comm. p. 34]. The Rk-tantra [25, sparsah $sve$] says that a stop followed by a $sva$ belongs to the preceding vowel. Here $sva$ seems to cover sounds of the same $var\text{ga}$ [see: Notes to Rk-tantra, by Surya Kanta,

In some rules, /e/ and /o/ seem to stand also for /ai/ and /au/ [tāluni ścyē, Rk-tantra 5, tālū-sthānāḥ sākāra-cakāra-yakāra-ikāra-ekāraḥ, comm.; and oṣṭhe vohpu, Rk-tantra 9, oṣṭhya-sthānā vakāra-okāra-ukāra-upadhmāniya-pakāra-ukāra-ukāraḥ, comm. p. 6]. The commentary seems to be somewhat inconsistent in including /au/ in rule 9, but in not including /ai/ in rule 5. It is important to note that Śākatāyana, who is supposedly pre-Pāṇini, accepts vowels and spirants to be both open [vivṛtaṁ svardoṣanām, 1.3, p. 3]. The same tradition might have continued up to Pāṇini forcing him to construct P.1.1.10 (nājjhalau). But in contrast to Pāṇini, Śākatāyana accepts /a/ and /ā/ to be both open, or rather more open [vivṛtataram akāraiarkāravākāra-kārānām, 1.3, p. 3]. [Note: In this statement, akāra seems to cover ākāra also.]

10.6.2. The Puṣpa-sūtra has nothing parallel to savarna. It uses the term sva [= svakīya] in connection with sāmans belonging to a group [see: Puṣpa-sūtra, Einleitung, p. 507]. Expressions with -kāra and -varṇa are quite frequent, and the notion of savargīya "belonging to the same varga" is occasionally used [Puṣpa-sūtra, pp. 636, 639, 667]. The Sāma-tantra ascribed to Audavrāja is very important from the point of view of ancient grammatical terminology, but it has no notion of savarna. It uses the term ga for varga [see: na ga-prathama-cu, 3.5.6., na varga-prathamādi mandram āpadyate, comm., Sāma-tantra, p. 89]. In one place, /t/ seems to stand for tāvarga [see: au ti, 5.5.9., p. 156]. Unfortunately I have not been able to obtain the Aksara-tantra, but from its description, it seems to be very much similar to the Sāma-tantra. Thus, as far as the notion of savarna is concerned,
the Prātiśākhyaś of the Sāmaveda have many unfinished ideas, but no conclusive development. In some ways, they may reflect a more ancient state of grammatical development, compared to the Prātiśākhyaś belonging to the other Vedas. However, the exact dates of these texts are not as yet definitely known. The Mātrālakṣaṇa, an ancillary text of the Sāmaveda, uses the term savarṇa once (1.9) in the context of homorganic varieties of /a/, /i/, /u/ and /r/.

[ Mātrālakṣaṇa, ed. B. R. Sharma, Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupate, 1970. ] However, nothing is known about the author or the date of this text.
CHAPTER XI

SIKSĀS ON SAVARNA

11.1. As it has been already discussed in Sec. 10.1., the class of the Śiksā-texts is extremely old to have been mentioned in the Upaniṣads, and it is older than the Prātiśākhyaśa and Pāṇini. However, it must be remembered that the Śiksā texts which are available to us today are certainly not these old Śiksās, but are all younger than the Prātiśākhyaśa and Pāṇini [see: Sec. 10.1].

11.2. The main purpose of the Śiksās is phonetics, pure and applied, and not grammar. Thus, the Śiksās extensively deal with the articulatory process in all its aspects and classify sounds accordingly. These phonetic considerations have been utilized by the grammarians to define certain grammatical categories. The notion of savarṇa is based on these phonetic considerations, but serves a purpose which is more grammatical. The difference in phonetic considerations can lead to problems in the definition and implementation of savarṇa. When one reads through the available Śiksā texts, one comes across different notions of savarṇa, which may be put together and studied carefully. What follows is an attempt in this direction. At this stage, we shall not see how phonetics here affects the notion of savarṇa elsewhere, but rather what the Śiksās themselves have to say on this notion.

11.3. The metrical version of the Pāṇinīya-śiksā does not use the term savarṇa, but the Pāṇinīya-śiksā-sūtras contain two statements involving this term. They are as follows: [1] "The spirants and /r/ have no savarṇas," and [2] "A member of a varga (group of homorganic stops) is savarṇa with other members of the same varga." The first statement is identical with a statement found in the Mahābhāṣya, and its significance has been discussed in

103
Sec. 7.1.9. The Pāṇinīya-śīkṣā-sūtras seem to have taken this statement from Patañjali. They appear to be post-Patanjali, because we find that the rule (3.6) says: "the spirants have their articulator with a slight gap," while the rule (3.7) says: "or they might be regarded open." This seems to be an attempt to accommodate views of both Pāṇini and Patañjali. Similar rules are also to be found in the Śīkṣā-sūtras ascribed to Apiśali. [For a different view, see n. 124.]

11.4. The Varna-ratna-pradīpikā-śīkṣā of Amareśa apparently presents quite a strange notion of savarna. It says:

Whatever is the point of articulation (sthāna) and articulator (karaṇa) of a sound, [if it is the same with another sound, then] it should be accepted as savarna [with respect to the other sound]. [Their] internal effort (āsyā-prayatna) may, however, be different.

Thus, identity of the point of articulation and the articulator defines homogeneity, and the internal effort is not to be taken into account. This Śīkṣā clarifies the reason for adopting such a view:

Let there be homogeneity of long /ā/ and short /a/, despite the difference of internal effort. Therefore, [homogeneity] is thus defined.

The short /a/ sound is closed, while the long /ā/ is open, and hence there might not be homogeneity of these two sounds, if internal effort is one of the conditions.

For this very problem, Pāṇini pronounces open /a/ in his grammar, and reinstates the closed sound /ā/ at the end of his grammar (P. 8.4.68). The VPr makes a special rule to consider /a/ and /ā/ as if they are homogeneous. [Sec. 10.5.2.] These measures seem to be very careful, but modifying the general definition as is done by the Varna-ratna-pradīpikā-śīkṣā creates a lot of problems. For instance, this conception could make /i/, /c/-series,
/y/ and /ś/ homogeneous with each other. However, it is not clear how this conception was meant to be utilized, because the term is used only once again, where /ś/, /ś/ and /ś/ are required to be homogeneous with themselves. 325 This Śikṣā also defines a convention that a sound affixed with -varṇa stands for its homogeneous sounds. 326

11.5. The Prātiśākhya-pradīpa-śikṣā comments on the rules of the VPr containing the term savarṇa, without really explaining the term. 327 On one occasion, the term savarṇa is rendered by sadṛṣa "similar." 328 This Śikṣā advocates homogeneity of /ṛ/ and /ṝ/, quoting the vārttika of Kātyāyana (ṛ-ḹ-kārayoh savarṇa-vidhiḥ) (on P. 1.1.9). This homogeneity is used to interpret a rule from the Pratijñā-sūtra. The Pratijñā-sūtra prescribes that /ṛ/ should be pronounced as /re/. Thus, kṛṣṇa and rtviya are to be pronounced as kṛṣṇa and retviya. The Śikṣā extends this rule to /ṝ/ and says that kṛpta should be pronounced as klepta. 329

The Keśavī-śikṣā of Keśava Daivajña says that a rule that applies to /ṛ/ also applies to /ṝ/, because they are savarṇa "homogeneous." 330 This is a somewhat different context. This rule requires that the svara-bhakti of /ṛ/ in some places is pronounced as /re/. Thus the word barhise is pronounced as barehise. The Keśavī-śikṣā extends this to /ṝ/, and says that valhāmasi should be pronounced as valehāmasi.

11.6. F. Kielhorn quotes the definition of savarṇa given by the Vyāsa-śikṣā: tulya-ṛūpaḥ savarṇaḥ syāt "Sounds with identical form are savarṇas." 331 Unfortunately, I have not been able to reach the original text of this Śikṣā, which has been published in the Journal of the University of Madras (1929). 332 Heinrich Lüders' study "Die Vyāsa-śikṣā, besonders in Ihrem Verhältnis zum Taittirīya-Prātiśākhya," [Göttingen, 1894] is very detailed, and provides some help on the conception of savarṇa in the Vyāsa-śikṣā. In his "Inhaltsübersicht der Śikṣā," Lüders provides the following description:

Verse (5): "Definition von varga," and "Bildung des
This system looks very much like the Prātisākhyaśas, and hence the definition of savarna (tulya-rūpaṁ savarṇam) seems to stand basically for identity of a varṇa.

That the Vyāsa-śikṣā is very much in the tradition of the Prātisākhyaśas can be determined by studying several of its rules which involve the notion of savarna. The verse (166) is described as: "Behandlung des /i/-Vokals und des /u/-Vokals vor nicht homogenen (asavarna) Vokalen." This seems to be the change of /i/ to /y/ and /u/ to /v/ before a-savarṇa "non-homogeneous" vowels. The verse (172) is described as: "Verschmelzung der ersten acht Vokale mit einem folgenden gleich-arten." This is parallel to VPr (iv.50, sim savarṇe dīrghaḥ), APr. (iii.42, samānāksaraśya savarṇe dīrghaḥ) and TPr (x. 2, dīrgham samānāksare savarna-pare); and it is different from P.6.1.101 (akaḥ savarṇe dīrghaḥ) in its structure. The verse (269) is described as: "Zugehörigkeit des Konsonanten vor ungleich-arten Halb-vokal." This rule discusses the syllabic relationship of a consonant with the following asavarṇa semi-vowel, and it is comparable to the TPr (xxi. 7, nāntaḥstā- param asavarṇam) [Sec. 10.3.4]. Lüders has systematically brought home the point that this Śikṣā is almost a versified version of the TPr. Thus, the notion of savarṇa in the Vyāsa-śikṣā is generally not different from the Prātisākhyaśa-type of definition.

11.7. An unnamed commentary on the APr quoted by Whitney cites a verse from a Śikṣā text: samānāśya-prayatnā ye te savarṇā iti smṛṭāḥ, and comments "the cited definition is almost the same as that of Pāṇini" [ref: Sec. 10.4.2]. Literally this line says that two sounds having the same āśya-prayatna are savarṇas. The use of the term āśya-prayatna, in this verse, is of historical significance.
No text, other than P.1.1.9, uses the term āśya-prayatna to stand for both the points of articulation and internal effort. But this Śikṣā uses the term to stand for both of these conditions, like Pāṇini. If it were to stand only for the internal effort, that would be quite a novel conception of homogeneity. Thus, this Śikṣā seems to be very ancient and perhaps older than all those texts which use the term āśya-prayatna to stand just for internal effort. It may even be pre-Pāṇinian. Thus, Pāṇini was not alone in his usage of the term āśya-prayatna to stand for both the point of articulation and internal effort.

The Nāradiya-śikṣā belonging to the Sāma-veda uses the term savarna twice. It says that /m/ followed by /y/, /v/ or /l/ changes to a para-savarna "sound homogeneous with the following." This does not help us get a clear notion of savarna, since this rule could be formulated in the Pāṇinian conception of savarna as well as in the Prātiśākhya conception. The term savarna is also used with respect to yama (e.g. nasal /k/, /g/ etc. found in Vedic). This yama is said to be savarna "homogeneous" with the preceding sound. The commentary of Bhaṭṭa Šobhākara on this verse explains savarna by sadrśa "similar." In the Pāṇinian grammar, yamas do not play any important role. They are not listed in the Śiva-sūtras, nor are they considered to be homogeneous with any consonants. Bhartṛhari says that the yamas are neither represented through homogeneous representation, nor through universal-mention. The Nāradiya-Śikṣā seems to use the term in a very general sense of identity of the varṇa and similarity.

11.8. The concept of savarna in some of the Śikṣās seems to come very close to the Pāṇinian conception. The Śaśiśirīya-śikṣā says that a word-final /m/, followed by a stop, changes into a nasal sound homogeneous (savarna) with the following stop [antya-sthāne makāro'yam pūrvaḥ sparśe padāntagah/ udaye tat-savarnaḥ syāt sarvasmin anuṇāsikah//, verse 281, Journal of Vedic Studies, Vol. II., No. 2., 1935, p. 15]. This verse makes /n/ and /t/ homogeneous with each other, which is very similar with Pāṇini's procedure. A similar
usage of the term savarna is seen in the Vyāsa-sīkṣā [see: n. 337] and Sarva-sūmmā-sīkṣā [see: sparśānām yavālānām ca makārah pūrva-sthitah/ teṣām avāpnyat śīṣṭe savarṇam anunāsikam//, verse 16; the commentary of Alamucu Mañcibhaṭṭa on this verse says: samāno varṇah savarṇah, tulya-sthāna-karaṇah; Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, MS. No. 383 of 1883-84, folio 7]. The Kaundinya-sīkṣā uses a triple distinction of terms: savarṇa in the context of savarṇa-dīrgha, sarūpa "with identical form" for "identity of sound" and savargiya "belonging to the same stop-series." [See: na sarūpa-savargiya-paro varṇo dvīr ucyate, verse 68; savarṇa-dīrgha in verses 87 and 89. Prof. K. V. Abhyankar, Poona, has a copy of this Sīkṣā made from the single MS which exists in a private collection in Hyderabad. This is planned to be published in the Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. ] The Śikṣādhyāya of the Bharatabhaṣyaṃ by Nānyabhupāla says that some scholars considered /l/, /h/ and /r/ to be savarṇas of each other because they have the same point of articulation and internal effort. It also refers to Nārada’s opinion that /u/ is savarṇa with /v/ and /ś/ is savarṇa with /s/ [Bharatabhāṣya, Śikṣādhyāya, verses 48-9, p. 21]. The context indicates that the term has been used for nothing more than "similar sounds."
CHAPTER XII

NON-PĀṆINIAN GRAMMARS
ON SAVARṆA

12.1. A comprehensive study of the conception of savarṇa cannot be complete without considering its definitions and implementation in the non-Pāṇinian systems of Sanskrit grammar. There is an extensive published literature of these systems, and they have drawn some attention of scholars. Among the studies on these systems, noteworthy are Liebich's translation of the Kātantra ["Das Kātantra," Zur Einführung in die indische einheimische Sprachwissenschaft I, Heidelberg, 1919] and his Konkordanz Panini-Candra [Breslau, 1928]. Also noteworthy is A. C. Burnell's Essay on the Aindra School of Sanskrit Grammarians [Mangalore, 1875].

Many scholars have devoted articles to non-Pāṇinian systems of Sanskrit grammar, but Franz Kielhorn is perhaps unique in this field in having worked with so many different systems, even before they were published. His articles include: 1) "Indragomin and other Grammarians" [Indian Antiquary, vol. 15, 1886, pp. 181-3]; 2) "On the Jainendra-Vyākaraṇa" [Indian Antiquary, vol. 10, 1881, pp. 75-9]; 3) "The Čhāndra-Vyākaraṇa and the Kāśikā-Vyākaraṇa" [Indian Antiquary, vol. 15, 1886, pp. 183-5]; 4) "On the Grammar of Sākaṭāyana" [Indian Antiquary, vol. 16, 1887, pp. 24-8]; 5) "Scheinbare Citate von Autoritäten in grammatischen Werken" [Festgruss Böhtlingk, 1888, pp. 52-3]; 6) "A Brief Account of Hemachandra's Sanskrit Grammar" [Wiener Zeitschrift, vol. 2, 1888, pp. 18-24]; 7) "Malayagiri's Saṁskṛit Grammatik" [Göttinger Nachr., 1892, pp. 318-327]; and 8) "Die Sākatāyana-Grammatik" [Göttinger Nachr., 1894, pp. 1-14].
Apart from such specialized studies, general accounts of these systems are found in Colebrooke's "On the Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages" [Asiatic Researches, Vol. VII, 1803, pp. 199-231]; Belvarkar's Systems of Sanskrit Grammar [Poona, 1915]; K. V. Abhyankar's Introductory Volume [Vol. VII] (Prastāvanā-Khaṇḍa) to his father's complete Marāṭhī translation of the Mahābhāṣya [Poona, 1954]; Yudhisthir Mimamsaka's Vyākaraṇa-śāstrakā Itihāsa [Ajmer, 1961-2] in three volumes; and Gurupada Haldar's Vyākaraṇa Darśanera Itihāsa [Calcutta, 1350 Bengali Era, 1943 A.D.]. Several texts in several editions on these non-Pāṇinian systems have been published in India and abroad, and there is enough material available for a comparative study. In our study of the conception of savarna in these systems, we shall follow approximately the order of systems given in the "Chronological Conspectus of the Different Schools" in S. K. Belvarkar's Systems of Sanskrit Grammar. Though this "Conspectus" could certainly be improved, we shall not deal here with matters of pure chronology.

12.2. ĀPIŚALI ON SAVARNA Pāṇini refers to Āpiśali in P. 6.1.94 (vā supy āpiśaleḥ). Though Āpiśali's grammar has not come down to us, there are Śīkṣā-sūtras ascribed to him. These do not provide a definition of savarna, but use the term twice. This Śīkṣā says that the spirants and /r/ have no homogeneous sounds, and that a member of a varga is homogeneous with other members of the same varga.342 From these two statements we are left to infer Āpiśali's conception of savarna. Since /k/, /kh/, /g/, /gh/ and /ṅ/ are considered to be savarṇas, the point of articulation must be one of the conditions. However, it could not be the only condition, because, in that case, /k/ would be homogeneous with /ṅ/. This has been denied by this text. Thus, /k/ and /ṅ/ are not savarṇas. This might indicate that internal effort was also included in the definition of savarṇa. According to this Śīkṣā, the spirants are śād-vivṛta "slightly open," while stops are sprṣṭa "with contact."343
Since spirants are slightly open, and vowels are open, there is no need of any rule such as P. 1.1.10 (nājjhalau). It also speaks of samvṛta "closed" short /a/. This would create the problem of non-homogeneity of /a/ with /ā/. That would indicate that Apīśali must have had some way to get around this difficulty. This close similarity with Pāṇini's grammar makes us wonder why Pāṇini did not follow Apīśali in considering spirants to be slightly open? That would have spared him the trouble of formulating P. 1.1.10. Most of the later grammars have accepted this subclassification. It is somehow hard to think that this subclassification existed before Pāṇini and yet Pāṇini took the trouble of formulating P. 1.1.10. It may be that the Śiksā ascribed to Apīśali is actually a late work in that tradition, which accepted the classification made by Patañjali. [For a different view, see: n. 124.] There is yet no decisive evidence to prove that this text is older than Pāṇini.

12.3. THE KĀṬANTRA AND KĀŚAKRTSNA-VYĀKARANA

12.3.1. Burnell believed that terms like savarṇa were taken by Pāṇini from the Aindra School of grammar. Burnell also believed that the Kāṭantra system reflects this ancient school. The Kāṭantra takes for granted its list of sounds (varna-samāmnāya), where the first fourteen sounds [i.e. /a/, /ā/, /i/, /ī/, /u/, /ū/, /ṛ/, /ṝ/, /ḷ/, /ḹ/, /e/, /o/, /ai/, /au/] are vowels; and of these the first ten are termed samāna "simple vowels." Then the term savarṇa is introduced: Kāṭ (1.1.4) "Of these [simple vowels], two by two are savarṇa with each other." Liebich explains this term as "von gleicher Kaste." In fact, more than "Kaste," the term savarṇa is related to the linguistic meaning of varṇa. Then the term is used in the following rules. Kāṭantra (1.2.1) says: "A simple vowel followed by a homogeneous vowel is lengthened and the following vowel is deleted." Though the procedure here is different from the single-substitute (ekādeśa) procedure followed by the Prātiśākhyas, still it is terminologically closer to them than to Pāṇini. The rules (1.2.8-11) say that before an asavarṇa vowel, the /ṛ/-vowels, /ṝ/-vowels, /ḷ/-vowels and /ḹ/-vowels are respectively changed to
/y/, /v/, /r/ and /l/, and the following sound is not deleted. The rule (3.4.56) says that /i/-vowels and /u/-vowels of the first element of the root-reduplication are replaced by /iy/ and /uv/, before an asavarṇa vowel. These are the only occurrences of the term savarṇa in the Kātantra-vyākaraṇa. Thus, we might say that the notion of savarṇa here is quite in the tradition of the Prātiśākhyaśas, except that it is extended here to /l/ and /l/.

12.3.2. The original Kātantra system makes independent rules for /r/ and /l/ and thus there seems to be no notion of their homogeneity. However, as Eggeling points out: "Between 4 and 5, the Laghuvṛtti adds two sūtras, or rather vārttikas (a) rkāra-klārāu ca and (b) vargyāḥ svargyēpa." This seems to be a later introduction in the Kātantra under influence of Kātyāyana’s vārttikas. These two statements mean that /r/ and /l/ are homogeneous with each other, and that members of a varga are homogeneous with each other. The second statement seems to bring the Kātantra notion of savarṇa closer to Pāṇini’s notion. This is also a late attempt. The commentary of Trilocanadāsa on this system points out that homogeneity of /r/ and /l/ is established on the basis of worldly usage of these sounds. This conception of Trilocanadāsa is refuted by the Laghubhasya by saying that people do not identify /r/ and /l/.

12.3.3. The Kātantra-paribhāṣā-sūtra-vṛtti of Bhāvamiśra contains the following maxim: varṇa-grahaṇe savarṇasyāpi grahaṇam. This is an explanation of the affixation of -varṇa to short simple vowels, so that they also stand for the long varieties. This is the principle of grahaṇa ”representation” followed by the Kātantra system.

12.3.4. We may here refer briefly to the grammar of Kāśakṛtsna. In 1952, A. N. Narasimhia published the
Kāśākṛtsna-Śabdakalāpa-Dhātupātha of Cannavīrakavi
[Sources of Indo-Aryan Lexicography: 5, Deccan College, Poona, 1952]. It contains a Dhātupātha ascribed to Kāśākṛtsna, with a brief Sanskrit and Kannada commentary. This commentary quotes a few rules of Kāśākṛtsna’s grammar. [For a survey of views on Kāśākṛtsna’s date, see my review of S. D. Joshi and J. A. F. Roodbergen, Vyākaraṇa-Mahābhāṣya, Karmadharayāṇika, Publications of the Centre of Advanced Study in Sanskrit, University of Poona, Class C, No. 6, 1971 (review forthcoming in Orientalistische Literaturzeitung, Leipzig).] G. B. Palsule (1953) has presented an interesting study of Kāśākṛtsna’s grammar based on the above mentioned Dhātupātha and the rules found in the commentary thereon. Kāśākṛtsna is most probably post-Pāṇinian and pre-Kātyāyana [Palsule (1953), p. 350]. We have to mention Kāśākṛtsna in the context of the Kāṭāntra system, because “excepting one or two solitary cases Kāśākṛtsna agrees entirely with the Kāṭāntra in the matter of the technical terms” [Ibid., p. 352]. Kāśākṛtsna uses the terms like samāṇa, nāmin, varga, sandhyakṣara, -kāra, which show that he belongs to the general class of the Aindra type, which is seen in the Prātiśākhya and the Kāṭāntra. Yudhisthir Mimamsaka (1961-2, Vol. I, p. 113) claims that the Kāṭāntra is in fact a summary of Kāśākṛtsna’s grammar. This question still needs to be investigated further.

12.4. THE JAINENDRA-VYĀKARAṆA

12.4.1. The Jainendra-vyākaraṇa of Devanandin defines the term sva [ = savarṇa] as: (1.1.2) "[A sound is termed] sva 'homogeneous' [with respect to another sound, if they share] the same point of articulation and internal effort."359 This is quite parallel to P. 1.1.9. The Mahāvyṛtti of Abhayanandin on this rule gives extensive details of phonetics and also of the scope of the term sva. According to the Mahāvyṛtti, spirants are slightly open, and vowels are open.360 This follows Patañjali’s subclassification. Thus there is no need of a rule like P. 1.1.10. Similarly, there is no question of how /a/ and /ā/ can become homogeneous. Abhayanandin says that the view [of the Pāṇinians] that /a/ is closed in
the object language, but is open in grammar is false. There should be no difference of pronunciation in the object language and grammar.\footnote{361} He explains that /r/ and spirants have no homogeneous sounds, but members of a \textit{varga} are homogeneous among themselves.\footnote{362} All this is quite parallel to the \textit{Pa\-\text{nini}nian} conception.

12.4.2. This system has a procedure which is identical with \textit{Pa\-\text{nini}'}s \textit{savarna-graha\-na} (P. 1.1.69). The rule (\textit{Jain}. 1.1.72) says: "An /a-\textit{N}/ sound and a sound marked with /U/ stands for itself and for its homogeneous sounds, except if it is an introduced sound (\textit{bh\-\text{\v{y}ya}) or is marked with /T/."\footnote{363} This rule combines several things in the \textit{Pa\-\text{nini}nian} system. It combines P. 1.1.69 with P. 1.1.70 and the maxim:\textit{bh\-\text{\v{y}ya}manena savarp\-\text{\v{a}n}ām graha\-p\-\text{\v{a}n}ām na [Sec. 8.2]}. This shows that while constructing his grammar, \textit{Devanand\-\text{n}}in attempted to follow the late phase of \textit{Pa\-\text{nini}nian} interpretation. \textit{Pata\-\text{\n{\v{j}}ali}'s} suggestions are followed verbatim. The correspondence of this system with \textit{Pa\-\text{nini} is so strong, that for almost every \textit{Pa\-\text{nini}nian} rule with \textit{savarna}, we find a rule with \textit{sva}.\footnote{364} Due to the acceptance of \textit{Pa\-\text{nini}'}s \textit{\text{\v{S}iva}}-\textit{s\-\text{\u{u}tras} with some minor modifications, with almost the same system of markers and metatheoretic conventions, rules of the \textit{Jainend\-\text{\r{r}}tra} grammar look like a revised edition of \textit{Pa\-\text{nini}nian} system.\footnote{365} To add to this, this system accepts homogeneity of /r/ and /l/, following \textit{K\-\text{\t{\i{y}a\-\text{\u{y}a}}.\footnote{366}}}

12.5. \textbf{THE C\-\text{\d{A}N\-\text{\r{r}}dra-\text{\v{y}}\-\text{\k{a}ra\-\text{\n{\v{a}}}na}}}

12.5.1. The system of \textit{C\-\text{\d{A}n\-\text{\r{r}}dra-\text{\v{y}}\-\text{\k{a}ra\-\text{\n{\v{a}}}na}} of Candragomin follows \textit{K\-\text{\t{\i{y}a\-\text{\u{y}a}}'s} suggestion of universal-mention, instead of following \textit{Pa\-\text{nini}nian} homogeneous-representation. While commenting on his modified version of the \textit{\text{\v{S}iva}-\text{\text{\u{u}tras}}, Candragomin says that these sounds are intended to stand for their universals.\footnote{367} Thus, there is no definition of \textit{savarna} nor is there any procedure like P. 1.1.69.

12.5.2. \textit{K\-\text{\t{\i{y}a\-\text{\u{y}a}} herself thought that even in universal-mention, a rule of representation would have to be retained for the classes of stops. Thus, he suggested that only /a-\textit{N}/ sounds should be omitted from P. 1.1.69, retaining the rule
udit savarnasya. [Sec. 3.16.] But this would make it necessary to have a definition of homogeneity like P.1.1.9. Candragomin found a better way out. He ruled that the initial sound of a varga, marked with /U/, stands for the respective varga (1.1.2).368 Thus he resorted to the older notion of varga, which Pāṇini had replaced with his expanded definition of savarpa. He reformulated Pāṇini's rules in such a way that he could avoid using the term savarna.369 Instead, he made use of the older terms like sasthāna, which are self-expressive (anvartha) and do not need any definition.370 Candragomin has shown independence in not following Patañjali, but in following Kātyāyana's suggestions. As we shall see later, there were other systems which followed Kātyāyana's suggestions, but Candragomin was the pioneer in this direction.

One thing, however, is not very clear. Why did Candragomin accept the theory of universals, which is not accepted by any Buddhist school of philosophy? The Jain grammarians, right at the outset, say that their grammars are based on the Jain doctrine of anekānta "many-faced nature of reality." Thus, they accept individualism (vyakti-vāda) and universalism (ākṛti-vāda) as the need be. But Candragomin apparently has accepted a non-Buddhist philosophical theory. It is possible that he accepted only the conceptual-reality of these universals.

12.6. THE ŚĀKAṬĀYANA-VYĀKARĀNA

12.6.1. Under this name, we shall consider the work of the Jain Śākaṭāyana, who is clearly post-पाणिनिन. The grammar of the pre-पाणिनिन Śākaṭāyana is now lost to us, unless he is the author of the Rk-tantra. The system of Śākaṭāyana also tries to fuse together the पाणिनिन notion of homogeneity with Kātyāyana's notion of universal-mention.

On his modified version of the पाणिनिन Śiva-sūtras, Śākaṭāyana says in his Amoghavṛtti that the vowels listed here also stand for long, extra-long and nasal varieties, since they share the same universal (sāmānya-ākṛti).371 This is quite parallel to Kātyāyana's proposal of universal-
mention. A short vowel stands for long and extra-long varieties sharing the same universal, unless it is either an introduced sound (bhāvyā)\(^{372}\) or marked with /T/\(^{373}\). This rule is somewhat similar to Jainendra (1.1.72), in accepting the maxim of introduced sounds, and incorporating it into the rules of grammar. But the Jainendra does not accept universal-mention.

12.6.2. At the same time, Śākaṭāyana gives a comprehensive definition of sva (= savarna), which is quite parallel to P.1.1.9. Homogeneity is conditioned by identity of the point of articulation and internal effort.\(^{374}\) The discussion of this definition in the Amoghavṛttī involves certain problems. It considers /a/ to be closed and /ā/ and /ā/ to be open.\(^{375}\) It is clear as to how Śakaṭāyana tried to get around this problem. Since there is universal-mention, he does not need them to be homogeneous. The Amoghavṛttī says that the sound /i/ etc. have eighteen varieties, while about the /a/-vowels, it says that /a/-kāra is six-fold, while the long and extra-long varieties are twelve in all.\(^{376}\) The reason behind this separation is not clearly stated. The only conceivable way seems to be that even if /a/ and /ā/ are not homogeneous, still they share the same universal. This would overcome many problems. Thespirants are classified as slightly open, and vowels are classified as open, and hence there is no need of a rule like P.1.1.10.\(^{377}\) This system follows Patañjali in his subclassification, and the conclusion is also stated that /r/ and spirants have no homogeneous sounds.\(^{378}\)

12.6.3. Though Śakaṭāyana accepts universal-mention for vowels, he does not accept it for stops. The universal of /k/ does not cover /kh/, /g/, /gh/ and /ṅ/. This is quite parallel to Kātyāyana's understanding [Sec. 3.16]. Thus, he makes the rule (1.1.2) that a sound marked with /U/ stands for its vsas "homogeneous sounds."\(^{379}\) While Candragomin's rule (Cāndra. 1.1.2, utā sva-vargasya) is based on the notion of varga, Śakaṭāyana's rule, like P.1.1.69, is based on the notion of homogeneity. However, the Amoghavṛttī seems to redefine the rule in terms of the notion of varga.\(^{380}\)
Sākaṭāyana consistently carried out Kātyāyana's suggestion for homogeneity of /ṛ/ and /ṝ/. He accepts their homogeneity repeatedly in his grammar, and reformulates the Śiva-sūtra ṛ-[ṛ]-K by ṛ-K. He clearly says that the rules which apply to /ṛ/ also apply to /ṝ/, and offers the fictional examples of /ṝ/, which are so commonplace in the later Pāṇinian tradition.

12.6.4. Though Candragomin and Sākaṭāyana both tried out Kātyāyana's suggestion for universal-mention, in a way, Sākaṭāyana is closer to the spirit of Kātyāyana. Candragomin made a vigorous effort to get rid of the notion of savarṇa, but Sākaṭāyana replaces only certain parts of savarṇa-grahana. This is very similar to Kātyāyana, who suggests removal of only /a-/ sounds from P.1.1.69, and retaining udit savarṇasya. Thus, Sākaṭāyana retained the term sva in many rules, while Candragomin tried to get rid of it.

The commentary Cintāmaṇi of Yakṣavarman and the Prakṛti-saṅgraha of Abhayacandrāsūri follow the interpretations given by the Amoghavṛtti and have very little new to add.

12.7. THE HEMACANDRA-SĀBDĀNUŚASANA

12.7.1. Hemacandra's Sābdānuśasana with his auto-commentary Brhad-vṛtti represent a peculiar fusion of the Pāṇinian notion of homogeneity and the rest of the technical terminology which mostly comes from the Kāṭāntra system. Nemichandra Shastri has pointed out this mixed nature of Hemacandra's technical terminology, though his extensive comparisons have not touched the details of Hemacandra's conception of sva and its application in his system.

12.7.2. Hemacandra defines sva "homogeneous" as: (1.1.17) "[A sound is termed] sva [with reference to another sound, if it has] the same point of articulation and internal effort." This definition is clearly identical with P.1.1.9. Hemacandra's Brhad-vṛtti presents a very extensive and systematic account of phonetics. Hidden in the comments of the Brhad-vṛtti, there lies, perhaps, a historical suggestion that Hemacandra based his definition not on P.1.1.9, but rather on the VPr (i.e. 43, saṃāna-sthāna-karaṇasya-prayatnaḥ)
savarnah). Hemacandra uses the term sthāna for the points of articulation, and āsya-prayatna for internal effort. Of the three conditions of the VPr, Hemacandra omitted the second condition, i.e. karana "articulator." The Brhad-vṛtti says: "Karana 'articulator' which is the root, middle, forward and the tip of the tongue does not differ when the point of articulation and internal effort are identical."386 This comment of Hemacandra actually supports Thieme's conclusion that karana in the definition of the VPr is logically superfluous [Sec. 10.5.6].

12.7.3. Hemacandra quotes extensively from the Āpiśali-śikṣā-sūtras. He accepts Patañjali's subclassification of "open."387 Thus there is no need of a rule like P.1.1.10. Similarly, Hemacandra subscribes to the view that short /a/ is open, and says that according to others, short /a/ is closed.388 Thus, for him there is no problem of /a/ being non-homogeneous with /ā/.

12.7.4. However, there is no rule exactly parallel to Pānini's homogeneous-representation (P.1.1.69) in Hemacandra. On the contrary, he follows the Prātiśākhya and the Kātantra in their conventions of affixing -kāra, -varṇa and -varga. He has defined the usage of -kāra and -varga,389 and the affixation of -varṇa, though undefined, is quite uniform. Thus, the rules in this system look more like rules in the Kātantra, than like Pānini's rules.390

12.7.5. Hemacandra's grammar must be clearly distinguished from the VPr. The VPr defines savarna with scope equal to P.1.1.9, but the rules where the term savarna is used do not need such a broad conception. Such is not the case with Hemacandra. Hemacandra needs this broader conception of savarna for some of his rules. Hemacandra's rule (1.2.21) says that /i/-vowels etc. are respectively replaced by /y/, /v/, /r/ and /l/, if followed by a non-homogeneous vowel.391 This rule does not need the broader conception. But the rules given below require this conception.

Hem. (1.3.14) says that an augment /m/ and a word-final /m/, if followed by a consonant, are replaced by a sound
homogeneous with the following (para-sva). By this rule /m/-/y/ is changed to /y/-/y/, and /m/-/k/ is changed to /n/-/k/. The second case requires the broader notion of homogeneity. This is quite similar to Pāṇini's procedure. The other rule which needs the broader conception is Hem. (1.3.48): "If a non-nasal stop, /s/, /s/ or /s/ is preceded by a consonant and followed by a homogeneous sound from this very group, it may be optionally deleted." Thus, in the sequence -/n/-/d/-/dh/-, /d/ might be optionally deleted. This requires homogeneity of /d/ and /dh/, which can only be obtained by the broader conception. This is also parallel to Pāṇini.

12.7.6. The notion of /r/ and /l/ being homogeneous does not seem to have been accepted by Hemacandra. He always treats them separately and sometimes even writes separate rules. However, this notion seems to have entered his system through later commentators. Hemahāṁṣagāṇi, in his Nyāya-samgraha, mentions the following maxim: "An operation prescribed with reference to /r/ also applies to /l/." This seems to be based on the supposed homogeneity of /r/ and /l/.

12.7.7. A comparison of Pāṇini's grammar with Hemacandra shows that though the broader conception adopted by Hemacandra is not unnecessary, still his terminological dependence on the Kāṭantra did not allow him to fully utilize the power of this conception. Thus, compared to Pāṇini, Hemacandra's utilization of sva is more restricted.

12.8. THE ŚABDĀNUSĀSAŅA OF MALAYAGIRI

12.8.1. Malayagiri's Śabda-nusāsaṇa is not available to us in its entirety, but a substantial portion of it has been recovered and published recently by Bechardas J. Doshi. Fortunately, this portion is sufficient to give us a complete idea of his conception of homogeneity. Following his Jain predecessors, Malayagiri prefers the term sva for savarna. Malayagiri (dvitiya-sandhi, 1) defines sva as based on identity of the points of articulation and internal effort. He considers spirants to be slightly open and avoids any
rule such as P. 1.1.10. Similarly, he considers /a/ to be open, and hence there is no problem of non-homogeneity of /a/ and /ā/.

12.8.2. However, Malayagiri does not have a rule of savarṇa-grahaṇa like P. 1.1.69. Like Hemacandra, Malayagiri is also terminologically dependent on the Kāṭantra to a great extent. The conventions for the affixation of -kara, -varṇa and -varga are similar to the Kāṭantra. He also rules that a consonant marked with /U/ stands for its varga. He does not use the notion of sva in this rule. Malayagiri is also dependent on the Śiva-sūtras of Pāṇini and the modified version of Śākaṭāyana. He defines short and long /a/, /i/ and /u/ to be /a-N/; short and long /i/, /u/, /r/ and /l/ to be /i-K/; /e/ and /o/ as /e-N/; and /e/, /o/, /ai/ and /au/ as /e-C/. This definition of /i-K/ is based on Pāṇini's Śiva-sūtras, and not on the modified version of Śākaṭāyana, because he has only /r-K/. It could have been based on Jainendra's version, but there is no certainty about that version. However, Malayagiri defines /y/, /v/, /r/ and /l/ by the term /ya-N/. This is clearly based on Śākaṭāyana's version, where we have /ha/-/ya/-/va/-/ra/-/la/-/N/, which is different from Pāṇini.

12.8.3. With this mixed terminology, Malayagiri still needs the broader conception of sva. Though some of his rules could certainly use the restricted conception of the Kāṭantra, other rules require the broader notion. For instance, the rule (trṭīya-sandhi, 2) says: "/i-K/ sounds are replaced by [the corresponding] /ya-N/ sounds, if followed by a non-homogeneous vowel." This rule does not need the broader conception of savarṇa. Similarly, the rule (trṭīya-sandhi, 5) says: "A simple vowel, if followed by a homogeneous vowel, is replaced by a long vowel, along with the following." This also does not need the broader conception.

But there are other rules, which need the broader conception. These rules require homogeneity of /g/ and /ṅ/, /ḍ/ and /ṇ/, /t/ and /ṅ/ etc., which can only be obtained in the broader conception of sva. Malayagiri draws an important distinction. He uses the term sarūpa for total
identity. This is different from sva. In general, Malayagiri’s treatment of sva is very similar to Hemacandra.

12.9. THE MAGDHABODHA-VYĀKARANA

12.9.1. The Magdhabodha-vyākaraṇa of Bopadeva shortens the term savarṇa by ṛṇa, by retaining the last syllable of the older term. This is similar to his usage of the terms sva, rgha etc. for hrasva and dīrgha. The term pluta is reduced to ṛṇa. Not only is this shortform different from other systems, this conception itself is quite different from other conceptions.

12.9.2. Bopadeva defines ṛṇa as: (Mugdh. 6): "Similar (sama) stops (ṭaṭa) and simple vowels (/a-K/) are ṛṇa with each other [within the groups]; and /r/ and /l/ [/r-K/ though dissimilar] are also ṛṇa with each other." Bopadeva explains similarity (sāmya) in terms of identity of the points of articulation. This is quite a different conception, and reflects Bopadeva’s independent thinking. The condition of identity of the points of articulation applies separately to stops and simple vowels, and hence there is no need of a rule like P. 1.1.10. As an exception to this identity of points of articulation, homogeneity of /r/ and /l/ is specifically given. The definition is very clear and does not leave any doubt about Bopadeva’s intentions.

12.9.3. With this definition, Bopadeva gives us his rule of ṛṇa-grahāna: (Mugdh. 7): "The sounds capa (i.e. /c/, /t/, /t/, /k/ and /p/), if marked with /u/, and the sound /a-K/ (i.e. /a/, /i/, /u/, /r/ and /l/), if without any marker, stand for their homogeneous sounds." Thus, /cU/, /tU/, etc. stand for the respective vargas, and short simple vowels stand for the respective long and extra-long varieties, if they are not marked with /T/ etc. The sound /r/ also stands for /l/. This is the total extent of ṛṇa-grahāna, which is smaller compared to Pāṇini’s homogeneous-representation, where diphthongs and semi-vowels also stand for their homogeneous sounds.

12.9.4. Bopadeva has extensively used the procedure of
The term *rṇa-grahana*, but the term *rṇa* occurs only once more. The rule (Mugdh. 22) says: "When [a vowel] is followed by a *rṇa* 'homogeneous' sound, both are replaced by a long variety." This is the only rule where the term *rṇa* is used.

The fact that the *Kātantra* uses the term *savarna* only with simple vowels, and that, on other occasions, it has successfully used the notion of *sasthāna*, seems to have influenced Bopadeva's thinking. At the same time, he must have realized the benefits of the Pāṇinian procedure of homogeneous-representation over the *Kātantra* and others, in reducing the expression of the rules. Thus, Bopadeva adopted a reduced version of P. 1.1. 9 and P. 1.1. 69. In this conception of homogeneity, Bopadeva stands alone.

12.10. THE SĀRASVATA-VYĀKARĀNA

12.10.1. The Sārasvata-vyākaraṇa of Anubhūti-svarūpācārya seems to have been constructed by combining features of Pāṇini and the *Kātantra*. It uses terms like *samana* and *nāmin*, which come from the *Kātantra*, but it has its own modified version of the *Śiva-sūtras*, which is used to formulate shortforms. There is no general featural definition of *savarna*, but short, long and extra-long varieties of simple vowels are considered to be *savarna*. Except for the inclusion of extra-long vowels, this seems to be parallel to the *Kātantra* notion of *savarna*. The *Vṛttī* explains conventions for affixation of *-kāra*, *-varṇa* and *-/t/*, which are similar to the *Kātantra*. The Sārasvata defines the terms /kU/, /cU/ etc. for the respective vargas. The notion of *savarna* is used mostly with vowels.

12.10.2. Though the term *savarna* is not defined with respect to consonants, one rule uses it in such a context. Sārasvata (990) says: "If a *jhas* sound [i.e. non-nasal stops, /š/, /ʃ/ and /s/] is followed by a *savarna* sound from the same group, and is preceded by a *has* sound [i.e. a consonant], then it is deleted." This requires the expanded notion of *savarna*, which does not exist in the *Kātantra*. The *Vṛttī* quotes a statement: "The members of a *varga* are *savarnas*.
among themselves."421 This brings in the Pāniniian notion of savarna, by the back door. Looking at the total implementation of the term, we can say that the scope of the concept of savarna in the Sārasvata is the same as in the Mugdbhodha. But the latter has given a definition of [sava] rna, and has the procedure of rna-grahana, which does not exist in the former.

12.10.3. The Sārasvata rules in homogeneity of /r/ and /l/ vowels.422 This system goes further and also speaks of homogeneity of /r/ and /l/; and quotes the view of the Ālaṁkārikas that /d/ and /l/, /ś/ and /s/, and /b/ and /v/ are also homogeneous.423 This actually refers to dialectal variation in the Middle Indo-Aryan. This device has been frequently used in Sanskrit poetry.

12.11. SOME MINOR SYSTEMS

12.11.1. The Sārasvatī-kaṇṭhābharaṇa of Bhojadeva closely follows Pāṇini, with certain minor differences. Bhoja's definition of savarna is identical with P.1.1.9, except that he uses clearer terminology. He uses sthāna for the point of articulation and āsya-prayatna for internal effort.424 Bhoja also accepts P.1.1.10 (nājhalau) as his rule 1.1.102.425 This is the only non-Pānini system that has accepted this rule. However, Bhoja splits Pāṇini's savarṇa-grahana. His rule 1.2.2 (utā savargaḥ) says that a sound marked with /U/ also stands for its varga. Then the rule 1.2.4 (avidhiyamānoṇ sasavarṇaḥ) says that an /a-˝/ sound which is not being ruled in stands for itself and its homogeneous sounds. Both of these rules are covered by P.1.1.69. In making use of the notion of varga, Bhoja seems to be combining the Kātantra with Pāṇini.

12.11.2. We shall also briefly look at the Pāli grammars of Moggallāna and Kaccāyana, since Burnell thinks that they show influence from the lost school of the Aindra grammar.426 The Moggallāna grammar starts with the list of 33 sounds, and says that the first ten of them are vowels (sara), i.e. /a/, /ā/, /i/, /i/, /u/, /ū/, /e/, /ai/, /o/ and /au/.427 Then it says that among them two by two are termed savarṇa (= savarṇa) with each other.428 This
only refers to the simple vowels. This fits well with the Kātantra type of system. The sounds /r/ and /l/ do not appear in Pāli. The sounds /ai/ and /au/ also do not appear in Pāli, but are listed with other sounds.

12.11.3. The Kaccāyana grammar clearly declares that the technical terms of the Sanskrit grammatical systems have been adopted. The Kaccāyana grammar uses the term savanṇa without defining it. It is used only once in the rule Kacc. (1.2.3). This rule explains a usage like na upeti changing into nopeti. It says that when /a/ of na is deleted before /u/ of upeti, /u/ changes to /o/ which is asavanṇa with /u/. Here the term asavanṇa seems to have been used in the sense of "different." The commentary Kaccāyana-vaṅganā says that short vowels are mutually homogeneous with the respective long vowels, and explains the term savanṇa with sarupa "having identical form." Though this last explanation may not stand with the Sanskrit grammarians, the previous one is within the influence of the Kātantra. Thus, both the grammatical systems show influence of the Kātantra, which may ultimately be traced back to Burnell's Aindra school of grammar.

I shall briefly refer to some of the non-Pāpinian systems where my information comes from secondary sources. G. B. Palsule (1974, p. 26) discusses technical terms from the Harināmamṛta-vyākaraṇa of Jīva Gosvāmin. The term for simple vowels in this system is dasavatāra "ten incarnations, ten simple vowels," i.e. /a/, /ā/, /i/, /ī/, /u/, /ū/, /r/, /ṛ/, /l/ and /l/ [daśā dasāvatārā, 3]. Of these ten simple vowels, the homorganic pairs are homogeneous ekātmaka "with the same self" [teṣām dvau dvau ekātmakau, 4]. Palsule says (ibid.) that the term for asavarṇa in this system is anekātmaka. The Harināmamṛta uses the term viṣṇu-varga for varga [te māntāḥ paṇca paṇca viṣṇu-vargāḥ, 19], and uses affixation of -rāma for -kāra of other systems [varga-svarūpe rāmaḥ, 37]. The Supadma-vyākaraṇa of Padmanābha defines savarṇa as: vargya-svarau sajātiyau savarṇau (1.1.15) (K. C. Chatterji (1948), p. 285). This seems to make use of the concept of jāti "universal" to define homogeneity. This is rather unique, because we find...
that these two concepts are kept distinct in other systems. Similarly this system also seems to extend the concept of universal to members of a varga. This is also unique. The Prayoga-ratna-mālā of Puruṣottama defines that two homorganic (sasthāna) simple vowels are homogeneous with each other, and /ṛ/ and /ṝ/ are also homogeneous with each other [sasthānakau savarṇah (?) syāt sāvarṇyam r-ṝ-varṇayoh, 1.1.9] (K. C. Chatterji (1948), p. 285). This is very similar to the Mugdhabodha conception of (sava-)ṛṇa.
CHAPTER XIII

A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

13.1. Having reached the other end of the line, we can have an overview of the development of the notion of savarṇa and its implementation. Several scholars have compared and contrasted simply the definitions of savarṇa in different systems, without going into the function and implementation of this concept in those respective systems. Such comparisons, though indeed very useful, do not give us the real relationships between these systems. For instance, the VP definition of savarṇa is identical with Pāṇini's definition in its scope, but it is absolutely unnecessary to justify the usage of that term in that text. The definitions of the Jainendra, Sākaṭāyana, Hema-sabdānuśāsana etc. are identical with Pāṇini's definition, but the Jainendra follows Pāṇini's implementation, Sākaṭāyana follows Kātyāyana's suggestion of universal-mention, while Hemacandra retains a strong influence of the Kātantra. Thus, the definitions alone are not quite sufficient to give us the real historical relationships.

13.2. The term savarṇa is a very old term. It appears in the Rgveda (10.17.2) and the Atharvaveda (18.2.33), where Sāyaṇa explains it by sadṛśa "similar" and samāna-rūpa "having similar appearance." The term sāvarṇya also appears in the Rgveda (10.63.9), but here it stands for Manu, the son of Savarṇa. The earlier usage is, however, noteworthy. Though it has nothing to do with varṇa "sound," and is rather connected with varṇa "color," its general meaning of similarity must have contributed to the later grammatical notion.

In the early Vedic, we have more mythological and philosophical speculation on the speech-phenomenon, but in the Brāhmaṇa texts we start getting a glimpse of the ancient
grammatical activity. The Aitareya-Brāhmaṇa knows the distinction between -vārṇa and -kāra, ghosa and ūṣman. 433 The Gopatha-Brāhmaṇa mentions a whole range of grammatical terminology, which we later find utilized by the known grammatical texts. 434 The Taittirīya-Upaniṣad quotes subject headings of an ancient Sīkṣā. 435 Weber has collected a large number of grammatical terms from the Vedic Kalpa-sūtras. 436 These were self-expressive terms and, according to Burnell, they formed the technical terminology of the Aindra School of Grammar, whose continued existence is seen in the Prātiśākhya, Kātantra and some of the later systems. 437 Panini brought in more mathematical expressions, which were meaningful only according to the technical conventions of the system, and were mainly aimed at brevity in the expression of rules. He redefined some of the older terms and gave them a more comprehensive meaning.

13. 3. The word vārṇa primarily means color, but was used to stand for sounds in later days. It is important to see how the word standing for color could have been transferred to stand for sounds. This has already created a long controversy. In Goldstücker's Panini, we find the first full scale discussion of this problem. Before Goldstücker, Weber argued that varṇa stands for "coloring," or specializing of the sound. [Compare: rakta "colored" = "nasalized," Indische Studien, Vol. IV, Berlin, 1858, p. 109]. Max Müller followed Weber. Then came Goldstücker who argued that varṇa refers to written letters, "arising naturally from its primitive sense 'colour'" [Goldstücker (1860), pp. 38-9]. Goldstücker used this argument to substantiate his view that Panini knew the script. Batakrishna Ghosa gives an explanation which makes more sense:

This meaning of the word varṇa should have been developed first in the Brāhmaṇas of the Śāmaveda in which we constantly come across locutions like rathantara-varṇa ṛk "verse which gets the colour of Rathantara Śāman in chant." In these passages the word varṇa is visibly changing its meaning from "colour" to "sound" of melody. Thus, gradually,

K. C. Chatterji himself, however, seems to favor the view that written letters "were covered with a coating of paint" [(1948), p. 279], and hence the word for color came to be used for sounds or letters.

Batakrishna Ghosa's explanation paves the way for a rather more consistent development. However, from very early days we come across association of types of Vedic hymns with different colors in the primary sense of the word "color." In the seventeenth chapter of the RPr, we find a detailed discussion of color distinctions of different types of Vedic hymns. The RPr lists seven different colors [17.8, p. 77]. It says that the fourfold Vedic Chandas is of kapila "brown" color [17.10, p. 78]. However, the RPr does not seem to associate individual sounds with different colors. This is seen in the Yājñavalkya-śīkṣā. It says that vowels are white, stops are black, semi-vowels are brown, spirants are redish, yamās are blue, anusvāra is yellow, visarga is white, nāsikya is green, nasal sounds are dark blue, while raṅga is of a mixed color [Śīkṣā-saṁgraha, pp. 13-14]. The Yājñavalkya-śīkṣā goes further and says that nouns are white, verbs are red, upasargas are brown while the nipātas are black [ibid, p. 14]. Different systems of Yoga and Tantra had different color-classifications of sounds, which had meditational and mystical significance. [For a brief informative account and bibliographical references, see: Yoga, by Ernest Wood, a Pelican Original, first published in 1959, revised reprint of 1971, pp. 153-4.]

As far as the non-mystical aspects are concerned, it seems more probable that the word varṇa "color" came to be used for sounds, by the secondary meaning of "color" standing for musical quality, and later for vocalic quality. It stands not only for a sound, but also for a comprehensive sound quality, mostly the vowel quality. In this extended meaning, it stood for "real sound" which is not affected by quantity,
nasality and accent. This notion of a common-substance or real sound is an impressionistic notion. Thus, /a/, /ä/ and /ä3/ have the same sound-substance, and hence they belong to the same varna, whose minimal expression is naturally found in the short, non-nasal variety. But /k/ and /kh/ were not thought to have the same real sound-substance, and hence they belonged to different varnas, and thus the notion of varga “class of homorganic stops” came up. Thus, the notions of varṇa and varga were the earlier notions. Affixation of -varna to short vowels to stand for their long and extra-long varieties is a later development based on this ancient notion of varṇa. It goes back to the days of the Brāhmaṇa texts. This stage is perhaps reflected in the Sāmaveda-prātiṣākhya of ancient Śākaṭāyana and Audavrāji. However, the notion of savarṇa has not yet emerged.

13. 4. The early conception of savarṇa is clearly based on this notion of varṇa. Thus, savarṇa meant “belonging to the same varṇa,” having the same real sound-substance. This was perhaps aided by the ancient usage of the word savarṇa “having similar appearance.” Thus, /a/ was savarṇa with /ä/, since they had the same real sound-substance. But /k/ and /kh/ were not regarded to be savarṇas, since they were not thought to belong to the same varṇa. There, the conception of varga “class of homorganic stops” and the conception of savargiya “belonging to the same varga” filled the gap. Thus, both the concepts, namely savarṇa and savargiya, function side by side in the Prātiṣākhyaś [Sec. 10.3.4]. K. C. Chatterji (1948, p. 285) says that "originally 'savarṇa' appears to have been formed after 'samānākṣara' and was, therefore, restricted to the simple vowels." This is difficult to justify. The term savarṇa also appears in the context of consonants in the Prātiṣākhyaś, and hence it is more appropriate to relate it to a basic conception of varṇa.

The basic notion of savarṇa as founded on the notion of varṇa, was in a way vague. We find that the Prātiṣākhyaś and the Kātantra adjust this background notion of savarṇa to their specific needs. Thus, as far as vowels are concerned, the RPr and APr restricted the notion of savarṇa to short and
long /a/, /i/, /u/ and /r/. The TPr omitted /r/, while the Kātantra also added /l/. This difference from system to system shows the degree of adjustment. Some of the Prātiśākhyaśas did use the term savarṇa in the context of consonants, but here it was used in the sense of identity of the varṇa. Thus /y/ and /y/ are savarṇas with each other, while /k/ or /s/ is savarṇa only with itself.

13.5. Pāṇini thought in more sophisticated terms. He did not care if his terms were not self-explanatory, but his main purpose was to achieve more generalization and more compact expression for his rules. He re-examined the categories of varṇa and varga, and tried to cover both of these notions in a single generalization. Through this attempt came the expanded notion of savarṇa. Pāṇini defined his expanded notion of savarṇa in clear featural terms: identity of points of articulation and internal effort. He also gave specific solutions to problems such as unwanted non-homogeneity of /a/ and /ā/, and unwanted homogeneity of certain vowels with spirants. It is possible that this expanded notion of savarṇa existed in pre-Pāṇinian times. Such a notion is seen in the Āpiśali-śikṣā-sūtras, and if these can be proved to belong to the pre-Pāṇinian teacher Āpiśali, that would help us push this notion into pre-Pāṇinian antiquity. Pāṇini not only gave an expanded definition of savarṇa, he also gave the procedure of homogeneous-representation, which is more compact than the older conventions of affixation of -kāra, -varṇa and -varga.

13.6. Then came Kātyāyana, the Vārttikakāra. According to the tradition recorded in the Kathā-sarit-sāgara, he belonged to the Aindra School of Grammar. That he belonged to a non-Pāṇinian tradition can be clearly seen from his terminology, which is identical with that of the Prātiśākhyaśas and the Kātantra. Kātyāyana had also come under a heavy philosophical influence of the early schools of the Mīmāṁśa system, i.e. the schools of Vyādi and Vājapyāyana. Vyādi held the doctrine of vyakti-vāda or dravya-vāda "Individualism," while Vājapyāyana held the opposite doctrine of ākṛti-vāda "Universalism." Kātyāyana extensively refers to the linguistic and ontological theories
of these two thinkers. Probably under the influence of Vājapyāyana's theory of universals, Kātyāyana returned to the old conception of varṇa with a new philosophical interpretation. Instead of saying that /a/, /ā/ and /ā3/ belong to the same varṇa, Kātyāyana said that they share the same universal /a/-ness, which is naturally expressed by any instance of it. Similarly, /y/ and /y/ are covered by the same universal. However, the universal of /k/ cannot cover /kh/ etc. Thus, the limitations of the conception of a universal are the same as those of the conception of varṇa. Both are equally impressionistic or a priori. Kātyāyana never gave an explicit definition of a sound-universal. With this conception, he attempted to partially replace the procedure of homogeneous-representation. It was not necessary for vowels and semi-vowels, but it was still necessary for stops. Thus, in a way, Kātyāyana returned to the old distinction of varṇa and varga.

13. 7. These were the three major directions in the development of the notion of savarṇa and its implementation. Each of the later schools of grammar chose one of these for its model, and some chose to combine them in varying degrees. Thus, Candragomin accepted Kātyāyana's suggestion of universal-mention for vowels, and adopted the notion of varga for stops. Thus, he tried to get rid of the notion of savarṇa. Śākaṭāyana also followed Kātyāyana's universal-mention, but he also defined savarṇa, like Pāṇini, and reserved homogeneous-representation for stops. The grammars of Devanandin and Bhoja are very closely related to Pāṇini's scheme. Hemacandra and Malayagiri defined savarṇa like Pāṇini, but in its implementation they worked out a synthesis of Pāṇini and the Kātantra system. The Sārasvata mostly followed the Kātantra, except in a few cases where it uses the term savarṇa in the Pāṇinian sense. The Mugdhabodha gave an independent definition of savarṇa, but this definition reflects a synthesis of Pāṇini and the Kātantra. The Pāli grammars followed the Kātantra in their usage of the term savanna. The VPr probably came under the influence of the Pāṇinian system, in its definition of savarṇa, but its implementation is not different from the other Prātiśākhyaśas. This complex historical development
and relationships can be seen in the following diagram:

**Historical Development of Savarṇa**

\[
\text{Vāraṇ (sound)} \quad \text{Vāraṇ (real sound)}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Savarṇa} & \quad \text{Varnākṛti (sound universals)} \\
\text{restriction} & \quad \text{expansion} \\
\text{Savarṇa} & \quad \text{Pāṇini's Type} \\
\text{Aindra School Type} & \quad \text{Kātyāyana} \\
\text{RPr} & \quad \text{TPr} \\
\text{APr} & \quad \text{Śākaṭāyana} \\
\text{Pāli Grammars} & \quad \text{Cāndra} \\
\text{VPr} & \quad \text{Jainendra} \\
\text{Bhoja Sāraśvata Hemacandra Mālayagiri Mugdhabodha}
\end{align*}
\]

13.8. Thus, the historical development of this conception and its implementation represents a continuous process of rethinking, reformulation and re-examination at each stage. It shows the continued vitality of grammatical reasoning in the traditions of Indian grammar. Kielhorn rightly observed: 'It was indeed difficult for later grammarians to add to the store of knowledge which had been collected by Pāṇini, Kātyāyana and Patañjali; nevertheless there has been no lack of scholars who have endeavoured to improve on the
arrangement of the Astādhyāyī, and who, each in his way, have done useful work." ["On the Jainendra-Vyākaraṇa," Indian Antiquary, Vol. 10, March 1881, p. 76.] The linguistic and methodological significance of the post-Pāṇinian grammars was also pointed out by Kielhorn: "Their aim was not to adapt the rules of those that went before them to the changed conditions of the language, but mainly, each after his own fashion to rearrange those rules, and to alter their wording and terminology." ["A Brief Account of Hemachandra's Sanskrit Grammar," Wiener Zeitschrift, Vol. 2, 1888, p. 18.] No system ever lived in a total vacuum, and hence each system is a product of its history. The notion of homogeneity is only one instance of this historical process. Only through a number of such studies, covering the entire span of grammatical activity, will we come to possess a complete history of the development of the Indian Grammatical Theories.
APPENDIX A

THE SCOPE OF SAVARṆA-GRAHĀNA

[In this appendix, I shall present the arguments, which I have already discussed in my article "The Scope of Homogeneous-Representation in Pāṇini," which is due to appear in the Silver Jubilee Volume of the Annals of Oriental Research, University of Madras. I addressed myself to this issue after the main body of this book was already completed. However, this is a very crucial question and hence this appendix has been added.]

1. In his Śiva-sūtras, Pāṇini uses the marker /N/ twice, i.e. in [1] a-i-u-N1 and in [6] l(a)-N2. By P.1.1.71 (ādir antyena saheta), an initial sound given along with a marker stands for itself and for the intervening sounds, excluding the marker sounds. The first six Śiva-sūtras are as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
1 & \quad a-i-u-N_1 \\
2 & \quad r-l-K \\
3 & \quad e-o-N \\
4 & \quad ai-au-C \\
5 & \quad h(a)-v(a)-v(a)-r(a)-T \\
6 & \quad l(a)-N_2
\end{align*}
\]

There are about forty shortforms made by using the Śiva-sūtras, and very rarely there is any confusion as to what sounds are included in those shortforms. But the shortforms /a-N/ and /i-N/ which are used by Pāṇini very frequently do present problems, because the marker /N/ is given twice in the Śiva-sūtras. Theoretically, /a-N/ and /i-N/ could have two meanings each, depending whether /N/ belongs to a-i-u-N1 or to l(a)-N2.
2. Vyādi presents this problem in his Paribhāsa-sūcana and says that Pāṇini deliberately used the marker /N/ twice and that a confusion should not obstruct us, and we should rely on the tradition of interpretation for the specific significance of a shortform. Unfortunately, Vyādi only presents the problem and refers us to interpretative tradition, but does not state the conclusions in the case of /a-N/ and /i-N/ [Paribhāsa-sūcana, p. 26-7]. The specific attempt to define the scope of /a-N/ and /i-N/ is seen for the first time in the versified vārttikas quoted by Patañjali. The authorship of these vārttikas is not yet clearly known, but they certainly seem to be pre-Patañjali. The Śloka-vārttika says:

Without any doubt [/a-N/ is formed with the first /N/] because the following [sounds] do not appear [in the examples of rules with /a-N/], [except] in P. 1.1. 69, [where] /a-N/ [is formed with the second /N/], because [/r/ is] followed by the marker /T/ [in the rule] P. 7. 4. 7 (ur rt). The shortform /i-N/ is [always] with the second /N/, since elsewhere /i/ and /u/ are [given separately, and not by the shortform /i-N/]. 439

Patañjali says that by using the marker /N/ twice, Pāṇini indicates the maxim that one should not consider a rule to be inoperative because of doubt, but one should understand the specific meaning from the interpretation of the learned. 440 Patañjali clearly says that except in P. 1.1. 69, the shortform /a-N/ is always with the first /N/, and that the shortform /i-N/ is always with the second /N/. 441 Thus, according to the tradition, the procedure of homogeneous-representation (savarna-grahana) applies to vowels and semi-vowels as they are given in the Śiva-sūtras, and to sounds marked with /U/. Thus the sounds /y/, /v/ and /l/ also stand for /y/, /v/ and /l/, and /r/ stands for /r/ and /r/3/. Homogeneous-representation goes beyond a-i-u-N. This also seems to be the view of Kātyāyana. 442 The later Pāninian tradition follows the verdict of Patañjali.

3. Kunhan Raja has pointed out several problems in the traditional view about the scope of /a-N/ in P. 1.1.69.
The first problem concerns the diphthongs:

There are the sounds /e/ and /ai/ which have the same place of articulation and the same effort in production. There is a similar relation between /o/ and /au/. Therefore /e/ and /ai/ become mutually concordant and /o/ and /au/ also become mutually concordant in the same way. If the combination /a-N/ in this sūtra (P. 1.1.69) has the second /N/ as its final mute, the combination will include the diphthongs and consequently, when Pāṇini uses the sound /e/ and /o/, it includes also the sounds /ai/ or /au/, just as the sound /a/ means both the short /a/ and the long /ā/. This is not acceptable. This leads us to the assumption of another rule that as an exception, there is no concordance between /e/ and /ai/ or between /o/ and /au/. Such an exception is taken to be implied by the fact that while he does not include the long forms of the simple vowels, he gives all the four diphthongs separately. But all such difficulties can be avoided if even in this sūtra /an/ is taken as combined with the first /n/ as mute as in the other sūtras. 443

This objection assumes that according to Pāṇini /e/ and /o/ are homogeneous with /ai/ and /au/, and then there might be the problem of /e/ and /o/ standing for /ai/ and /au/, and vice versa.

4. Kunhan Raja tries to point out that /r/ need not stand for /ṛ/. The rule he considers is P. 6.1.101 (akah savarṇe dirghaḥ). This rule says that if an /a-K/ sound is followed by a homogeneous sound, both are replaced by a homogeneous long sound. Kunhan Raja comments:

...the short /r/ can never be followed by a long /ṛ/; there is also no possibility of a long /ṛ/ sound being followed by a short /r/ sound, in the way in which a short /a/ can follow a long /ā/... An example like hotṛ-ṛkārah is only an artificially manipulated one. 444
He also considers the rule P. 8. 4. 58 (anuvārasya yayi parasavarnāḥ) which says that /m/, if followed by a /y(a)-Y/ sound [i.e. semi-vowels and stops] changes into a sound homogeneous with the following. Raja says:

All that is said in the sūtra is that the anusvāra becomes a savarṇa of the following sound, retaining its nasal character. 445

Kunhan Raja holds that this rule requires /y/, /v/ and /l/ to be homogeneous with /y/, /v/ and /l/, but not to stand for them.

5. With these arguments, Kunhan Raja concludes as follows:

That Pāṇini used the same sound /n/ twice is unhappy. But we can say that of the two combinations possible with this mute one with the first letter /a/ is with the first mute /n/ and one with the second letter /i/ is with the second /n/. But to say that even here, there is an exception, not specifically mentioned by Pāṇini, is a position which I feel very difficult to accept....In this context, the question is not whether a semi-vowel has a savarṇa or not; the point is whether when Pāṇini gives the semi-vowels, he includes the nasalised form of the semi-vowels also in it....What is meant is simply this that when Pāṇini gives the short /r/ sound or the semi-vowels, they do not include the savarṇas also. 446

Kunhan Raja has rightly separated the two questions: Does a given sound have any homogeneous sounds? Can a given sound stand for its homogeneous sounds? However, his general conclusion needs to be critically examined.

6. Raja says that /e/ and /ai/ are homogeneous, since their "place of articulation is throat-cum-palat and effort is vivṛtta (open)." 447 Similarly, /o/ and /au/ are homogeneous, since their "place of articulation is throat-cum-lip and effort is vivṛtta (open)." 448 Here K. Raja is clearly following the phonetic description as given by such late texts as the
Historically speaking, we do not know exactly what kind of phonetic classifications were there in Pāṇini’s mind when he gave his rules. We have to rely on secondary sources. The dates of the different versions of the Paniniya-śikṣā are not very clear, and they seem to be relatively of a late date. There are some subtle indications in Pāṇini’s rules which suggest that he treated /e/ and /o/ quite differently from /ai/ and /au/. P. 8.2.106 (pluta aica idutaau) says that when /ai/ and /au/ become pluta "extra-long," it is the /i/ and /u/ in these sounds that becomes extra-long, and not the /a/ element. This clearly shows that, for Pāṇini, the sounds /ai/ and /au/ had distinctly two components. By contrast we may infer that the sounds /e/ and /o/ did not have such distinct elements. [Ref.: Bare (1975), pp. 185-93.]

Looking at the vārttikas of Kātyāyana, we find that he clearly distinguishes /e/ and /o/ from /ai/ and /au/. The vārttika 4 on P. 1.1.48 says that /i/ and /e/ are sasthāna "having the same point of articulation," and the same is true of /u/ and /o/. On the other hand, the vārttika 5 on P. 1.1.48 says that in /ai/ and /au/, the latter elements, i.e. /i/ and /u/, are longer segments, compared to the initial /a/. Thus, Kātyāyana seems to hold that /e/ is palatal, /o/ is labial, /ai/ is throatal-palatal and /au/ is throatal-labial. Kātyāyana also says that the diphthongs are more open as compared to simple vowels.

Patañjali says that the element /a/ in /e/ and /o/ is quite indistinct, while /ai/ and /au/ contain a vivṛta-tara "more open" /a/ vowel. He further says that /e/ and /au/ cannot be savarṇa "homogeneous," because they are not tulya-sthāna "with the same point(s) of articulation." The sounds /e/, /o/, /ai/ and /au/ are all sandhy-ākṣaras "diphthongs" but, in contrast to /e/ and /o/, the sounds /ai/ and /au/ are described by Patañjali as being samāhāra-varṇas "composite sounds," where there is a mātrā "mora" of /a/, and the other mora is of /i/ and /u/ respectively. This slightly differs from Kātyāyana’s point of view concerning proportions of these elements.
This shows that at the early stage of the Pāṇinian tradition, the sounds /e/ and /o/ were looked upon as having one point of articulation, while /ai/ and /au/ were the real composite sounds with double points of articulation. All diphthongs are held to be more open than the simple vowels. This picture has been confirmed by a perusal of the Prātiśākhyaśa. The Pāṇinīya-śikṣā, in different versions, represents views of a later period, and cannot be taken as representing the views of Pāṇini. Thus, there is no reason to believe that Pāṇini held /e/ and /o/ to be homogeneous with /ai/ and /au/.

7. The second argument of Kunhan Raja is that /ṛ/ in Pāṇini’s rules need not stand for /ṝ/. In twenty-five rules, Pāṇini gives short /ṛ/ with the marker /Ṭ/, while /ṝ/ is given with the marker /Ṭ/ in several rules. The short /ṛ/ is given also without /Ṭ/ in several rules. The presence and absence of the marker /Ṭ/ is closely connected with the application of homogeneous-representation. The marker /Ṭ/ with /ṛ/ or /ṝ/ is not really a conclusive proof that /a-ṝ/ in P.1.1.69 includes /ṝ/, since the marker /Ṭ/ is also used with non-/a-ṝ/ sounds like /ā/ and /ṝ/ in a prescriptive function (vidhāyaka-taparakarana), as opposed to its restrictive function (niyāmaka-taparakarana) in the case of /a-ṝ/ sounds. Without /Ṭ/, a non-/a-ṝ/ sound stands just for itself, while with it, it can cover homogeneous varieties of the same quantity.

However, there are cases of /ṛ/ without /Ṭ/, where representation of /ṝ/ is absolutely necessary. P.1.2.12 (uṣ ca), where /uḥ/ is genitive singular of /ṛ/, applies to verb-roots ending in /ṛ/ and /ṝ/ both, giving formations such as kṛṣṭa [kṛ - sṝUT - sUT - ta] and stṛṣṭa [stṝ - sṝUT - sUT - ta]. As the Kāśikā-ṇṛti explains:

The marker /Ṭ/ is attached to [the substitute /ṛ/ in P.7.4.7 (ur ṛṭ)], so that even in the place of a long substituendum [/ṝ/], the short [/ṛ/] alone would be effected as the substitute. For example: acīṛṛta. 458
P. 3. 2. 171 (ād-ṛ-gama-hana-janaḥ kikinau liṭ ca) applies to roots ending in /ṛ/ and /ṝ/, and yields formations like cakri [kr-Ki/KiN] and tituri [ṭṛ-Ki/KiN]. P. 1. 1. 51 (ur anṛ-ra-parah) says that the substitutes of /ṛ/ in the form of /a/-vowels, /i/-vowels and /u/-vowels are followed immediately by /ṛ/. This needs to apply not only to the substitutes of short /ṛ/, but also to the substitutes of the long /ṛ/ [e.g. P. 7. 1. 100 (ṛṭa id dhatoḥ), P. 3. 3. 57 (ṛd-or ap) etc.]. These examples conclusively prove that /ṛ/ in Pāṇini needs to stand for /ṛ/ also, and hence the scope of /a-ṛ/ in P. 1. 1. 69 could not have been limited to aṭ-i-u-ṛ.

8. Thus, there is no doubt that the short form /a-ṛ/ extends up to the second /ṛ/, in P. 1. 1. 69. The question whether /y/, /v/ and /l/ need to stand for /ṛ/, /v/ and /l/ is, as we shall see, a far more complex question, and needs much deeper attention than was given by Kunhan Raja. There are the following considerations:

Prima-Facie Argument [A]. If /y/, /v/ and /l/ do not represent /ṛ/, /v/ and /l/, then these nasal semi-vowels will not be designated as /h(a)-l/. P. 1. 1. 7 (halo'nantarāḥ saṁyogah) says that two /h(a)-l/ sounds without a gap are called saṁyoga "cluster." Thus, the sequences like /ṛṛ/, /vv/ and /ll/ will not be legally clusters. This could create several problems. For this reason, we might say that /y/, /v/ and /l/ must stand for /ṛ/, /v/ and /l/ also.

This argument is not really valid. The nasal /ṛ/, /v/ and /l/ in cases like saṁyantā are obtained by P. 8. 4. 58 (anusvārasya āvai para-savarpah) from /m/, which is itself obtained from /m/ by P. 8. 3. 23 (mo'nuṣvāraḥ). P. 8. 4. 59 (vā padāntasya) makes P. 8. 4. 58 optional, if /m/ is at the end of a pada "finished word." The question is as follows. Is /ṛ/ derived by P. 8. 4. 58 to be treated as saḍda "effected" for P. 1. 1. 7 (halo'nantarāḥ saṁyogah), which defines two or more immediate /h-a-L/ sounds as a saṁyoga "cluster?" By P. 8. 2. 1 (pūrvatrāsiddham), rules in the Tripāḍi, last three quarters of the Asṭādhyāyī, are to be treated as if asidda "not effected," for the rest of the grammar. Even within these last three quarters, a rule is to be considered
to be *asiddha* "not effected" with respect to all the preceding rules.

In the present case, we have to go into still more details. On P. 8.2.1, Patañjali says that the *saṁjñā-sūtras* [designation-rules] and the *paribhāṣā-sūtras* [maxims of interpretation] apply wherever their conditions of application are found. These rules operate even with respect to the *asiddha*-section. \[naïga dosah/ yady apīdām tatrasiddham, tat tv iha siddham/ katham/ kārya-kālam saṁjñā-paribhāṣām, yatra kāryam tatropasthitam draṣṭavyam, MB, Vol. III, p. 354-5; kārya-kāla-pakṣe tu tripādāyām apy upasthitir iti višeṣāḥ, Paribhāṣenduśekhara, ed. by K. V. Abhyankar, Pt. I, Poona, 1962, p. 2.\] This might lead us to think that /y/ derived by P. 8.4.58 is *siddha* "effected" for the *saṁjñā*-rule P. 1.1.7. However, I think the situation is different. Patañjali's discussion indicates that if a *saṁjñā* "technical term" is found in a *Tripāḍī*-rule, then the respective rule defining that technical term has to apply with respect to that *Tripāḍī*-rule. In such a case, whatever rules are *siddha* "effected" with respect to that particular *Tripāḍī*-rule are also to be treated *siddha* with respect to that *saṁjñā*-rule. \[The case of the term prarghya is discussed by Nāgesea, see: Paribhāṣenduśekhara, pp. 3-4.\] No rule after P. 8.4.58 uses the term *saṁyoga* or any other term dependent on the term *saṁyoga*. Therefore, P. 8.4.58 cannot be *siddha* "effected" for P. 1.1.7 in any way. Hence, in the place of the sequences /ṣy/, /ṣv/ and /ṭ/, P. 1.1.7 finds /my/, /mv/ and /ml/, which are eligible to be termed *saṁyoga*. This is the original picture in the system of Pāṇini. Thus, /ṣ/, /ṣv/ and /ṭ/ need not be covered by /ṣ/, /ṣv/ and /ṭ/ in /ha-L/ in P. 1.1.7.

The Pāṇinian system has to work this way. For instance, in a case like *supīḥṣu*, the sequence /ḥs/ cannot become a *saṁyoga* "cluster," if /ḥ/ derived by P. 8.2.66 (sasajuṣo ruḥ) and P. 8.3.15 (khar-vasanayor visarjanīyah) is *siddha* for P. 1.1.7 (halo 'nantarāḥ saṁyogah). The sound /ḥ/ is not a /ha-L/ sound in the original system of Pāṇini. Actually, /ḥ/ is *asiddha* with respect to P. 1.1.7, and hence the rule P. 1.1.7 finds /s/ in the place of /ḥ/, consequently
making /s\$/ a real sa\n\m\i\y\o\g\a. The same has to be the case
for sequences of an anus\\w\a\r\a and a consonant. The anus\\w\a\r\a
affected by a rule like P. 8.2.23 (mo'\nus\v\a\r\a\h) has to be
as\i\d\\d\h for P. 1.1.7, so that there can be a sa\n\m\i\y\o\g in terms
of the original /m/ or /n/ and the following consonant. Only
with such a procedure can we explain why P\\n\n\i\n\i\n did not feel
it necessary to include the ayogav\\d\h\as in the \\S\i\\v\a-s\u\t\r\a.

However, in one context, Pata\n\n\j\a\l seems to accept
\n\y\y/, \n\v\v/ and \n\l/ to be sa\n\m\i\y\o\gas, by saying that /\y/, /\v/
and /\l/ stand for /\y/, /\v/ and /\l/, implying thereby that they
are /ha-L/ sounds, thus making /\y\y/ etc. real sa\n\m\i\y\o\gas. 460

Considering the above given arguments, we may regard this
passage in Pata\n\n\j\a\l as not reflecting the exact P\\n\n\i\n\i\nian
procedure. As we shall see later on, Pata\n\n\j\a\l has accepted
v\a\r\t\\d\k\a\y\a\n's v\a\r\t\\d\k\a of K\\n\a\y\a\n, which proposes to regard /\y/ etc.
to be s\i\d\d\h "effected" in the context of rules of doubling
dv\i\v\\r\c\a\n\a)

Prima-Facie Argument [B]. If /\y/, /\v/ and /\l/ do not stand
for their nasal counterparts, then these nasal semi-vowels'
will not be included in a praty\\w\a\hara "shortform" such as
/\y(a)-\R/. Thus a rule like P. 8.4.47 (an\a\c\i ca, yara\h from
P. 8.4.45) will not apply to sequences such as -/\y\y/-

This rule says that a /\y(a)-\R/ sound preceded by a vowel and not
followed by a vowel is optionally doubled. For this reason,
we would want to include /\y/, /\v/ and /\l/ in /\y(a)-\R/
through /\y/, /\v/ and /\l/.

This argument is also full of problems. The sound
/m/ is changed to /m/ by P. 8.3.23 (mo'\nus\v\a\r\a\h), while
thisanus\v\a\r\a is changed to a nasal semi-vowel by P. 8.4.58
(anus\v\a\r\a\sy\a yayi parasavarn\a\h). However, the rule for
doubling, i.e. P. 8.4.47 (an\a\c\i ca) stands in between these
two rules, so that for this rule the nasal semi-vowel is as if
non-e\f\e\c\(ed (as\i\d\d\h), while only /m/ is e\f\e\c\(ed (s\i\d\d\h).
Hence it is not included in /\y(a)-\R/, and hence cannot be
doubled by P. 8.4.47. K\\n\a\y\a\n goes ahead and makes
several suggestions. He proposes to include anus\v\a\r\a in
the \S\i\\v\a-s\u\t\r\a, as well as he proposes that for the sake of
doubling para-savarna "substitute homogeneous with the

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following" should be regarded as siddha "effected." This creates several possibilities. Either an anusvāra could be doubled, or a nasal /y/ etc. could be doubled by regarding it to be a /y(a)-R/ sound. However, we are not sure if these provisos are intended by Pāṇini.

Prima-Facie Argument [C]. By P. 8.4.57 (ano'pragrhya-svānumāsikō vā) a word-final /a/-vowel, /i/-vowel or /u/-vowel is optionally nasalized, if the word is not a pragrhya. Thus, we may optionally have nadī or nadī. Suppose that nadī is followed by atra, would the nasal /f/ change into a nasal /y/ by P. 6.1.77 (iko yan acī)? In such a case, we may want /y(a)-N/ to include the nasal semi-vowels also.

This is also a dubious argument. The nasal final vowels are obtained by P 8.4.57, which belongs to the last three quarters. Therefore, for P.6.1.77, the nasal /f/ is still considered to be non-effected (asiddha), and hence we cannot get nasal /y/ any way.

9. The evidence considered so far for inclusion of semi-vowels in /a-Ν/ in P.1.1.69 is quite inconclusive. At this stage, we should refer to Patañjali who has raised this exact question, and it is of historical importance to see how he struggles to find a purpose for this inclusion. What follows is a translation of the relevant passages from Patañjali's Mahābhāṣya:

[A] Question:
For what purpose the semi-vowels have been included in /a-Ν/ [in P.1.1.69 (an-udit savarnasya cāpratyayah)] ?

[B] Explanation of the Purpose:
In [the examples] sayyantā, sauvatsarah, yalokam and talokam, the [substitutes] homogeneous with the following [i.e. /y/, /v/ and /f/, effected by P.8.4.58 (amusvārasya yayi parasavarṇah)] are regarded as being non-effected (asiddha) [for P.8.4.47 (anaci ca) and hence] only the anusvāra [i.e. /m/]
145

is doubled [by P.8.4.47]. Thus, [in the expressions saṁmāyantā, saṁmāvatsarā, yamīnlōkam and tāmīnlōkam], after the second [/m/] has been [substituted] by a sound homogeneous with the following [i.e. after having obtained saṁmāyantā, saṁmāvatsarā, yamīnlōkam and tāmīnlōkam by P.8.4.58], those [/y/, /v/ and /I/] should be represented by [/y/, /v/ and /l/in] /y(a)-Y/ [in P.8.4.58]. This would finally allow application of P.8.4.58 to the first [/m/, yielding saṁyantā, saṁvatsarā, tāmīlōkam and yamīlnkam].

[C] Objection:
That is not the purpose. [Kātyāyana] will say later [on P.8.2.6]: 'In effecting doubling, a substitute homogeneous with the following (para-savarna) should be considered effected (siddha). Since [such a substitute] is said to be effected, it would remain so [and will not be considered to be /m/].

[D] Reiteration of the Purpose:
In that case, when a substitute homogeneous with the following (para-savarna) is effected [i.e. /y/, /v/ and /I/, by P.8.4.58], that should be represented by [/y/, /v/ and /l/in] /y(a)-R/ [in P.8.4.47 (anaci ca, yarah from P.8.4.45], so that [by P.8.4.47] there could be doubling [of /y/, /v/ and /I/].

[E] Rejection of the Purpose:
Doubling [of /y/, /v/ and /I/] may not take place [by P.8.4.47 (anaci ca)].

[F] Reiteration of the Purpose:
[We need doubling of /y/, /v/ and /I/ by P.8.4.47], since there is a difference [in the resulting forms]. If there is doubling, the form [saṁyantā] would have three /y/-s. If there is no doubling, then the form [saṁyantā] would have two /y/-s.

[G] Rejection of the Purpose:
[Even if there is doubling], there is no difference
Even if there is doubling, the form finally contains only two /y/-s. How could this be? By P. 8. 4. 64 (halo yamām yami lopah) one of the /y/-s will be deleted. [The rule says: A /y(a)-M/ sound precede by a consonant and followed by a corresponding /y(a)-M/sound is (optionally?) deleted.]

[H] Reiteration of the Purpose:
Still there is a difference. After doubling, the form might be with two /y/-s [if the deletion rule P. 8. 4. 64 applies], and it might be with three /y/-s [if P. 8. 4. 64 does not apply]. If doubling does not take place, then the form will have only two /y/-s. How could such a difference not be there? [There will be no difference in the form] if the deletion rule [P. 8. 4. 64] is obligatory. However, it is optional.

[I] Rejection of the Purpose:
Let [the rules] be in such a way that there is no difference [in forms].

[J] Reiteration of the Purpose:
Option must continue [in P. 8. 4. 65 (jharo jhari savarṇe) from P. 8. 4. 62 (jhayo ho'nyatarasyām)], since by P. 8. 4. 49 (śaro'ci), Pāṇini prohibits doubling. [P. 8. 4. 65 means: a /jh(a)-R/ sound preceded by a consonant and followed by a homogeneous /jh(a)-R/ sound is (optionally?) deleted. P. 8. 4. 49 means: If followed by an /a-C/ sound (i.e. a vowel), a /ś(a)-R/ (i.e. /ś/, /ṣ/ and /s/) is not doubled.] How is this indication [justified]? [It is justified] because, if the deletion rule [i.e. P. 8. 4. 65 (jharo jhari savarṇe)] were obligatory, there would be no purpose in negation [of doubling by P. 8. 4. 49 (śaro'ci)]... If there is doubling, then the [obligatory] deletion by P. 8. 4. 65 would take place. The teacher realizes that the deletion is optional, and hence prescribes negation of doubling [in specific cases, by P. 8. 4. 49]. [Note: The implication is that if option continues from P. 8. 4. 62 to P. 8. 4. 65, it obviously continues through P. 8. 4. 64 (halo yamām yami lopah).]
Once this rule is optional, to derive a form such as saṣṭhyantā with three /y/-s, we need /y/, /v/ and /ḷ/ to stand for /ḷ/, /v/ and /ḷ/ in P.8.4.58 (anusvārasya yayi parasavarnāḥ). Thus, this argument establishes the purpose.

[K] Rejection of the Purpose:
This is not a justifiable indication.... Therefore, even if the deletion rule [i.e. P.8.4.65] is obligatory still the rule for negation [of doubling, i.e. P.8.4.49] must be given. [Note: We need not go into the arguments in this section. The argument consequently means that P.8.4.64 (halo yamāṁ yami lopah) must be obligatory, and ultimately would mean that /y/, /v/ and /ḷ/ need not stand for /ḷ/, /v/ and /ḷ/.
This is the objector’s view.]

[L] Patañjali’s Conclusions:
Thus, it is extremely unclear in Pāṇini’s [system] to the teachers, whether option continues or not.462

This is a statement of frustration on the part of Patañjali, a clear indication that there was probably no direct teacher-student tradition linking Patañjali with Pāṇini. However, Patañjali accepts elsewhere that P.8.4.64 (halo yamāṁ yami lopah) is optional.463 That would indicate that Patañjali accepts forms such as saṣṭhyantā with triple clusters, which require that /y/, /v/ and /ḷ/ should stand for /ḷ/, /v/ and /ḷ/. The whole discussion shows that Patañjali was at great pains in justifying inclusion of semi-vowels in homogeneous-representation, and finally he himself was not sure of the conclusions.

10. Looking at the whole argument we may sum it up as follows. There are three axioms:

(1) P.8.4.64 (halo yamāṁ yami lopah) is optional.
(2) An anusvāra can be duplicated by P.8.4.47 (anaci ca). This depends on inclusion of the anusvāra in the Śiva-sūtras. This has been proposed by Kātyāyana and seems to have been accepted by Patañjali.464
(3) The parasavarna "substitute homogeneous with the following" effected by P. 8. 4. 58 needs to be considered as effected (siddha) for P. 8. 4. 47.

Of these three axioms, we need either (1) and (2) or (1) and (3) to justify inclusion of semi-vowels in the rule P. 1.1. 69. It is impossible to establish with any certainty historical validity of any of the three axioms stated above. Patañjali himself has declared the uncertainty of the first, while the other two are suggestions of Kātyāyana.

11. Perhaps, Pāṇini's intention in the formulation of P. 1.1. 69 was for achieving a very wide morphophonemic generalization, of which different parts may have varying degrees of utility in his grammar. It is possible that he constructed these meta-rules before conceiving the specific operation rules. Thus, certain elements in his meta-rules may have later remained unutilized. Traditionally, the only practical purpose is the doubling of nasal semi-vowels. It depends on P. 8. 4. 64 being optional. Kaiyata says that though the argument for indication (jnāpaka) has fallen through, still the tradition of the Pāṇinian teachers accepts P. 8. 4. 64 to be optional. Hari Dīkṣita in his Brhacchabdaratna says that the usage of /a-N/ in P. 1.1. 69 itself is an indication that P. 8. 4. 64 is optional. If P. 8. 4. 64 is not optional, then the purpose of /a-N/ beyond the limit of /a-C/ cannot be justified. Nāgeśa refutes this argument. However, Hari Dīkṣita's argument alone can explain to some extent why Patañjali eventually considered P. 8. 4. 64 to be optional.

12. There is no doubt that Kātyāyana, who presupposes that parasavarna "substitute homogeneous with the following" be considered effected (siddha) in the context of doubling, intends such a doubling and accepts clusters like /yyy/, /vvv/ and /N/. Patañjali and the later tradition accepts this notion. What is historically not certain is if Pāṇini himself accepted this. Pāṇini's rules as they stand do not allow such doubling. For the doubling rule P. 8. 4. 47 (anaci ca), /y/, /v/ and /N/ effected by P. 8. 4. 58 are non-effected (asiddha), while /m/ effected by P. 8. 3. 23 is effected (siddha). However, an anusvāra is not included in the Śiva-sūtras.
It is not a /y(a)-R/ sound and hence cannot be doubled. Thus, ultimately there is no doubling of nasal semi-vowels.

It is quite probable that Pāṇini himself never intended doubling of anusvāra and nasal semi-vowels. Thus, this may never have been the purpose for inclusion of semi-vowels in the rule P.1.1.69. If we look at the Prātiśākhyaṣ, we find support for the view that there is no possibility of clusters like /yyy/, /vvv/ and /HH/. The Prātiśākhyaṣ state very clearly that a consonant followed by a homogeneous consonant is not doubled.⁴⁷¹ There seems to be consensus of the Prātiśākhyaṣ on this point. Under such circumstances, without any positive proof, it is hard to accept that Pāṇini allowed such doubling. It is not clear why Kātyāyana developed such a notion. It may be that this was his deductive attempt to find a practical purpose for inclusion of semi-vowels in P.1.1.69. Ultimately, we can only state that Pāṇini most certainly included semi-vowels in /a-N/ in P.1.1.69, but for what practical purpose, we do not know.⁴⁷²
NOTES

1. Kielhorn (1876a), p. 52, and also S. D. Joshi (1968), Intr. p. iv. We find a strong traditional assertion of this opinion in Maitreyarakṣita’s Tantrapradīpa: na hi bhāsyakāramatam anādṛtya śūtrakārasya kaścanābhiprāyo varṇayitum yujyate/ śūtrakāra-vārttikakārābhyaṁ tasyaiva prāmāṇyadarsanāt/ . . . uttarottarato bhāsyakārasyaiva prāmāṇyam, quoted by S. C. Chakravarti, Introduction to Dhātupradīpa, pp. 2-3.


3. For an example, see: Deshpande (1972), p. 233.


5. This traditional view is in fact quite a late notion, and most of the modern scholars now believe in Pāṇini’s authorship of these sūtras. The most recent and comprehensive study is: Cardona (1969).

6. For the discussions on this point by Kātyāyana and Patañjali, see: MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 59 ff.

7. For a misinterpretation of this notion, see: "These sūtras must be understood in such a way that the last consonant of each of them is the notational symbol for the preceding group: /n/ is the symbol of the short vowels, /k/ is the notational symbol of the sonoric liquids etc." Zgusta (1969), p. 405. This is obviously wrong.


11. siddham tv āsyē tulya-dēśa-prayatnam savarṇam, Vārttika 2 on P.1.1.9, ibid.

151
12. taddhitāntam āsyam/ āsyə bhavaṃ āsyam, "śarīrā-
vayāvād yat"/ kim punar āsyə bhavaṃ? sthānāṃ karaṇām

13. VPr (i. 43) samāṇa-sthāna-karaṇāsya-prayatnāḥ
savarṇāḥ. Uvāṭa's commentary says: kośāv āsyā-
prayatno nāma, samyṛtata vivruttā ca asprṛṣṭātā spṛṣṭatā
c/ īṣṭat spṛṣṭatā ardha-spṛṣṭatā cety āsyā-prayatnāḥ,
VPr (W), pp. 118-9. The Varaṇa-ratna-pradīpikā-śikṣā
of Amareśa and the Yājñavalkya-śiṣkā also speak of these
six types of internal efforts (āsyā-prayatna), see: Śiṣkā-
śaṅgraha, pp. 120 and 132.


15. Thieme (1935a), p. 94. For a counter argument, see:


17. ibid.

18. See: 'Varna ist anderseits auch nicht ein einzelner
'gesprochener Laut', noch auch ein 'Phonem', sondern
bezeichnet eine Abstraktion, die keine linguistische
Wirklichkeit hat: varpa 'Farbe, Gattung' benennt
speziell eine 'Lautgattung'. Z. B. avarpa ist 'die
Gattung der /a/-Laute (d.h. /a/, /ā/ und /ā3/) ', z. B.
/k/, /kh/, /g/, /gh/ und /h/ sind savarna 'von gleicher
Gattung', weil sie alle am Velum artikuliert werden.'
Thieme (1957c), p. 666.

19. bhedaḍhiṣṭhānā hi savarṇa-saṁjñā, yadi vatra sarvaṁ
samāṇaṁ tatra syāt, savarṇa-saṁjñā-vaścānām anarthakaṁ

20. prayatna-viśeṣaṇam āsyopādānam/ santi hi āsyād bāhyāḥ
prayatnāḥ, te hāpitā bhavanti/ teṣu satsv asatsv api
savarṇa-saṁjñā siddhā bhavati/ ibid, 1. 153.

21. nāsikāyā āsyāntārgatavate'pi mukha-nāsiketi sūtre
nāsikātīrkitvāyavavaka-mukhasyaiva grahaṇa taṁ
sāhacaryād atrāpy āsyā-padena tādṛsasyaiva grahaṇaṁ

22. anudit savarṇasya iti śāstraṁ sataḥ savarṇasyānā
grahaṇam bhavati ity etāvanmaṭram bodhayati, na tv aprasiddhāṃ savarnāṃ kalpayati/, Ratnaprakāśa on MB, MPV, pp. 170-1.


25. See the Vārttikas: 1) hal-grahaṇeṣu ca, Vt 15 on the Śiva-sūtra I, MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 71, and 2) tad vacya hal-grahaṇeṣu, Vt on P.1.1.69, MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 375. On this Vt, Bhartrhari comments: hal-grahaṇeṣu ca/ tatra grahaṇaka-śāstrasyāvyāpāraḥ, MB-D, p. 57. This statement of Bhartrhari that P.1.1.69 does not apply to consonants needs some modification. P.1.1.69 does apply to /y/, /v/ and /l/, which are included in the shortform /a-N/. Only then these sounds can stand for /y/, /v/ and /l/. If P.1.1.69 were meant to apply only to vowels, Panini could have used the shortform /a-C/ instead of /a-N/.


28. See: "The Śiva-sūtras at the beginning of Pāṇini's grammar are sophisticated presentation of Sanskrit sounds, but not a complete list, because, e.g. /a/ stands not only for /a/, but also for /á/, /ā/, /ã/ /Á/, /ã/ etc., i.e. /a/ denotes the genus of /a/ sounds." Scharfe (1971), p. 7.

29. See: "It (i.e. /a/) stands for all its varieties 18 in number, Pat. avarṇākṛtir upadīṣṭā sarvam avarṇakūlāṃ grahīṣyati." Ghatage (1972), p. 158. Also see: "But there are some sounds lacking (in the Śiva-sūtras),
which cannot have been unknown to Pāṇini, first of all the long vowels /ā/, /ī/, /ū/, .... Of course, the long vowels were known to the great grammarian: as a matter of fact they already appear in 1.1.1. vṛddhir ādaic, or at least one of them, the long /ā/. And the introduction to the Mahābhāṣya tells us, that the long vowels are always, unless expressly otherwise stated, implied when mentioning short ones." Sköld (1926), p. 9. He also says: "Now, why do the long vowels not appear in the Śiva-sūtras? Already the Indian commentators explained this fact by stating, that in Pāṇini's work short vowels usually stand for the long ones also. And this opinion seems to have been unanimously accepted by Western scholars." Ibid., p. 21. These scholars seem to blur the distinction between the two procedures of savarṇa-grahāṇa and ākṛti-grahāṇa.


31. an-grahanaṁ kurvataḥ sūtra-krto nāyam pakṣo'bhipretah, SKB, p. 36.

32. na tāvad vārttikāṁ dṛṣṭvā sūtra-krtaḥ pravṛttih, SKB, p. 39.

33. atra... savarṇa-grahanaṁ, jāti-nirdeśo vā, LSS, pp. 104-5, and also: sūtra-matenāha-savarṇeti, bhāṣya-matenāha-jātīti, Cidasthimalā on LSS, p. 122.

34. tat-sūtre jāti-pakṣasyābhāvāc ca, Cidasthimalā on LSS, p. 104.

35. See the note: 23.

36. ākṛti-grahāṇāt tu siddham/ pratyāhāre'nuvṛttī-nirdeśe ca jātir eva codyate na vyaktīḥ/ vyaktī-upādānāṁ tu vathā nālikera-dvīpa-nivāsīna idam upadiśyate-ayam gaur eṣā tvayā na padā spraśṭavyā iti/ sa tām bālāṁ kṛṣpaṁ kṛṣaṁ copadido vṛddham śābalaṁ sthūlam api na spṛśati/ MB-D, p. 57. Annambhaṭṭa tries to give some formal explanation of the perception of a universal like atva "/a/-ness" which is common to /a/, /ā/ and /āː/: kevāla-kapṭhyatve satī svaratvam atva-jāter vyaṇjakaṁ, tac ca dirgha-plutayor api samānām/, Udyotana on MB-P, MPV, p. 115.
37. aṣṭa-krītva go-śabda uccarita iti vadanti/ nāṣṭau go-śabdā iti/ ... na hi te saṃśrṣa iti pratīyanti, kin tarhi sa evāyam iti/ ... naṁśa viṇaṣṭaḥ yata enam punar upalabhāmahe/ "[The people] say that the word go 'cow' is uttered eight times, but they do not [say that] eight go-words [were uttered]. They do not think that [the second utterance] is similar [to the first], but [they understand the second] to be the same [as the first]. The [first sound] has not been destroyed, since we find the same sound [manifested] again." Śābara-bhāṣya on MS, Vol. I, Part I, p. 87-9. Also: saṃyoga -vibhāga nairantaryena kriyamānāḥ śabdam abhivyakṣanto nāda-śabda-vācyāḥ/ tena nādasyaśā vyṛddhir na śabdasya, "The conjunctions and disjunctions [of the air] which are continuously produced are called nādaś 'physical sounds' which manifest the [real] sound. Therefore, this kind of prolonging etc. belongs to the physical sound and not to the real sound." Śābara-bhāṣya on MS, Vol. I, Part I, p. 84.

38. utpanno ga-kāro naṣṭo ga-kāra iti pratītyā varṇānām anityatvāt 'so'yam gaṅkāra iti pratyabhijñāyāḥ seyam dīpājvāleṣṭvāt sajātyāvalambanatvāt, 'The sounds are non-eternal, since there are cognitions that the sound /g/ is produced and that it has been destroyed. Therefore, the recognition of the type 'this is that /g/-sound' rests on [two sounds] belonging to the same universal. This is similar to the cognition 'this is the same flame of the lamp.'" Dīpikā on TS, p. 54, also: KM, p. 851.


43. ākrty-upadesāt siddham iti cet samvṛtādīnāṁ prati-
śedahā, Vt., MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 60. Patanjali mentions the following faults of the pronunciation of vowels: saṁvṛtā "closed pronunciation," kala "pronouncing a sound in a wrong point of articulation," dhamāta "a short vowel appearing long, because of using too much air," ēpiṅkṛta "an unfinished sound, which leaves doubt about its exact nature," ambūkṛta "that which is heard as if not clearly coming out of the mouth," ardha "that which is heard with half of its regular quantity," grasta "unclear or suppressed at the root of the tongue," niraṣṭa "harsh (Kaiyāta), fast (Nāgeśa)," pragṛta "as if sung," upagṛta "affected by the tones of the nearing sounds," kṣvīṅga "trembling," romaśa "high sounding," avalambita "mixed with another sound," nirhata "too dry," sandaṣṭa "as if prolonged," virkṛtā "extending into another sound." Patanjali says that consonants have different faults of pronunciation. The above explanations are based on the commentaries of Bhartrhari, Kaiyāta and Nāgeśa [MB-D, p. 43; MB-P and MB-P-U, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 60].


45. liṅgārthā tu prattāppatiḥ, Vt; yady apy etad ucyate, athavairarhy anekam anubandha-sātaṁ noccāryam, it- saṁjñā ca na vaktavyā, lopaś ca na vaktavyāḥ/ yad anubandhiḥ kriyate tat kalādibhiḥ kariṣyate/ MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 61. This has been elaborated by the commentators by showing how new rules could be formulated by using the faulty varieties of pronunciation. "For example, in order to show that a root is one of those with which occur the endings called ātmanepada, Pāṇini lists (in the appendix called Dḥatu-pātha) consonant-final roots with a final nasalized anudatta vowel, which by [A 1: upadesēj anunasika it] is an ī. Vowel-final roots are listed with a final /ṅ/ which īs it by [A 2:
Pāṇini then formulates a rule (1.3.12) anudāta-ñīta ātmanepadam 'The ātmanepada endings occur after roots marked with anudāta or /ñ/.' Now for 1.3.12, a new rule would be formulated: kalād ātmanepadam 'After roots pronounced with kala...''


48. K. V. Abhyankar (1969), pp. 51-2. Also: "This is not to suggest that Pāṇini's grammar be remolded to list all nominal bases of the language. As Kaiyata says: nominals bases with unādi affixes and the nominal bases such as prṣodara 'spotted-belly' are recognized as correct because they are used by the instructed. Hence, all are included in the grammar." Cardona (1969), p. 11. However, I think that here Patañjali is trying to demonstrate how the follower of universal-mention is finally cornered. He is faced with listing all the nominals in order to exclude the faulty pronunciations covered by universal-mention. Patañjali's expression upadeśaḥ kartavyaḥ "listing would have to be made" is quite clear. Kātyāyana was probably not aware that his proposal would
lead to such consequences. Patanjali has lead the argument to its inevitable logical conclusion. In a different context, Patanjali clearly says that if one proposes to make a complete teaching of all unlisted and underived nominals, it would involve undesirable prolixity [vāny etāni prātipadikāṇy agraḥanāṇi, teśām etenābhypāyenopadeśaḥ codyate, tad guru bhavati, MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 65. Also: prātipada-pāthasyāsakatyatāt, MB-P, and sarvāṇy agraḥaṇāṇi prātipadikāṇi vivṛtākāra-yuktāṇi pāthaṇīyānity arthaḥ/...tad guru bhavati, tasmād iti/ MB-P-U, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 65]. Patanjali narrates a story that Brhaspati started teaching Indra, by listing all the words, but could not finish his instruction even within a thousand divine years. The sample of such a listing given by Patanjali is gaur asvah puruṣo hastf śakunir mrgo brāhmaṇaḥ [MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, pp. 42-3]. This story indicates impossibility of listing all words. However, apparently there were some efforts in such a direction. Patanjali uses the term śabda-pārāyaṇa "a [full] listing of all words," and Bhartrhari says that this is a conventionally established term and is the name of a work [MB-D, p. 17]. Interestingly enough, the word nāma-pārāyaṇa occurs in the first verse of the Kāśikā-vṛtti [Vol. I, p. 3]. The Nyāsa says that it is a work with which one can go to the end of nominal-stems, while the Pada-maṇjarī explains this to be a work where the words listed in Pāṇini's gāṇa-pāthā are explained [KS-N and KS-P, Vol. I, p. 4]. In 1803, Colebrooke hinted at the possible existence of such voluminous texts ["On the Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages," Asiatic Researches 7, 1803; reprinted partially in Staal (1972), p. 42].

49. tasmān na śiṣṭa-prayogam antareṇaṁ bat bhavati kalādi-nivṛttir upapanneī, MB-D, p. 46. Annambhaṭṭa says that the Bhāṣya passage upadeśaḥ kartavyaḥ "teaching of [unlisted nominals] should be made" implies that such a teaching has not been done by Pāṇini, and if all such nominals were to be listed, it would be a case of prātipada-pātha "a word by word listing" of all usages. That certainly could not be a solution (pariḥārāṇupapattīḥ). Therefore, Kaiyāṭa gives another explanation, i.e. one
must rely on the usage of the Śīṣṭas. [nanu upadeśaḥ kartavya ity uktyā sūtrakārenānupadiṣṭatvāvagateḥ sarvesām upadeśāṅgīkāre pratipada-पथa-prasaṅgāt pariḥārānupapattīḥ/ atā āha śiṣṭa-prayuktatveneti/, Uddyotana, MPV, p. 110.


53. athavā sphoṭa-mātram ity ākṛti-nirdeśo'yam ity uktam bhavati/ ...ākṛty-aśrayaṇasyedam prayojanam, antar-bhūtānantar-bhūtayo repahoyo pratipatty-artham, MB-D, p. 76.


55. On this passage, John Brough says: "This can be approximately rendered in modern terminology, 'In both the cases the phoneme is meant, i.e. "an allophone of the /r/-phoneme is replaced by an allophone of the /l/-phoneme.'" It is of interest to observe that Patañjali realized that for the phonology of Sanskrit it is convenient to regard /r/ and /l/ as belonging to the same phoneme." Brough (1951), p. 37. Perhaps, Brough is reading too much into Patañjali's statement. Patañjali does not even consider /r/ and /l/ to be homogeneous (savarna) [rephoṃmapāṃ savarṇā na santi, MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 88]. The consonantal /r/ is considered to be
isat-sprśta "with slight contact," while /r/ is vivṛta "open." Thus, they are not homogeneous with each other. The relationship is rather like part and whole. The phonemic identity is not between /r/ and /r/, but rather between /r/ occurring independently, and /r/ as a part of /ṛ/. This has been clarified by S. D. Joshi (1967), p. 16. Thus, /r/ and /ṛ/ do not belong to the same sphaṭa, but /r/ inside and outside belongs to the same sphaṭa. Whitney thought that /r/ and /l/ were originally phonetically the same with /r/ and /l/. Whitney on TPr, p. 59. He also says: "Some consonants are capable of use as vowels. The consonants most often employed with vocalic quality are /l/, /n/ and /r/. A higher grade of vocalic capacity belongs to /r/ and /l/ than to any other of the sounds reckoned as consonantal, in virtue of the more open position assumed by the mouth organs in their utterance, which gives them a share in the sonorousness and continuability characteristic of the vowels." Whitney (1884), pp. 362-3. In contrast to Whitney's conception, Indian phoneticians considered /r/ and /l/ to be rather composite sounds, with vocalic and consonantal parts.

56. yat tu svatantrāsvatantra-sādhrāṇa-jāti-paratavā etad-bhāṣya-vyākhyānam iti tan na/ tādṛṣa-jātāu mānābhāvāt, MB-P-U, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 85. This explanation of Nāgęśa agrees with that of the commentary Ratnaprakāśa on the MB. This commentary says that the Bhāṣya does not indicate the existence of a universal (jāti) common to /r/ inside and /r/ outside. The Bhāṣya refers only to the sound (dhvani-mātra) which is common to /r/ which is the locus of /r/-ness, i.e. independent /r/, and the /r/ sound in /ṛ/. [MPV, pp. 169-170.]


58. vathākāro'-ntvād dirgha-plutāy api āṛṇāti, evam bhaktim api grahyati iti/ ākṛti-grhaheṇa vā sarvatraśkṛter bhāvāt, MB-D, p. 76.
59. idaṁ varṇa-tūrīyaṁ anyatādrṣṭaṁ kvacit, sāvarṇyaṁ
api nāsti/ na hy atra samudāya-prayaṁ anyo'väva-prayaṁ nāpi sthānam/ na tv eṣa varṇa-bhāgaṁ śaknoti
jātim upavyaṅjavitum/ MB-D, pp. 76-7.

60. tasya bhāgaśya sphūta-pratibhāsāviṣayatvāt jāty-
abhivyakti-ḥetiutvābhāvāc ceti bhāvaḥ, MB-P, Vol. I,
Sec. I, p. 85.

61. atvādi-jātīty arthaḥ/ evaṁ ca na kenāpy aca tad-grahaṇam
iti bhāvaḥ/ atra jāty-abhivyakti-ḥetiutvābhāve sphūta-
 pratibhāsāviṣayatvāṁ ṛṣitaḥ/ MB-P-U, Vol. I, Sec. I,
p. 85.

62. edaitor odautoś ca na mithas sāvarṇyaṁ/ ai-au-c iti
sūtraśambha-sāmarthyat/ SK, p. 3.

63. ṛkāra-kāroyoḥ savarṇa-vidhiḥ ity asya vārttikakāra-
vākyatvāt sūtrakāraṇāśritavād atra ḫaṇopadesaṁ
sūtra-mate ḫaṇaśaṇa sāvarṇyābhāvena
graḥaṇābhāvāt, Jyotsnā on LSS, p. 127. Thieme realizes
the unhistoricity of Kātyāyana’s statement and calls it

64. asya hi ḫaṇaśaṇyālpyāṁś caiva hi prayoga-viṣayah/ yaś
cāpi prayoga-viṣayah so'pi klipisthasya/ MB, Vol. I,
Sec. I, p. 72.


67. ṛkāra-ṛkārayoḥ savarṇa-vidhiḥ, Vt, MB, Vol. I, Sec. I,
p. 158.

68. Deshpande (1972), p. 230. On this vārttika, Devasthali
comments: "This is a vārttika composed by Kātyāyana,
who coming about two centuries after Pāṇini sought to
remove the deficiencies in P’s rules. It is not impossible
that some deficiencies might have crept into the Aṣṭādhyāyī
in spite of P; but what is also [and even more] likely is
that the language which formed the basis of his rules,
being a living language, underwent several modifications,
thus making P’s rules deficient in course of time."
change being the basis of Kātyāyana's vārttikas is advocated by Devasthali elsewhere ["The Aim of the Vārttikas of Kātyāyana," Munshi Felicitation Volume, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1962]. Whatever its independent merits, this thesis cannot be really applied to Kātyāyana's proposed homogeneity of /r/ and /ḷ/. The reason is not historical linguistic change. Devasthali himself says that /r/ and /ḷ/ are said to be homogeneous despite the fact that they have different points of articulations [Devasthali (1969), p. 7]. The only reason Kātyāyana needed this homogeneity is the change in linguistic attitude. Pāṇini looked at the use of /ḷ/ only in the object language, i.e. only in the forms of ṛklp, while Kātyāyana also tried to take care of grammatical expressions with /ḷ/, and imitation expressions etc. [For details, see: above, Sec. 3.12-13.]

Siddheshwar Varma (1929, p. 7) believes that there was actually a real linguistic change, i.e. /r/ and /ḷ/ came to be pronounced at the same point of articulation and hence their homogeneity was inevitable. He claims that the later Pāṇinīyas did not realize the contradiction in giving different points of articulation for /r/ and /ḷ/, and also saying that they are homogeneous. Though certain traditions recorded in the Prātiśākhyaśas and Śikṣāśas did accept /r/ and /ḷ/ to have the same point of articulation, there is no proof that this was universal and was accepted in the Pāṇinian tradition. Thieme has discussed and refuted Varma's views, Thieme (1935a), P. 108. Interestingly, we find a totally different view in Viśveśvaraśūri's VSSN, p. 90. Viśveśvaraśūri refers to the view of the RPr that /r/ and /ḷ/ are both jīhvā-mūlīyas "produced at the root of the tongue," and says that this naturally leads to their homogeneity. He refers [Ibid, pp. 90-1] to an important indication in Pāṇini's rule: ṛd-upadhāc cāklpi-crteḥ P. 3.1.110. This rule refers to roots with /ṛ/ as their pre-final sound, except klp and cṛt. This could be interpreted to suggest that Pāṇini did accept homogeneity of /r/ and /ḷ/. However, it may also be argued the klp is the normal way of referring to the meta-root krś, and hence the rule need not imply homogeneity of /r/ and /ḷ/.

70. Ikārasya laparatvam vakṣyāmi/ tac cāvaṣyaṁ vaktavyam/ asatyāṁ savarṇa-saṃjñāyāṁ vidhy-artham/ tad eva satyāṁ repha-bādhanārtham bhaviṣyatī/ ibid. The statement of Patañjali, namely "I shall prescribe (vakṣyāmi) [the substitute vowel] for /I/ to be followed by /l/," is actually a totally new provision, which is not found in Pāṇini's rules. However, Bhartrhari takes vakṣyāmi to be the same as vyākhyaśāyāmi-"I shall [re-]interpret." Then Bhartrhari introduces the notion of the shortform /rA/, formulated by declaring the /a/ in laN to be nasalized and hence being an it "marker." Thus, from /r/ in hayavyaT to /A/ in laN, we get /r/ and /l/ in the shortform /rA/. [Ikārasya laparatvam vakṣyāmi vyākhyaśāyāmy it arthah/ raṭ lan iti lakāre yo'kāraḥ asau anunāsikah pratijahāsayate/ atah svenānyenetarāḥ it iti rephah ādiḥ tan-madhyaśa saṃjñā bhaviṣyatī/ ur an raparaḥ iti rephas tan-madhyaṃ lakāram pratijāyayati/ evam api ubhayoh ra- lau kasmān na bhavatāḥ/ MB-D, p. 149.] This interpretation is followed by the later tradition up to Bhaṭṭoji Dīkṣita. Nāgēśa, however, criticizes this shortform, for being unhistorical. He points out that Pāṇini independently uses /r/ and /l/ in rules like P. 7.2.2 (ato Irāntasya). He also notes that if /a/ in laN were a meta-element, Pāṇini would have used the shortform /yA/ for yaN [LSS, pp. 24-6]. A. M. Ghatage has missed the point in his explanation: "A nasalized form (of /a/) is used by P as an it in Śiva-sūtra 6, taking advantage of the fact that Skt. uses no nasal vowels as distinctive." Ghatage (1972), p. 158. For the right historical view, see: K. M. K. Sharma (1968), p. 29. Also: Thieme (1935b), p. 200.

71. yadā ca rākāra-Ikārayoh savarṇa-vidhir ākṛti-grahaṇaḥ ca grahanaka-sāstram pratyākhyāyate tādā saty api śruti-bhede ekākṛtitvam eva yathā ārasva-dīrghayor iti/ MB-D, p. 64.
72. värttika-mate savarne'ṇ-grahanam aparibhāṣyam ākṛti-grahanām iti siddhāntād rkāre ṭkāra-sādhāraṇa-
   jāti-virahenaṅkṛti-grahanāsambhavāt/ SKB, p. 39.

73. tasmād an-grahanam pratyačakṣāṇasya tat-sthāne
   ṭgrahanām karttavyāṃ/ SKB, p. 40.

74. ārabdhe'pi värttike ṭkāra-Īkārayoh sāvarṇyasyāṇityatāṁ
   īnapayitum karttavya eva īkāropadesaḥ/ tena kṛṣṇa-
sikha ity atra guror anṛta iti plutaḥ siddhyati/ anyathā
   anṛta iti niṣedhāḥ syāt/ ṭkāraṇa ṭkāra-grahanat/ SKB,
   p. 39.

75. ṭ-l-vaṃyoḥ sāvarṇyam ity anena samāna-jātītvasya
   evātideśena...na doṣaḥ/ LSS, p. 129. Also: sāvarṇya-
vacanena samāna-jāty-atideśam eva vakṣyati,
   Cidasthimalā on LSS, p. 127.

76. samāno varṇo jātir ity arthaḥ/ varṇāsramācāravān ity
   ādau varṇa-padena jātṛ vyavahārat iti bhāvaḥ,
   Sadāśivabhaṭṭīya on LSS, p. 129.

77. laṅkāra-rephayoś ca samāna-śrutitā kavi-sampāraṇye
   prasiddheti ṭrva-jātir ṭkāre'py asty eveti tatrāpi na

78. a-i-u-ṇ iti esu jāti-paro nirdeśāḥ/ ...tatra yady api
   hrasva-dīrga-pluta-sādhāraṇī jātir asū tathāpi tasāya
   atra na nirdeśāḥ/ an-udit-sūtra an-grahanāt/ kin tu tad-
   vyāpyāḥ hrasva-mātrā-vṛttir api sā svīkriyate, vyavahāra-
   balāt/ tasāya atra nirdeśāḥ/ (ata evāsya cvau ity ādau an-
   udit-sūtra-prārvttih)/ ata eva 'dīrghāpam anaṁtena
   savarṇāpyāhakatvam' iti siddhāntaḥ sahgcchate/ na
   caivam api dīṛghaṁdaṇāṁ actvaṁ na svāt/ ɪśtāpateḥ/ an-
   udit-sūtra-pravṛttyā, laṅkanayā vājādi-padaṁ tad-
   upaśhitīn śātreyā ity agre nirūpāyaśyāmāḥ/ ...yad vā
   vyāpaka-jāti-nirdeśā evātra/ an-udit-sūtra-prayojanam
   tu vakṣyate/ BSS, Vol. I, pp. 2-3; also SKB, p. 37.

79. Actually, /a/ and /h/ do not have the same internal effort,
   according to the Pāṇinian tradition. The short /a/ is
   saṁvṛta "closed," while /h/ is vivṛta "open." In order
   to have homogeneity of closed /a/ with open /ā/, Pāṇini
   considers /a/ also to be open, within the system. The
   final rule of his system, P. 8.4.68 (a a), reinstates

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closed /a/ for open /a/ in the object language. There were other traditions, which considered short /a/ to be open even in the object language. For instance: Rktantra-vyākaraṇa (3.8) says: vivṛṭa-taram akāraikāraukāraṇām. The same view is adopted by Abhayānandin in his Jainendra-mahāvṛtti [see: Sec. 12.4.1] and by Hemacandra in his Brhad-vṛtti [see: Sec. 12.7.3]. For views of the Prātiśākhyaś, see, n. 261. Also Rāmājñā Pāṇḍeya (1965), p. 160, says that the Gaudas pronounce open short /a/. K. C. Chattopadhyaya (1974) argues that Pāṇini himself considered /a/ as an open sound. The later Pāṇinīyas, however, had a closed short /a/ under the influence of ancient Dravidian and they designed the final rule of the ĀstādhyaŚ, P. 8.4.68 (a a), to explain away the problem. I have dealt with Chattopadhyaya's argument in my article "Phonetics of Short /a/ in Sanskrit," which is due to appear in the Indo-Iranian Journal.

80. jāti-pakṣe doṣa eva na, itva-satvādi-jāter bhedāt, Cidasthīmalā on LSS, P. 122, and also Sadāśivabhāṭṭī on LSS, p. 122. Bhaṭṭoji is also aware of this implication: vārttika-mate tu hākārākārayor ekā-jāty-anākrāntatvād eva nātiprasaṅgāḥ, SKB, p. 123.

81. V. N. Misra (1966), p. 105, gives a very confusing account of this rule. This view is discussed in Sec. 5.9.


83. atredam bodhyam/ vyaktiḥ padārtho guṇāḥ bhedakāh ity abhimānenātra sūtre'ṇ-grahaṇam iti, LSS, p. 132.


85. atra (jāti) pakṣe a-i-u-ṇ-sūtra-śesokta-bhāṣya-yiśvā tapara-sūtrasva jāti-grahaṇa-prāpta-savarna-grahaṇa-niyāmakatvavadd apratyaya ity asya yoga-vibhāgena tat-prāpta-savarna-grahaṇa-śeṣedhakatvāt tyādādīnāṁ aṁ ity ādau vidheyena doṣah/ LSS, pp. 129-30. Also: jāti-
pakṣe'py anayaiva paribhāsayā savarṇa-grahaṇāṁ
vāraṇīyam, LSS, p. 125.

86. For various interpretations of P.1.1.70, see: Sec.
8.5-6. Also: Deshpande (1972), pp. 213, 249-51.

87. tadvac ca tapara-karaṇam, Vt on the Śiva-sūtra 1, MB,
Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 71. Also: Deshpande (1972), p. 213,
fn. 19, and p. 231.

88. evaṁ ca kṛtvā taparāḥ kriyante/ ākṛti-grahaṇenāti-

89. tulya-nyāyāj jāti-grahaṇa-prayuktātiprasaṅga
-nivāraṇāya taparavatavat vidhaye tyādaṁ nāṁ ah ity ādau
tad-vāraṇāya apratīya iti etad iti bodhitam, MB-P-U,

90. Deshpande (1972), p. 211, Fn. 15; and Cardona (1965a)
p. 227.

91. See: Sec. 8.5-6.

92. āstana ā vibhaktāv ity atra yatnādhikyād dīrgha-vyakti-
samavetām sāmānyam grhyate, MB-P, Vol. I, Sec. I,
p. 374. Also: atra tu ākāra-grahaṇe jāti-nirdeśād
akāra-grahaṇam prāpaṇī/ tat tu na prāpaṇī, prayatna-
bhedāt/ yathā pūrva-vāyā brāhmaṇā pratyutthayaḥ/
plutasya tu prāpaṇī/ tatrāpi pariḥāraḥ/ plutaś ca
viṣaye smṛtaḥ iti/ MB-D, p. 57.

93. kecit tu dīrgha-sad-bhedā-vṛtty-ātva-jāter eva atva-
vāpyāyās tatra nirdeśa iti vadanti/ MB-P-U, Vol. I,
Sec. I, p. 374.

94. Deshpande (1972), pp. 210-5, 238-42.

95. ibid, p. 239.

96. i ceti hrasvah supathah, SK, p. 272.

97. See: n. 94.

98. SK, p. 2. Traditionally, the term ūṣmāṇ is applied to
/š/, /ş/, /s/ and /h/, in the Pāṇinian tradition.
Sometimes Patañjali uses this term with reference to
aspirate stops, but in the present context, the term stands
only for /š/, /ş/, /s/ and /h/ [yady api varga-dvitīya-
caturthayor api sthāne 'ntaratama-sūtra-bhāsyād uṣmatvam, tathāpi 'vivṛtam uṣmaṇām' ity atraīta eva grhyante /LSS, p. 117/. The TPr (i.9) says: pare śad uṣmaṇāh "The latter six sounds are uṣmans," and Whitney comments on this as follows: "Namely, the three sibilants, /ś/, /ṣ/, and /s/, the jihvāmūlīya, Ṫ, the upadhmāṇya, φ, and the aspiration, /h/. As regards the sounds to which the name uṣman ‘flatus,’ shall be given, the phonetic treatises are at great variance. The Vāj. Pr. (viii.22) limits the class to sibilants and /h/; the Ath. Pr. (see note to i.31) apparently adds the guttural and labial spirants and the more indistinct visarjanīya; the Rik Pr. (i.2), those and the anuvāra." Whitney on the TPr, p. 14.

99. vivṛtam svaroṣmaṇām, Rktantra-vyākaraṇa 3. 7; tatrābhyanāraḥ (21), saṁvṛtatvaṁ vivṛtatvaṁ spṛṣṭatvaṁ īṣat-spṛṣṭatvaṁ ca (22), Cāndra-varpa-sūtras, Sīkṣāsūtraṇi, p. 25; (uṣmaṇām) karaṇa-madhyam tu vivṛtam, TPr (ii.45); svarānusvāroṣmaṇām aspṛṣṭaṁ sthitam, RPr, Trayodása-pātala 3; uṣmaṇām ca svaranām ca vivṛtam karaṇaṁ śṛṃtam, verse 29, Die Pāṇīnīya-sīkṣā, p. 355; vivṛtaṁ ca svaroṣmaṇām, Māṇḍūkī-śīkṣā, Sīkṣā-saṃgraha, p. 469.

100. śaṣasahānāṁ yathā-kramam ikāra-ṛkāra-ṛkārkāraḥ sūtra-mate yady api tulyāṣya-pryatnās tathāpi na savarnāḥ/ nājjhalāv iti tan-niśedhāt/ SKB, p. 118.


102. This problem does not arise with other vowels like /i/ or /u/. The sound /a/ is an /a-N/ sound and represents its homogeneous sounds. The sounds /ś/, /ṣ/ and /s/ could be perhaps represented by /i/, /ṛ/ and /ṝ/, but cannot represent them, since they are not /a-N/ sounds. Bhaṭṭoji mentions various problems which this would create. He says: tathā ca pūrva-paṅka-vaṛttikam-ajjhalaḥ pratiṣedhe śakāra-pratiṣedho bijhaltvāt iti/ atra śakāra-grahaṇaṁ śaraṁ upalakṣaṇaṁ/ kiṁ ca avarṇasya-


107. Apparently, Patañjali himself is not quite sure of the interpretation of this vārttika. He gives another alternative explanation of the sequence: siddham anacṭvāt, vākyāparisamāpter vā. In this second interpretation, he says: siddham etat/ katham/ acṭvāt/ katham anacṭvam/ vākyāparisamāpter vā/ MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 162. In this interpretation, both the vārttikas together form one solution, but as Patañjali himself notes, the word vā "or" becomes purposeless [asmin pakṣe vā ity etad asamarthitam bhavati, MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 162].


110. vastutas tūkta-rūṭyā (prayatna-bhedena) sūtram eva nārambhāṇīyam ity arthāḥ/ SKB, p. 121.

111. "AP 1.31 reads ūṃṣaṇāṁ vivṛtam ca, in which ca refers to īṣat of 1.30, hence the spirants are classed as īṣad-vivṛta." Cardona (1965a), p. 226. This interpretation
of the APr 1.31 clearly follows Patañjali. This, however, may not necessarily be the meaning of the original rule. See: Sec. 4.7.

112. bhāṣyakārās tu 'nājhalau' ity asya pratyākhyāṇāvasare uṣmāṇāṁ svarāpaṁ cease-vivṛttaṁ vivṛttaṁ ceti vailakṣaṇyaṁ vakṣyaṁ/ SKB, p. 117. Also: sapta-prayatna iti bhāṣya-rityā..., Sadāśivabhaṭṭṭya on LSS, p. 92. bhāṣyakāra-mate tu prayatna-bhedā eveti vakṣyate/ SKB, p. 118.

113. bhāṣya-mate tu santu sapta-prayatnāḥ, LSS, p. 103.

114. svarāṇāṁ uṣmāṇāṁ caiva vivṛtaṁ karaṇāṁ smṛtam/ tebhya'pi vivṛṭvā evau tābhyaṁ aicau tathaiva ca/ iti śikṣā-vaṇyāḥ vivṛṭatara-vaivṛṭatamayoḥ pratītyā nājhalav iti sūtra-bhāṣyād uṣmāṇāṁ iṣad-vivṛṭatvasya ca pratītyā..., LSS, p. 103. The verse quoted by Nāgėśa is No. 29 in the Yajus Recension of the Pāṇiniya-sīkṣā [See: Die Pāṇiniya-sīkṣā, p. 355].


118. śaṣasahānāṁ yathā-kramam ikāra-ṛkāra-ikārākārāḥ sūtrakāra-mate tulyāṣya-prayatnāḥ/ SKB, p. 118.

119. na ca 'nājhalav' iti nirdeshena bhāṣyokta-prayatna-bhedasya sūtrakārabhirośvatvāṁ kalpyate iti vācyam/ BSR, p. 12.
120. nājījhalāv iti sūtrenā víṛṭatva-vyāpyānām esām savarna- 
samjñānupayuktatva-bodhanam ity āśayāt/, LSS, p. 103. 
The commentary Viṣamapadavivrṭi on LSS (p. 102) 
believes that P. 1.1.10 is necessary even after accepting 
Patañjali’s proposal of prayatna-bhedā. It points out that 
the special variety /*₁/ is īsat-sprṣṭa “with slight contact” 
like the consonant /₁/, and both have the same point of 
articulation, i.e. danta “teeth.” For this reason, they 
would be mutually homogeneous. To avoid this, we have 
to take recourse to P. 1.1.10. That /*₁/ is īsat-sprṣṭa 
is quite clear. It is also clear that this special variety 
/*₁/ is not homogeneous with /₁/ which is víṛṛta “open.” 
See: “…die beiden Laute [/₁/ und /*₁/] nicht ‘ac’ 
heissen, wenn sie nicht ausdrücklich durch Hinzufügung 
einer Angabe so genannt werden. Sie sind also weder 
in den ŚŚ. [Śiva-sūtra] aufgeführt, noch den dort 
aufgeführten Lauten /₁/ und /₁/ ‘gleichlautig.’” Thieme 
(1935b), p. 181. The view expressed by Viṣamapadavivrṭi 
involves some element of anachronism. The sounds /*₁/ 
and /*₁/ are not mentioned by Pāṇini, but are introduced 
by Kātyāyana in his vārttikas rti *r vā and lṭī *₁ vā on 
P. 6.1.101 (akaḥ savarne dīṅghaḥ). It is quite possible 
that these sounds themselves are of a later date in 
Sanskrit usage. Again the commentatore are not sure if 
these sounds are vocalic. We could say that /*₁/ 
[i.e. ələ] is less vocalic than /₁/ [i.e. ələ] and is more 
vocalic than /₁/.

121. bhāṣya-mate tu santu sapta-prayatnāḥ/ evam caidaitoś 
ca na sāvarnyā-prasaktiḥ, prayatna-bhedādi iti bodhyam/ 
nājījhalāv iti sūtram api prayatna-bhedā-prāpta-sāvarnyā- 
bhāvānuvādaḥkaṁ sat tasyaiva bodhakam/ ata eva bhāṣye 
tan na vaktavyam iti noktam/ LSS, p. 103. Also: atra 
pakṣe nājījhalāv iti sūtram prayākhyātām iti bhramāṁ 
nirācāṣe/ Cidasthimāla on LSS, p. 103. Madhukar 
Phatak (1972, pp. 146-7) says that even Pāṇini knew the 
subdivisions of víṛṛta into Ṛsad-viśva etc., but he did 
not accept them in the context of the notion of homogeneity. 
Jagadīśa Citrācārya [Śiksā-sāstram, p. 12] ascribes a 
fivefold division of internal efforts to Pāṇini including 
Ṛsad-viśva. These suggestions are groundless.
122. yadi tu sūtra-vṛttyādiṣu śraddhā-jādyam apahāya
prayatna-bhedād evaitad-vyāvarttya-sāvarṇyānām
na sāvarṇyam ity ucyate, tadā santu sapta-prayātṇāḥ,


124. Śīkṣā-sūtrāṇi, pp. 3-4. Limaye (1974, pp. 57-8) refers
to this passage in the Āpiśali-śīkṣā, and says that
Patanjali probably quotes from this Śīkṣā. In support of
his view, he quotes a passage from Vṛṣabhadeva’s
commentary on the Vākya-padiya which ascribes the
above passage in Patanjali to a Śīkṣākāra. B. A. van
Nooten (1973, p. 409) thinks that Patanjali quotes from
the Āpiśaliśīkṣā, rather than the Śīkṣā quoting Patanjali.
However, I think that the Āpiśaliśīkṣā in its present
form is post-Patanjali. If he knew this text as we know
it, he would have directly quoted this Śīkṣā to show that
spirants are īśad-vivrta "slightly open," instead of
quoting the SCA and reinterpreting it. For more details
on the chronology of the Āpiśaliśīkṣā, see my article
now in preparation for the Journal of the Oriental Institute,
Baroda, "The Date of the Āpiśali-śīkṣā-sūtras."

125. Thieme (1935a), p. 87, Fn. 2.
126. APR, p. 360. Also see: n. 111.
129. īśad-vivrta-karaṇā īśmaṇāḥ/vivrta-karaṇā vā/ Śīkṣā-
sūtrāṇi, p. 12.
130. īśad-vivrta-karaṇā īśmaṇāḥ/ Śīkṣā-sūtrāṇi, p. 3.
132. VPr (W), pp. 118-9: ardha-spr̥štastāsyā-pratyaṁ īśmaṇo'
nusvāraś ca.
133. īśmaṇo'rdha-spr̥ṣaḥ/ Yājñavalkya-śīkṣā, Śīkṣā-saṁgraha,
p. 32.
134. ardha-spr̥ṣās ca vijñeyā īśmaṇo v arṇa-vedibhiḥ/,
V arṇa-ratna-pradīpikā-śīkṣā, Śīkṣā-saṁgraha, p. 120.
136. Ibid.
137. Ibid., p. 13.
138. See: Sec. 7.2.2.
139. S. D. Joshi (1969), p. 23. His footnote 127 on p. 23 says: "The principle of grahaṇa means that all vowels included in the pratyāhāra /aNy/ stand for themselves and their corresponding homo-organic varieties also." This needs to be enlarged, since semi-vowels also represent their homogeneous varieties by P.1.1.69. Similarly, P.1.1.69 also says that sounds marked with /U/ stand for their homogeneous sounds.
140. Ibid., fn. 128.
141. Ibid., fn. 130. On the maxim grahaṇān-grahaṇe grahaṇā- bhāvaḥ, which is quoted by Kaiyasta, S. D. Joshi says: "The quotation is probably from the lost part of Bharṭṛhari's Mahābhāṣya-dīpikā." It is actually found in MB-D, p. 174 (Swaminathan's edn.). Also see n. 161.
142. evaṁ ca hal iti sūtre lakārasya it-saṃjñāyām satyām 'ādir antyena saheta' iti hal-saṃjnā-siddhau 'hal antyam' iti sūtra-pravṛttiḥ; 'hal antyam' iti sūtre hal-sūtre lakārasya it-saṃjñāyām 'ādir antyena saheta' iti hal-saṃjnā-siddhiḥ/ ity evam 'hal antyam,' 'ādir antyena' ity anyāḥ paraspara-sāpekṣatvena anyonyāśrayatvād abodhah/ Bālamanorama on SK (M), Vol. I, p. 5.
144. hal ca hal ca hal, hal-antyam it samjña bhavati/ MB, Vol. I, Sec. II, p. 130.
146. tasmād vākya-dvayam apy anta-pada-ghaṭitam/ dvandvānte śrūyamāṇasyaiva pratyekām sambandhāt/ tayoś ca tantrepcāram bhāsyey iti hal-sūtrāntyam antyam ca hal ity eva bhāṣyārthāḥ/ ekaśeṣa-sabdena ca bhāsyey tantram lakṣyaye/ MB-P-U, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 130.
147. hal antyam/ hal iti sütre'ntyam it syät/ ādir antyena saheta/ antyenetā sahita ādir madhyagānāṁ svasya ca saṁjñā syät/ / iti hal-saṁjñāyām/ hal-antyam/ upadeśe'ntyam hal it syät/, SK, p. 1.


150. yat tu varṇopadesa-kāle'jādi -saṁjñānāṁ anispādāt. sandhir neti/ tan na/ varṇopadesa it-saṁjñāyām ac -pratyāhāre ca jnāte, 'upendra' ity ādau taṭaṣṭhā ivoddeśyatāvaccchedakāvacchinne varṇopadesādāv api pravṛtter āpādayitum śakyatvāt/ vākyārhasamāpī- nyāsya tū nāyām viṣayah/ vākyārthāpratibandhayatvāt/ ... atā eva 'sarupānāṁ', 'nājhyahāv' ity ādāv ekāsēsa -dīrghādi siddhyat/ spaṣṭā cevaṁ rītir 'bhute' iti sūtre tṛttiye bhāsya-kaiyatayoh/ tatra hi 'bhute ity adhiṣṭhā -śraya nīṣṭhā, bhūta-kriyā- viṣaya-nīṣṭhā-vidhānāśraya bhūtādhiṣṭhāra' ity anyonyāśrayaṁ āśaṅkya, 'bhūta-śabdo hi nityāḥ, śāstraṁ cānvākhyaṁ -mātram' ity āśritya samāhitam/ BSS, Vol. I, pp. 3–4. Patanjāli discusses this question in detail. The affixes Kṭa and KṭavatU, called nīṣṭhā, are prescribed under the section bhūte "to signify past tense" [ P. 3.2.84]. Now the word bhūta itself is derived by applying the affix Kṭa to the root bhū. This involves an apparent interdependence. Unless we derive the word bhūta, there cannot be a prescription of the affix Kṭa, and unless this affix is prescribed, we cannot have the word bhūta. This is solved by saying that the word bhūta is actually nītā "eternal, existing in the usage," and the science of grammar only explains...
the existing words. Also see: MB-P-U, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 63.


154. anumānaṁ dvividham svārtham parārtham ca/ ...yat tu svayam dhūmād agnim anumāya para-pratipatty-artham pañcāvayavaṁ vākyam prayuṅkte, tat parārthānumānam/ yathā parvato vahnimān dhūmavattvāt/ yo yo dhūmavān sa vahnimān yathā mahānasaḥ/ tathā cāyam/ tasmāt tathā itī/ TS, p. 37.


156. niśedha-paryālocanām vinā notsargasya vākyārtha lakṣye pravṛttiṣ ca/ 'knīti ce' iti sūtre niśedha-sūṭrāṇām paribhāṣātvāṅgūkārenākāvyatāyā eva yuktavāt/ nājhalāv iti sūtrāt pūrvam ikāradiṣu saṁjñā- pravṛtti-samaye ajjhalor api pravṛttatvena bhuktavantam prati mā bhunāthāḥ iti vākyasyeva niśedha-vākyasya vaiyarthāyapatteḥ/ BSS. Vol. I, p. 68.


158. itāh pūrvam grahaṇaka-sāstram eva na nispannam iti kathāṁ na paryālocayēḥ/ SKB, p. 122; also: PM, p. 53.
159. a-i-u-n, nájhaláv ity ádau dírghádínáṁ na grahaññam, 
        tat-prañayana-kále tad-arthasyaiva ajñáñena hrasvá- 
        bhípráyenaiva prayuktatvat/ BSR, p. 13.


161. iha tu násti grahaññam 'anudit savarnasya cápratyaya' 
        iti/ kim káraññam? asmin grahaññe apariníspannavtát 
        saññá-saññí-sambandhasya, grahaññagn-grahaññá 
        grahaññabhávah, grahaññaka-sástrasya anabhíniyóttatvat, 
        grahaññántarasya cáabhávát, svátmani ca kriyá-virodhát/ 
        tatra hi an-grahaññe grahaññaka-sástram anabhíniyóttam, 
        kriyámanáttvat saññá-saññí-sambandhasya/ grahaññántaram ca násti/ svátmani ca kriyá viruddhyate/ 
        yathá ghaññó nátmaññám šaknoti spráśtum/ MB-D, pp. 174-5 
        (Swaminathan’s edn.).

162. īsád ity asyánanuvṛttriñ samána-prayatnáñm ca svíkṛtya 
        sútrárambha-pakṣe'py aha-vákyápariśamápter veti/ 
        SKB, p. 121.

163. ákárasya tapara-káraññam savarpárrtham, bhedañkatvat 
        svarásya, Várttikas 13-4 on P.1.1.1, MB, Vol. I, 
        Sec. I, p. 113.

164. abhedaká guná ity eva nyáyyam/ kuta etat/ yad ayam asthi- 
        dadhi-sakthy-akññám anañ udáatta ity udáatta-grahaññam 
        karoti/ yadi bhedañká gunáh syuh, udáttam evoccarayet/ 


166. an savarnasyeti svaraññunášikya-kála-bhedát, Várttiñka 

167. taduktám várttika-káreña-ákáradínñám tapara-káraññam 
        savarpárrtham, bhedañkatvat svarásya iti/ an savarnasyeti 
        svaraññunášikya-kála-bhedáñ iti uktavato bhedañkatvam 
        evábhípream/ sútrákárasya ca savarne'n-grahaññat... 
        bhedañkatvam apy astity anumátyate/, MB-D, p. 155.

168. atredam bodhyam/ vyaktíñ padártho gunáh bhedañká ity 
        abhimáññenátra sútren'grahaññam iti/ LSS, p. 132.

169. anudit-sútre'n-grahaññád anityeyam iti dhíreyam/ 
        Paríbháṣá-vṛtti by Nílakañña Dikṣita, PBS, p. 312.
170. abhedakā udāttādaya iti siddhāntasya ca te savarṇa-
śaṃjñā -bheda
dakatvena na vivakṣitā ity arthāḥ/ BŚŚ, 

171. See: n. 19.

172. tatrānuvṛtti -nirdeśe savarpāgraṇaḥ amāntvāt, Vārttika, 

173. ekatvād ākārsaya siddham, Vārttika, MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, 
p. 66.

174. ākṛti -graṇaḥ siddham, Vārttika, MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, 
p. 70.


176. nanu ca savarṇa-graṇapātiprasaktam iti kṛtvā taparāḥ 
kriyeraṇ/ . . . pratākyāyate tat- 'savarṇe'n-graṇaḥam 
aparibhāṣyam, ākṛti -graṇaḥ' iti/ MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, 
p. 71.

177. eko'yaṃ akāro yaś caśāsara-śaṃmāya, yaś caṁuvṛttāu, 

178. ekaivākāra -vyaktir udāttādī- pratibhāsas tu vyanjaka-

179. yadi punar ime varṇāḥ-ādityavat syuḥ, Vt.--tad 
yathādityāḥ anekādhikaraṇaṁ astho yugapad desa -prthaktvesu 
ektaṇa -nityatve sādhavyaṭe/ MB-P-U, Vol. I, Sec. I, 
p. 70. Compare: ādityavad yugapadyam, MS 1.1.15, 
and yat ty eka -desaṣeṣu yugapad sarṣanam 
anupappannam iti/ ādityam paśy devānām -prīva/ ekah 
sann aneka -desāvasthitā iva lakṣyate/ Sabara on MS, 

180. Viśveśvaraśru āra clearly says: tasmād aṣṭādaśaivākāra-
vyaktaya nityāḥ, VSSN, p. 83. He has a detailed 
discussion of the Nyāya and Mīmāṁsā views on this point 
[ibid. pp. 77 ff.].

181. kāryatve nityatāyāṁ vā kecīd ekatva -vādinah/ kāryatve 
nityatāyāṁ vā kecīn nānātva -vādinah/ VP, I. 70, P. 7. 
The commentary Ratnaprakāṣa on the MB says that those 
who consider that there is only one sound individual must
accept sounds to be eternal, and those who consider that there are many sound individuals must accept that sounds are non-eternal. Those who accept that there are many sound individuals and yet accept that sounds are eternal have not properly understood the meaning of the Bhāṣya. [eka-vyakti-vādinām mate hi varṇānāṁ nityatāvāsyābhhyupeyā/ aneka-vyakti-vādi-mate tv anityataīvēty/ ... evāṁ cāṇeka-vyaktikatvas-pakṣe'pi varṇānāṁ nityatvāṁ ye'ungkurvanti te tv atratvā-bhāṣya-sva-rasānabhijnā bhrāntā eveti spaśšaṁ eva sudhiyāṁ/ Ratnaprakāśa, MPV, p. 132.]


186. tad yathā tán eva sātakān ācchādayāmaḥ, ye mathurāyaṁ, tán eva śālīn bhunimāhe, ye magadheṣu tad evedam bhavataḥ kāṛṣapaṇam yan mathurāyāṁ grhitam, anyasmiṁ ca anyasmiṁ ca rūpa-sāṃśyati tad evedam iti bhavati/ evam iḥāpi rūpa-sāṃśyati Siddham/ MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 71. Referring to this passage, the commentary Ratnaprakāśa says that similarity (sādṛśya) in this context has to be accepted in a specific sense: there should be difference of two individuals with identity of all properties. [tata sādṛśyam sarvā-dharma-sāmye sati vyakti-bheda-prayuktam grāhyam, Ratnaprakāśa, MPV, p. 121.]
187. rūpa-sāmānyād vā/katham ayam pariḥāraḥ/ tatra kecid 
varṇayanti/ yady apy ākṛtir naiva syād evam api na dosah/
yathā kārsāpanādiśv asatyāṁ jātau bhavatas tāvan 
mathurāyāṁ kārsāpanam asta atha cārtha-vastv eva/
MB-D, p. 58.

188. siddhaṁ tv avasthitā varṇā vaktus cirācira-vacanād 
vrtyayo viśiṣyante, Vārttika on P. I. 1. 70.

189. See: n. 166.

190. See: n. 188.

191. hrasva-dīrgha-plutās tu svata eva bhinnā bhinnair 
dhvanibhir abhivyajyanta iti teśāṁ kāla-bhedāh/ MB-P, 
Kaiyata: kaiyate hrasva-dīrgha-plutās tu svata eva 
bhinnā ity asya vyanjaka-bhedanāropita-bheda eva 
bhinnair dhvanibhir vyajyanta ity arthah/ MB-P-U, Vol., 
Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 379. This is not true to Kaiyata's 
intention.

192. varpāntaratvam evāhuh kecid dīrgha-plutādisu, Kumārila's 
Śloka-vārttika, Sphoṭa-vāda section, verse 45.

193. svabhāva-bhedān nityatve hrasva-dīrgha-plutādisu/
prāktasya dhvanē kālāḥ śabdasyet upacaryate// 
śabdasyordhvaṁ abhivyakter vṛṛṭti-bhedān tu vaikṛtāḥ/
dhvanayās samupohante śabdāṁ tair na bhidyate// 
VP, I. 76-77. See: 'Whereas length in terms of the 
time required for utterance (duration or quantity) is a 
phonological parameter according to some modern 
linguists, the parameter of temporal length is not 
applied by the Pāṇinians in determining the varṇas. In 
other words, the former may hold that the difference 
between /u/, /ū/ and /ū/ ...is phonemic in Sanskrit, 
for a variation in meaning results when one is substituted 
for the other in some minimal pairs; for example, pura 
'city' and pūra 'flood.' But a Pāṇinian does not hold 
that /u/, /ū/ and /ū/ are three distinct varṇas of the 
Sanskrit language; he reduces all these forms to a sort 
of common-factor form in his list of the varṇas and sees 
two different realizations of one varna in pura and pūra. 
Thus, he attributes the difference in temporal length to 

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the sound-substance rather than to the entity which the sound-substance manifests." Aklujkar (1970), p. 10. This needs to be modified slightly. Pāṇini and Kātyāyana considered length etc. to be distinctive features [see: Sec. 6.5-8 and Sec. 6.12 above]. The Pāṇinīya-śiksā [verse 3] says: 

\[ \text{trīṣaṭṭīś catuḥṣāṭṭīr vā vārnāḥ sambhū-

mate mālāḥ} \]

"In the view of Śiva, there are sixty-three or sixty-four vārnās 'sounds.'" Here, we have to count short and long vowels as separate vārnās. Even in the Prātiśākhya, we find short and long vowels listed separately. At the same time, there exists a higher-level notion of vārṇa "sound-class," which is seen in the affixation of -vārṇa to short vowels to include long varieties. However, this class-notion is not contradictory to short and long vowels being phonemically distinct. The higher notion of vārṇa, or the notions of savarṇa-grahana or Kātyāyana’s vārṇākṛti are all supra-phonemic notions. They are rather convenient ways of grouping sounds which are phonemically distinct from each other. These notions are in the background of Bhārtṛhari’s notion of spōṭa, which also stands on a supra-phonemic level. Bhārtṛhari himself considered features of length etc. to be phonemically distinctive, though they were not distinctive at the supra-phonemic level of spōṭa [see: Sec. 6.13].

195. Ibid., p. 233.
196. Ibid., p. 239.
198. Ibid.
199. agrhīta-savarṇānām eva nājīhalāv iti nisedha iti sthitam/ SKB, p. 123. Viśveśvarasūrī [VSSN, p. 242] refers to a difference of opinion between Kaiyāṭa and Bhaṭṭojo Dīkṣita. Kaiyāṭa says that P.1.1.10 is needed to avoid undesired homogeneity between /a/ and /h/, and /i/ and /ś/. Bhaṭṭojo adds to this /ṛ/ and /ṣ/, and /ḷ/ and /ś/. These two cases are not mentioned by Kaiyāṭa. Viśveśvarasūrī says the Kaiyāṭa accepted the RPr view...
that /r/ and /l/ are both jihvāmulīya "produced at the root of the tongue," and hence they cannot be homogeneous with /s/ and /s/, which are cerebral and dental respectively. Viśveśvarasūri believes that the same view was shared by Pāṇini and Kātyāyana. He also points out [VSSN, p. 244] that if P.1.1.69 were to apply to P.1.1.10, different varieties of /a/ will not be homogeneous with each other.

200. evam ikāro'py atrekārena na gṛhyata iti ikāra-

201. vad etad 'akaḥ savarne dīrga' iti pratyāhāra-
graḥaṇām, tatrekāra ikāraṁ gṛhyāti, śakāraṁ na gṛhyāti/ MB,

202. atra ca na ikaro gṛhīto nāpi śakāra iti ikāra-
śakārayoh pratīṣṭhānā savarṇa-saṁjñā, ikāra-śakārayos tulyatvāt
sāvarṇyam, īti kumārī śete īti sāvarṇya-kāryam
ekādeśāḥ prāṇoti/ aj-adhikārān nivartate/ MB-D,
p. 153.

SKB, p. 123; Rūpāvatāra, Pt. I, p. 11; Prakriyā-

204. yad etad 'aśvam graṇtvatvam āśṛtya 'nājjalāv' iti
sūtram pratyākhyāyate, tadeha 'aci' iti nānuvartaniyām/

205. katham punar idam pratyudharaṇam upapadyate, yāvata
'auṇītī savarṇasya cāpratrayayah' ity atra hākārenā ākāro
gṛhyata iti/ āsti hy ākārasya hākārenā saha savarṇatvam,
tulya-sthāna-prayatnatvāt/ sthānam āsti hy anayos
tulyam īti 'akuḥavisarjanīyāḥ kaṇṭhyāḥ' īti/ prayatno'pi
tulyāḥ-'vivṛtam karaṇam uṣmapām svarāṇām ca' īti/
tasmāt saty apīṇkor īti prāṇoto eva mūrdhanyah,
'nājjalāv' īti savarṇa-saṁjñā-[a] -prātiṣedhād īti cet,
naśa dosah/ yad ayaṁ 'vayasāṣu mūrdhno matup' īty
atṛākāraṁ uttarasya sakārasya mūrdhanyam akṛtvā
nirdeśāṁ karoti, tato'vasiyate hākāro gṛhyamāno nākāraṁ
gṛhayati; anyathā 'vayasāṣu' īti nirdeśāṁ na kuryāt/
206. yathā...ākāra-śakārayoh sāvarṇyaṃ apratि�śiddham, 
   tatāh ākāra-śakārayor api/ tataḥ kim? haka̋renākārasya 
   grahaṇāt satva-prasaṅgah? naīsa doṣaḥ, haka̋ro viṁṛtaḥ, 
   ākāro viṁṛtataraḥ/ ...evaṃ ca kṛtvā 'iṣṭākāsu,'
   'vayasyāsu' ity ādayo nirdesā upapadyante/ KS-P, Vol. 6, 
   p. 544.

207. evaṃ sthite 'mālāsu' ity ādayo satvaṁ na syāt/ 
   haka̋renākāra-grahaṇe sati 'gaurīsu' ity ādivat inaḥ 
   paratvānapāyati/ kiṃ ca 'viśvapābhih' ity atra 'ho dhah' iti 
   dhatvam syāt/ 'vāg āsiḥ' ity atra 'jhayo ho'nyaṭarasyaṃ' 
   iti ākārasya ghakāraḥ syāt/ 'gāśīdhvam' ity atra 'inah 
   śīdhvam' iti mūrdhanyādeśaḥ syāt/ 'ḍāṣiṣṭa' ity ādaya 
   'dāder dhātora ghaḥ' iti dhatvam syāt/ 'ṛāma ṣāṭī' ity 
   ādaya 'haṣi ca' ity utvam syāt/ 'devā ṣāṭīnti' ity ādayo 
   'hali sarveṣām' iti nityo yalopaḥ syāt/ 'cākāhīyatā' ity 
   ādaya 'vasya halah' iti yalopaḥ syāt/ 'ṣyenāyīta' ity ādaya 
   'kyasya vibhaṣā' iti lopasaḥ syāt/ 'niccaṇya' ity atra 'hala 
   yamām yami lopaḥ' iti yalopaḥ ca syāt iti bahūplava- 
   prasaṅgaḥ/ SKB, p. 123.

208. viyāṣo ity ādaya 'guror anṛtāḥ' iti plutād ākāṛat parasya 

209. atrocyate-ākāro na haka̋rasya savarṇaḥ 'tato'py ākāraḥ 
   ity a-ī-u-ṇ-sūtrodāhṛta-śikṣā-rīṭyā bhinnā-prayatnatvāt/ 
   'savarṇe'-graḥanaṃ aparibhāṣycessaśyī-graṇhaṇat iti 
   vārṭṭika-mate tu haka̋rākāra-yor eka-jaṭy-anākārantatvād 
   eva nāti prasaṅgah/ yad vā ākāra-sahitaḥ ac ac, sa ca 
   hal ca ājīhalāv iti sūtre ākara-prasleṣo vyākhyaḥ/ 
   tenākārasyācām ca halbhī saha sāvarṇyaṃ nisidhyate/ 
   ākāra-prasleṣe liṅgām tu 'kāla-samaya-velāsu tuman' 
   ity ađi-nirdesāḥ/ atra pakṣe as ca aśś ceti dvandvena 
   savarṇa-dṛghena ca 'nājīhalāv' iti sūtre dṛghhāt parah 
   pluto'pi nirdiṣṭa iti vyākhyaṃ/ tena 'viyāṣo' ity ādaya 
   'guror anṛtāḥ' iti plutād ākārāt parasya sanāḥ satvaṁ 
   nety avadheyaṃ/ bhāṣya-mate tūṣmaṇām īśad-viṁṛtā- 
   bhvyupagamena savarṇya-prasaktir eva nāṣṭītī sūtra- 
   pratyākhyānāt sakalam anāvilām/ SKB, pp. 123-4; 
   also PM, p. 153.

210. ākāra-prasleṣe liṅgām tu 'kāla-samaya-velāsu tuman' 
   ity ađi-nirdesāḥ/ SKB, pp. 123-4; also PM, p. 52.
This device of inserting a sound in the rule to yield a new interpretation is not unfamiliar in the Pāṇinian tradition. Kielhorn comments: "A long or even a short vowel often results from the coalition of two or more vowels. How this simple fact may be turned to account in grammatical discussions, may be seen from the following examples. In Vol. I, p. 501, Kātyāyana states that the single vowel /ā/ (da), which by P. II. 4. 85 is substituted in the Periphrastic Future for the ordinary personal terminations ti and ta, takes place of the whole original termination (and not merely, according to P. I. 1. 52, of their final letters), because /ā/ may be regarded as a combination of the two vowels /a/-/a/; and that for this reason Pāṇini is justified in not attaching the Anubandha /s/ to the substitute dā (compare P. I. 1. 55). According to Patañjali, Pāṇini might similarly have omitted the Anubandha /s/ of the term aś in P. II. 4. 32 (Vol. I, p. 481), and of the term aś in P. VII. 1. 27 (Vol. III, p. 251), because even (short) /a/ may be regarded as a combination of /a/-/a/. According to Patañjali, again, loka- in P. II. 3. 69 may be regarded as the result of the combination /la/-/u/-/uka/-, and no additional rule is required to teach that words like cikṛṣu, which are formed with /u/, are not construed with the genitive case (Vol. I, p. 469)." Kielhorn (1887), p. 248. Kielhorn also rightly expresses his doubts about the validity of such interpretations [Kielhorn (1887), p. 245].

211. ukta-nirdesād eva sāvarṇyābhāvasya kalpane tu ānumānika-vacana-kalpanāpātaḥ/ pada-vibhāga-mātra-tātparya-kalpane tu na kīncid gauravam/ BSR, p. 52. Also: LSR, pp. 52-3. Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa in his Prakriyā-sarvasva accepts that Pāṇini’s usages are sufficient to avoid homogeneity of /a/ and /h/, and there is no need to reinterpret P. 1.1.10. [nājhalau ity atra dīrga-haloh sāvarṇyānīṣedhāt ākārasya hakāreṇa savarna-grahāt iṇṭvena ‘somapāsu’ ‘ramāsu’ ity ādau śatvāṃ pṛāptam ‘vayasyāsu mūrdhno matup’ iti nirdesān na syat/ Prakriyā-sarvasva, Pt. IV, p. 150: also: S. Venkata Subromonia (1972), p. 102.] This is similar to Jinendrabuddhi’s view. See: n. 205.
212. **rephosmaṇāṁ savarnā na santi** / MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 88. Limaye (1974, p. 46) considers this to be a quotation from the Āpiśali-śikṣā. He considers several lines from the MB as being quotations from this text [ibid., pp. 56-8].


214. vṛttayau bhāṣye tathā dhātu-nāma-pāryāṇādiṣu/
viprakīrnasya tantrasya kriyate sāra-saṁgrahah//

215. "...the compilers of the Kāśikā have diligently used that grammar (i.e. Cāndra-vyākaraṇa), although they never mention it." Kielhorn, "The Chandra-Vyākaraṇa and the Kāśikā-vṛtti," *The Indian Antiquary*, June, 1886, p. 184.


220. On the history of the interpretation of halantyam (P.1.3.3), see: Thieme (1957a), pp. 51-3.

221. [A]: P.1.2.45 (arthavat adhātur apratyayah prātipadikam),
P.8.3.41 (idudupadhasya cāpratyayasya).
[B]: 1) apratyaya iti cet tib-ekādeśe, Vt. 13 on P.1.2.45.
2) cino luki ta-grahaṇarthakyaṁ saṁghātasya-
pratyayatvāt, Vt. 1 on P.6.4.104.
3) lumāti pratyaya-grahāṇam apratyaya-saṁjñā-
pratijśedḥārtham, Vt. 1 on P.1.1.61.
4) yathāgrfitasyādeśa-vacanād apratyayasthe
siddham, Vt. 4 on P.6.1.13.
5) mamaka-narakayor upasaṁkhyaṇam
apratyayasthatvāt, Vt. 4 on P.7.3.44.


223. **KS, Vol. 1, p. 244.** As an example, KS cites the affixes /u/ and /a/ taught by P.3.2.168 and P.3.3.102. But in other places, it again seems to accept the


226. Pāṇini's rules do not allow a substitute sound to be given with both the markers, i.e. /Ś/ and /T/. The marker /Ś/ with a substitute shows that the unit with /Ś/ replaces the whole substituendum and not just the final sound [i.e. P.1.1.55 (anekāl-śit sarvasya)]. This obviously means that with reference to substitutes marked with /Ś/, the rule P.1.1.50 (sthāne'ntaratamaḥ) does not apply and the substitute as given will be effected. Therefore, Patañjali's argument concerning P.2.3.3 (idama i ś) is a weak argument.


228. Ibid., pp. 208-210.

229. 1) P. 8.4.66 (ur at), all /ṛ/ > short /a/.
   2) P.7.4.95 (at smṛ-dṛ...), /ṛ/ (in dṛ) > short /a/.
   3) P.1.2.17 (sibā-ghvār ic ca), /ā/ > short /i/.
   4) P.6.4.34 (sāsa id aṃ-haloḥ), /ā/ > short /i/.
   5) P.1.2.50 (id gonyāh), /ī/ > short /ī/.
   6) P.6.4.114 (id daridrasya), /ā/ > short /i/.
   7) P.7.1.100 (ṛtā id dhātoḥ), /ī/ > short /ī/.
   8) P.7.4.40 (dyāti-syati-mā-sthām it ti kitī), /ā/> short /ī/.
   9) P.7.4.7 (ur ṛt), all /ṛ/ > short /ṛ/.


231. astaṇ-janādi -pathi-mathy-ātvesv āntaratamyād anunāsika-prasaṅgah, Vt. 1 on P.7.2.84.

232. Kaiyāṭa has the following comment on this vārttika: anantaṛvād eva bhāvyamano'n savarpan na grhṇātīti pariḥāro nokyāḥ, MB-P, Vol. III, p. 158. "[Kātyāyana does accept the Maxim (1), but] the solution that an introduced /a-Ṛ/ sound does not represent its homogeneous sounds is not offered, simply because [the substitute /ā/ is] a non-/a-Ṛ/ sound." Kaiyāṭa's assumption has no base.


236. For instance, if the Maxim [2] is accepted, it will also apply to /u/ affixes which are introduced, and then they would also represent their homogeneous varieties. Thus, it would be necessary to make a separate statement to exclude them.


238. Ibid., p. 16.


240. dravyābhidhānaṁ vyādiḥ, Vt. on P. 2.1.1.

241. See: Sec. 8.8 and n. 132. For more arguments, see: Deshpande (1972), p. 226, Fn. 37.


243. Paribhāṣā-sūcana, PBS, p. 25. K. V. Abhyankar, the editor, quotes another reading in the footnotes: anūdit savarṇam eva grhnāti na varṇa-mātram. This is not supported by the auto-commentary [see: n. 244], and also its sense makes it redundant.

244. udit varṇo grhyamāṇah sva-vargam eva grhnāti na savarṇa-mātram/ katham jñāyate/ yad ayaṁ 'na vibhaktau tusmāḥ' (P.1.3. 4) ity atra tu-grahāṇād eva siddhe sakārasya grahaṇam karoti/ kim etasyā jñāpane prayojanam/ 'coh kuḥ' (P.8.2.30) ity atra cu-grahaṇena sakārasyāgraḥanat kutvaṁ na bhavati, tena vid itī siddham bhavati/Ibid., p. 26.

245. The rule APr I. 33 is given by Whitney as eke sprṣṭam and interpreted to mean that, according to some, vowels
are with contact. In that case, the spirants may as well be with contact. However, the true reading of this rule is eke asprṣṭam "According to some, the vowels are without contact." [For details, see: Madhav Deshpande, "New Material on the Kautṣa-vyākaraṇa," appearing in the Journal of the Oriental Institute, Baroda.] The TPr, in a way, classifies stops, semi-vowels and spirants together as involving sparsana (ii.33) "contact," as opposed to vowels which have upasamhāra (ii.31) "approximation." But later we find in TPr (ii.45) that the middle of the articulator is vīṛṭa "open" in the case of spirants. This distinguishes spirants from other consonants.


247. udit varṇah 'anudit savarṇasya' (P.1.1.69) iti sthāna-prayatnābhyāṃ viśiṣṭāṃ eva savarṇaṃ grhnāti na savarṇa-mātram/ tena 'coḥ kuḥ' (P.8.2.30) iti ku-grahane hakārasya grahaṇaṁ na bhavati/ jnāpakaṁ eātra na vibhaktau tu-smāh/ (P.1.2.4) ity atra tu-grahaṇaṁ kr̥tva sakāra-grahaṇam iti/ ayaṁ ca nyāya-siddha evārthah sukha-pratipatty-arthāṁ jnāpakenoktaḥ/ Ibid., p. 179.

248. udit savarṇaṁ grhnāti na savarṇa-mātram/ (17)/ mātra-sābdaḥ sākalye/ udit varṇah 'anudit savarṇasya' (P.1.1.69) iti sūtreyāḥ sthāna-prayatnābhyāṃ viśiṣṭāṃ eva savarṇaṁ grhnāti, na tu sthānaika-tulyāṃ savarṇa-mātram/ 'na vibhaktau' (P.1.3.4) ity atra vargāt prthak sakāra-grahaṇāl īṅgāt/ 'tulyāsya-prayatn' (P.1.1.9) iti sthāna-prayatna-viśiṣṭāsyaiva savarṇa-saṁjñābhidhānād vā/ tena 'coḥ kuḥ' (P.8.2.30) ity adāu na hakāra-vidyāḥ/ Paribhāṣā-bhāskara by Haribhāskara Agnihotrin, PBS, p. 329.

249. udit savarṇaṁ grhnāti (131)/ na savarṇa-mātram/ sthāna-mātra-tulyāṃ savarṇaṁ grhnāti city arthaḥ/ viśiṣṭāsyaiva savarṇa-saṁjñā-vidhānād bhāṣye'darśanāc ceyam prakṣiptā/ ...atha prakṣiptā nirmūlaś ca pradarśyante/ Paribhāṣā-vṛtti of Nīlakanṭha Dīkṣita, PBS, p. 315.


253. Ibid. Franz Kielhorn in his "Indragomin and other Grammarians" [Indian Antiquary, Vol. 15, June 1886, pp. 181-3] discusses Burnell's views on the Aindra School of Grammar. He says: "I have indeed been long aware of the fact that a grammar composed by Indra must have existed, because I knew that that grammar had been used by Hemachandra. But as the fuller name of the author of that work is Indragomin, just as Chandra's fuller name is Chandragomin, I feel no inclination to make it older than Panini." (p. 181) "I would urge my fellow students to cease speaking of an Aindra grammar, or of the Aindra School of grammarians, terms for which, so far as I know, there is no justification, and which are only apt to mislead." (p. 183) Despite Kielhorn's warning, there are enough references to the Aindra grammar that existed before Panini to justify acceptance of such a possibility. It is also possible that Indragomin's grammar was different from this ancient Aindra grammar, just as the pre-Pāninian Sākaṭāyana is different from the post-Pāniniān Jain Sākaṭāyana.

254. "That this science is warranted as much by general reasons as by the explicit reference made to it in the TU 1.2 must not be confounded with the well known treatises going by the name of Śikṣā need hardly be repeated. They are all of them, young elaborations of the definitions laid down in the Prātiśākhyas." Thieme (1935a), pp. 85-6. [The abbreviation TU stands for Taittirīya-Upaniṣad.]

255. Cardona (1965a) presents a brief discussion of the notion of savarṇa in the Prātiśākhyas.

256. hrasvādeśe hrasva-dīrghau savarṇau, RPr, 1st Paṭala, verse 13, p. 7.

257. The sound /I/ would be excluded because there is no long /I/. Though the RPr does not say it explicitly, this can be inferred. The sound /I/ occurs only in the forms of
the root klp, where also it is considered as a transformation of /ṛ/ [madhye sa tasyaiva lakāra-bhāve dhātāu svarāḥ kalpayatāv ṭkāraḥ, RPr, 13th Paṭala, verse 14, p. 56]. It never occurs either at the beginning or at the end of a word [padādy-antavor na ṭkāraḥ svaresu, RPr, Upodghata, verse 9, p. 3]. Thus, there is no chance of obtaining long /ṛ/.

258. paṇca te paṇca vargaḥ, RPr, 1st Paṭala, verse 2, p. 5.

259. savarṇa-pūrvasya para-dhruvasya..., RPr, 6th Paṭala, verse 12, p. 31.

260. samānāksare sasthāne dīrgham ekam ubhe svaram, RPr, 2nd Paṭala, verse 6, p. 9.

261. svarānusvāroṣmanām asprāṭaṁ sthitam, RPr, 13th Paṭala, verse 3, p. 55. Also see: "The Rk. Prāt. also fails to note any difference of quality between the long and short values of this vowel (i.e. /a/). But it is very doubtful whether we are to regard the silence of these two treatises upon the point in question as any evidence that they are of notably earlier date than the others, as Weber seems inclined to do: their peculiarity is much more likely to be due to a local or a scholastic difference of pronunciation, or they may have simply disregarded as of little account, the discordance of quality between /a/ and /ā/." Whitney on APr, p. 32. Max Walleser (1927) has considered these alternatives and he concludes as follows: "Mir scheint nun nur die an zweiter Stelle gegebene Erklärung angängig zu sein, nämlich die Annahme, dass der Unterschied in der Aussprache schon in der ältesten Zeit bestanden habe, aber erst nach der Zeit der Rk. und Taitt. Pr. bemerkt worden ist, und Zwar aus vier Gründen: ...," p. 195. I tend to agree with his general conclusion [see my "Phonetics of Short /A/ is Sanskrit," appearing in the Indo-Iranian Journal], but his "vier Gründe" are not very convincing. He seems to believe that no sound-changes are heard of or have been observed within the "Literaturgeschicht der Prātisākhyen," and that the Vedic speech being a dominating "Kultsprach," any organic sound-changes were generally unlikely. The arguments adduced by
him to prove that the short /a/ was a closed sound are based on the fact that the Sanskrit /ā/ represents Indo-European /a/, /e/ and /o/. They are interesting, but not conclusive.

262. dve dve savarne hrasva-dīrghe, TPr (i.3), p. 11.

263. teṣu samānāksareṣu dve dve hrasve, dve dve dīrghe, hrasva-dīrghe, dīrgha-hrasve vāksare parasparam savarṇa-saṁjñe bhavataḥ, Tribhāṣya-ratna, TPr, p. 11.

264. atha navāditaḥ samānāksarāni, TPr (i.2), p. 10. Contrast: astau samānāksarāny āditaḥ, RPr, 1st Patāla, verse 1, p. 5, referring to /a/, /ā/, /i/, /ī/, /u/, /ū/, /r/ and /ṛ/.

265. na pralpa-pūrvar, TPr (i.4), p. 2.

266. samānāyāḥ prayojanaṁ 'dīrgaṁ samānāksare savarṇa-parā' (x.2) iti, Tribhāṣya-ratna, TPr, p. 11.

267. Whitney on TPr, p. 11.

268. iyam anvartha-saṁjña-savarnatvam nāma sādṛṣyam ucyate/ tasmād akārādīnam ikārādibhir na savarṇa-saṁjñasāṅkā, bhina-sthāna-prayātntvād anayoḥ/saṁjñāyaḥ prayojanaṁ 'dīrgaṁ samānāksare savarṇa-parā' (x.2) iti/ Tribhāṣya-ratna, TPr, p. 11.

269. varṇah kārottaro varṇākhyā (i.16), TPr, p. 18. hrasvo varṇottaras trayānām (i.20), TPr, p. 20. prathamo vargottaro vargākhyā (i.27), TPr, p. 25.

270. Whitney on TPr, p. 21.

271. TPr, p. 383.


273. Whitney on TPr, p. 385.

274. TPr, p. 307.


277. The commentary Vaidikabharana on the TPr (i.2) says that the term samānākṣara "simple vowels" actually applies to all vowels except the diphthongs. The commentator refers to the RPr where we have eight samānākṣaras, i.e. short and long /a/, /i/, /u/ and /ṛ/. He says that the designations such as these are for the purpose of using them (upayogānugunyāt) to formulate rules, and hence for the specific needs of the system in the TPr only nine sounds, i.e. short, long and extra-long /a/, /i/ and /u/ are called samānākṣaras. The term savarna is used with reference to these simple vowels in the TPr (i.3). See:


278. APr, p. 148.

279. Ibid., p. 28.

280. Ibid.

281. Whitney on APr, p. 118.


283. APr (ii.31) makārasya sparśe para-sasthānah; Compare: P. 8. 4. 58 (anusvārasya yayi para-savarnah). APr (iii.30) sasthāne ca; compare: P. 8. 4. 65 (jharo āhari savarne).

284. Thieme (1935a), pp. 85, 95.

285. See: Sec. 4.7.

286. APr (i.36) saṁvṛto'kāraḥ, p. 31.

287. Deshpande (1972), p. 230; also: Sec. 4.9 above.

288. Thieme (1935a), pp. 81-91; his detailed argument is found in Thieme (1937-8), pp. 189-209. Also V. Venkatarama Sarma (1935), pp. 96 ff.

289. VPr, p. 8.

290. VPr (i.65-84), pp. 10-12.
291. 'ahavisaranīyāh kāṇṭha' (71) iti akārasya mātrikasya dvimātrikasya trimātrikasya kāṇṭha-sthānāt uktā/
tathā 'kāṇṭhā yā madhyena' (84) iti samāna-karaṇatā
trayānām api/ āsya-prayatnas tu bhidyate/ kośāv
āsya-prayatno nāma/ saṁvṛtata āvirṭata ca, asprastatā
īsat-sprastatā sprastatā ca ardha-sprastatā ca/ tad yathā
saṁvṛtasya-prayatno kāro āvṛtāsya-prayatnā itare
svarāḥ/ tad yathā asprastatāsya-prayatnāḥ svarāḥ,
sprastatāsya-prayatnāḥ sparsāḥ, tadā īsat-sprastatāsya-
prayatnā antahstāh, ardha-sprastatāsya-prayatnā
ūśmāno' nusvāraś ca ayam āsya-prayatnāḥ śikṣā-
vibhīr uktāḥ iha grhyate/ Uvaṭa on VPr(W),
pp. 118–9. Also: Venkatarama Sarma (1935),
pp. 169–70. The VPr (i. 11) [dve karane] says that
there are two karaṇas. The word karaṇa is used by
the VPr normally to refer to the articulator [cf. VPr
(i. 43), (i. 75–6), (i. 80)]. However, on this rule, Uvaṭa
says that there are two karaṇas, i.e. samvṛta and āvṛta,
which probably refers to open and closed positions
of the glottis [cf. RPr (13.1–2), TPr (ii. 4–5)]. The
commentary of Anantabhaṭṭa gives the same interpretation,
but quotes a verse attributed to Kātyāyana, which speaks
of four prayatnas: sprastā "with contact," īsat-sprastā
"with slight contact," samvṛta "closed" and āvṛta
"open" [see: Vājaśaneyi-Pratīṣākhya, with the
commentaries of Uvaṭa and Anantabhaṭṭa, Madras
University Sanskrit Series, No. 5, Madras, 1934,
p. 9]. Here, Anantabhaṭṭa seems to interpret the
term karaṇa with the term prayatna. If the vowels and
spirants were āvṛta "open," then the VPr would require
a rule like P. 1.1.10 (nājjhalau) to prohibit homogeneity
of vowels with spirants. The very fact that the VPr
does not have such a rule is an indication that vowels
and spirants had different efforts. Thus Uvaṭa’s comments
on the VPr (i. 72) seem to be quite appropriate.
Anantabhaṭṭa, even on the VPr (i. 72), sticks to the view
that vowels and spirants are both āvṛta "open," without
solving the impending question of their homogeneity.

292. savarṇavac ca, VPr (i. 72), p. 11. See: ato’kārasya
mātrikasya samvṛtāsya-prayatnasya itaravoś ca
āvṛtāsya–prayatnayor dvimātrik–trimātrikayoh

Deshpande, Madhav M. Critical Studies In Indian Grammarians I: The Theory of Homogeneity (Sāvarṇya).
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192

sāvarṇyaṁ tulyaṁ na bhavati, tad-artham idam ārabhyate/
savarṇavac ca kāryam bhavati/ Uvaṭa on VPr(W), pp. 118-9.

293. Thieme (1935a), pp. 89-90.

294. i-c(a)-ś-e-yās tālau, VPr (i.66), p. 10.

295. tālau-sthānā madhyena, VPr (i.79), p. 12.

296. u-v-o-h(a)-pā oṣṭhe, VPr (i.70), p. 11.

297. samāna-sthāna-karaṇā nāsikyausthyāḥ, VPr (i.81), p. 12.

298. See: n. 116 and 117.


300. Ibid., p. 92, Fn. 3. Cardona has criticized Thieme's views regarding Pāṇini's knowledge of sthāna and karaṇa: "The finally accepted analysis of āsyā in Bh. ad 1.1.9 is that it is a taddhita derivative with suffix -va (5.1.6) like dantya. Therefore āsyā, analysed as meaning āsyē bhavam 'located in the mouth' (Bh. I.61.25), includes a reference to sthāna and, concomitantly, to karaṇa. Cf. Bh I.61.25-6 kim punar āsyē bhavam, sthānām karaṇām ca... Hence I do not think we can state, with Thieme (Pāṇini and the Veda, 94, n.1), that Pāṇini did not know the doctrine of sthāna and karaṇa." Cardona (1965a), p. 227, fn. 6. Thieme clearly intends 'articulator' or 'active organ' by the term karaṇa in this context.


302. karaṇāṁ iti/ sprṣṭatādi, jihvāya agropāgra-madhya-
mūlāni vā/ MB-P, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 155. Viśveśvarasūrī [VSSN, p. 224] discusses these two interpretations given by Kaiyata, and says that the first, i.e.
karana = sprśtatādi, is vyavahārābhīprāyaṁ na tu tātvikam "according to the conventional use of the term, and not really true." Then he argues that sprśtatā "property of being in contact" etc. stands for different kinds of saṁhyogas "conjunctions" and could not be karana "active instrument" in the real sense. They are not "active," but they are "activities" themselves. The second explanation by Kaiyata, i.e. karana = jihvāyā agropāgra-madhya-mūlāni vā, is the proper interpretation, because the tip of the tongue etc. are the "active instruments" (vyāpāravad).

303. yadi tarhi 'sati bhede kimcit samānām' iti kṛtvā savarṇa- saṁjñā bhaviṣyati/ šakāra-chakārayoh, šakāra- thakārayoh, šakāra-thakārayoh savarṇa-saṁjñā prāpnoti/ eteṣām hi sarvam anyata samānaṁ karaṇa-varjam/

MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 156. Though Viśveśvarasūri considers that the term karaṇa primarily refers to tip of the tongue etc., still on the phrase karaṇa-varjam in the Bhāṣya, he explains karaṇa as internal efforts.

305. Ibid., p. 42.
306. mukha-nāsikā-karaṇo'nunāsikāh, VPr (i.75).
307. anusvārasya yayi parasavarṇah (P.8.4.58).
308. antaḥsthāṁ antaḥsthāsy anunāsikām parasasthānāṁ, VPr (iv.9), p. 51.
309. sparṣe para-paṅcamam, VPr (iv.11), p. 51.
310. sīṁ savarṇe dīrghaḥ, VPr, (iv.50), p. 55.
311. anunāsikavaty anunāsikām, VPr (iv.51), p. 56.
312. savarṇe, VPr (iv.110), p. 64.
313. VPr(W), p. 243.
314. ṛkāra-ṛkārayor api savarṇa-dīrghatvam eva bhavati, yady udāharaṇaṁ chandasi labhyate, Uvāta on VPr (i.43).
194

315. ṛhkkau jihvā-mūle, VPr (i.65); ḫasitā dante, VPr (i.69); 
dantā jihvāgra-karaṇāḥ, VPr (i.76); jihvā-mūlīyānusvārā 
hanu-mūlenā, VPr (i.83), pp. 10-2.

316. svarāś ca ḫāra-varjam, VPr(i.87); svarāś ca padāntīyā 
bhavantī ḫāraṁ varjayitvā, Uvāta on VPr (i.87); also 
ḫāraś cālkāram, VPr (iv.60); Uvāta on this rule says: 
idad sūtraṁ kecinya paṭhaṇṭi, vyarthathvāt.

317. kāreṇa ca, VPr (i.37); a-vyavahitena vyaṇjanasya, 
VPr, (i.38), p. 7.

318. hrasva-grahaṇe dīrgha-plutaḥ pratīyāt, VPr (i.63); 
prathama-grahaṇe vargam, VPr (i.64), p. 10.

321. iṣad-vivrta-karaṇā ūsmāṇāḥ/ vivṛta-karaṇā vā/ 
Śīkṣā-sūṭrāṃ, p. 21.

322. Ibid., p. 5.

323. vad vad yasya bhavet sthānaṁ karaṇām vā viśeṣaṇām/ 
savarnatvena saṁgrāhyā āśya-yatnās tu bhidyate//38// 
Varṇa-ratna-pradīpikā-śīkṣā, Śīkṣā-saṁgraha, p. 120.

324. dvimātrasyaika-mātrasya saṁvṛti-dī-prayatnatah/ 
bhinnaśāpy astu sāvartyaṁ tad-artham idam ucyate//, 
Ibid., pp. 120-1.

325. pratyayasya savarnatvāṁ (sakāraḥ) yātīti śāktaśāyanaḥ/ 
avikāram ca śākalyo manyate śaśaseṣu ca// Ibid., p. 127.

326. Ibid., p. 119.

327. savarṇe (141), savarṇe pare vyaṇjanaṁ dvir na bhavati/ 

328. Ibid., p. 228.

329. atra ṛkāroccārane viśeṣaḥ/ tathā ca pratijñā-śūtre 
'ṛkārasya tu saṁyuktāsāṁyuktasya viśeṣeṣa sarvatratvām' / 
asyārthah/ padānta-madhyeṣu saṁyuktāsaṁyuktasya 
ṛyarpasya rekāraḥ sāt/ sarvatra saṁhitāyam pade ca/ 
vathā kṛṣṇo'sīty atra kṛṣṇo'sīty uccāraḥ/ rtviyo yataḥ/
atra retviya ity uccārah/ evaṁ 'rīvarṇayor mithah sāvarṇyaṁ vācyam' iti vārttikena īkārasāyāpi le ity uccārah/ klptam ity atra kleptam ity uccārah/
Ibid., p. 296.


332. Though I could not obtain the published edition of the Vyāsa-śīkṣā, I was fortunate to obtain a microfilm of a manuscript of this text in the Vaidika Saṁsādhana Maṇḍala, Poona [No. 4564]. In the following notes, I shall augment Lüders with the original Sanskrit quotations from this manuscript.

333. Lüders (1894), p. 5, verse 5 (folio 2): sparsānāṁ pañca pañca syur vargā vargottarasya ca/ tat-prathamādi saṁjñāḥ syuh/; verse 10 of Lüders appears to be verse 7 of this Ms.: tulya-rūpaṁ savarṇāṁ syāt (folio 3); verse 13 of Lüders is verse 9 of the Ms.: bhaved akāraḥ kārordhve halām (ākhyā) (folio 4). Perhaps the numbers in Lüders refer to "rules" rather than to verses.

334. Lüders (1894), p. 9. I have not been able to find a parallel verse in my Ms.

335. Ibid. The number 172 of Lüders is verse 116 of the Ms.: ādy-āṣṭasu savarṇordhve dīrgham apluta-pūrvakāh (folio 39).

336. Lüders (1894), p. 13. The number 269 of Lüders is verse 183 of the Ms.: antaḥsthodayam aṅgaṁ syāt asavarṇa-parasya ca (folio 55).

337. Lüders (1894), p. 16. However, certain verses found in the Ms. of the Vyāsa-śīkṣā indicate a notion similar to Pāṇini's. The verses 78-9 (folio 26) are as follows: nakāro laparas tasya saṣṭhānam anunāśikam/ sparsottaro makāras tu yavalottara eva ca/ anunāśikam eteṣāṁ savarṇam pratipadyate/ / The usage of the term savarṇa here is quite similar to that in P. 8. 4. 58 (anusvārasya yayi para-savarṇaḥ).
196

338. āpadyate makāro rephośmasu pratyayesv anusvāram/ yalavesu parasavarnāṁ, sparśesu cottaṁapattim//
Nāradiya-śīkṣā, 2nd Prapāṭhaka, 4th Kāndikā;
rephośmasu parato makāro'nusvāratvam/... yalavesu
parasavarnatā, sparśesu paratāḥ sparśā-varga-
sadrōttamāpattir makārasya bhavati/ Bhaṭṭa Śobhākara’s
comm., Nāradiya-śīkṣā, p. 60.

339. anantyaś ca bhavet pūrvo'ntyāś ca parato yadi/ tatra
madhye yamas tiṣṭhet savarṇaḥ pūrva-vargyayoḥ//
2nd Prapāṭhaka, 2nd Kāndikā, Nāradiya-śīkṣā, p. 52.

340. pūrvasya varnasya savarṇaḥ sadṛśaḥ, Śobhākara’s
comm., Nāradiya-śīkṣā, p. 52.

341. evam ime na lakṣaṇena yuktā, nāpy ākṛtyā, nāpy upadiṣṭāh,
MB-D, p. 81.

342. rephośmanāṁ savarṇa na santi/ vargyo vargyena
savarṇaḥ/ Apiśali-śīkṣā-sūtras, Śīkṣā-sūṭrāṇi, p. 5.

343. spṛṣṭa-karanāḥ sparsāḥ/ vivṛta-karanāḥ svarāḥ ūṣmāṇaś
cy/ Ibid., p. 3.

344. saṁvrto'karaḥ, Ibid., p. 4.


346. Ibid., p. 2.


348. teśāṁ dvau dvāv anyonyasya savarṇau, Kātantra (1.1.4),


350. samāṇāḥ savarṇe dīrghī-bhavati paraś ca lopaṁ,
Kātantra (1.2.1), p. 17.

351. ivarno yam asavarṇe, na ca paro lopyah, Kātantra
(1.2.8); ivarno yam, Kātantra (1.2.9); ram iyaṁ, Katantra
(1.2.10); lam iyāṁ, Kātantra (1.2.11),
pp. 17-8.
352. abhyāsasyāsavarṇe, Kāṭanta (3.4.56), p. 70.
353. samānād anyo’savaraṇah, Bāla-śikṣā, p. 4.
354. ram rvarṇah, Kāṭanta (1.2.10); lam īvarṇah, 1.2.11; ṛvarṇe ar, 1.2.4; īvarṇe al, 1.2.5; pp. 17-8.
356. rkāra-lkārayoh savarṇa-saṁjñā lokopacārāt siddhīti bhāvaḥ, Trilocanadāsa’s commentary, quoted by Eggeling, ibid., p. 480.
359. sasthāna-kriyām svam, Jainendra (1.1.2), p. 2.
360. sthānaṃ tālvādī, kriyā sprṣṭatādikā... samānā sthāne kriyā yasya, sāmarthyaḥ sthānam api samānāṃ labhyate/ ... sā caturvīdhā... sprṣṭatā, Ṛṣat-sprṣṭatā, vīvṛtā, Ṛsad-vīvṛtā ceti/ Mahāvṛtti on Jainendra-ṛṣṭti, p. 2.
361. anye saṁvṛtam akāram icchanti loke/ śastra-vyavahāre tu viyṛtma/ etac cāyuktaṁ, loka-sāstra-yor ucçaraṇam praty avīśeṣaṁ/ ibid., p. 2. This criticism of Abhayanand in clearly neglects the meta-linguistic purpose of using open /a/ in Pāṇini’s grammar.
362. rephosmanāṁ svā na santi/ vargyaḥ sva-vargyaṇa sva- saṁjño bhavati/ Mahāvṛtti, Jainendra-ṛṣṭti, p. 3.
363. anudīt svasyātmanāḥbhāvyōtaparaḥ, Jainendra (1.1.72), p. 16.
364. yayy anusvārasya parasvam, Jainendra (5. 4.132),
comp. with anusvārasya yayi para-savarnah (P. 8. 4.58).
jharo jhari sve, Jainendra (5. 4.139) comp. with jharo
jhari savarne (P. 8. 4. 65). sve'ko dhī, Jainendra
(4.3.88), comp. with akah savare dirghah (p. 6.1.101).
na padanta-dvitva-vare ya-kha-svanusvāra-dī-car-
vidhau, Jainendra (1.1. 59), comp. with na padanta-
divracana-vare-yanopaśvara-savarnānusvāra-dirgha-
jaś-car-vidhiṣu (P.1.1.58).

365. "The Jainendra grammar, taken as a whole, is a copy
of Pāṇini pure and simple, and the sole principle on
which it was manufactured appears to be that 'the saving
of a half a short vowel affords as much delight as the
birth of a son.'" Kielhorn, "On the Jainendra-Vyākaraṇa,"
Indian Antiquary, Vol. 10, March 1881, p. 76.

366. ranto'ṇ uḥ, Jainendra (1.1.48), uḥ sthāne prasajyamāna
eva ranto bhavati/...ākārayoh sva-saṃjñoktā/ tena
tavalkārah/...katham lantvatvam? ranta iti laṇo
lakārākāreṇa praśīṣa-nirdesāt pratyāhāra-grahaṇam/
Mahāvṛtti of Abhayanandin, Jainendra-vyākaraṇa, p. 11.
Abhayanandin quotes a Vārttika: śrāva-Ikārayoh sva-
saṃjñā vaktavyā, ibid., p. 3.


368. utā savargah, Cāndra (1.1.2), Vol. I, p. 10.

369. anusvārasya yayi yam, Cāndra (6.4.151), comp. with
anusvarasya yayi para-savarnah (P. 8. 4.58). ako'ki
dirghah, Cāndra (5.1.106), comp. with akah savarne
dirghah (P.6.1.101). Actually, Bhaṭṭoji Dīkṣita says
that the Cāndra rule is better worded than P.6.1.101.
[ako'ki dirgha ity eva suvacam, SK, p. 7.]

370. halo jharāṁ jhari sasthāne lopo vā, Cāndra (6.4.155),
comp. with jharo jhari savarne (P.8.4.65). There is,
however, a rule where Cāndra uses the term savarṇā:
dvitve parasavarnah, Cāndra (6.3.34). The Cāndra-
paribhāsā-sūtras contain the maxim: bhāvyamānot
We should note here that the Vṛtti on Candragomin's
rules, which was declared by Liebich to be an
autocommentary (svopajña), has been doubted by scholars for not being a work of Candragomin himself. Thus, this is yet an open question. For a discussion of this point, see: "Ist Candragomin der Verfasser der Cändra-Vṛtti?," by R. Birwé, Mélanges d'Indianisme à la mémoire de Louis Renou, Publications de l'Institut de Civilisation Indienne, Fascicule 28, Paris, 1968. The same might be said of the Cändra-paribhāṣā-sūtras.


372. bhāvyo'g, Śākaṭāyana (1.1.4), p. 2.

373. teyān, Śākaṭāyana (1.1.3), p. 2.

374. svāh sthānāsvaikye, Śākaṭāyana (1.1.6), sthānāṁ kaṇṭhādi, āsyam mukham, tatra bhavam āsyam, sprṣṭatādi-prayatna-pancakam, sthānasyoktatvāt, Amoghavṛtti, Śākaṭāyana-vyākaraṇa, p. 3. Comp. with Patañjali's interpretation of āsy in P. 1.1.9. [See: Sec. 2.4.]

375. saṁvṛtam akārasyeti, Amoghavṛtti, ibid., p. 3.

376. a a a ity akāra udātto'udāttaḥ svaritaś cānanunāsiko' nunāsikiś ceti śat/ evam dīrga-plutāv iti dvādaśa varāḥ-bhedāḥ parasparsasya sva bhavantī/ evam, īvarṇādīnāṁ tv āṣṭādaśa bhedāḥ. Amoghavṛtti, ibid., p. 3.

377. īṣad-vivṛtam uṣmanām, ibid., p. 3.

378. repḥoṣmanāṁ sve na bhavanti, ibid., p. 3.

379. utā svāh, Śākaṭāyana (1.1.2), ibid., p. 2.

380. ukāreṇetā sahopādiyamāno vārṇāḥ svasya vargasya saṃjñāḥ bhavaty ātmanā saha, Amoghavṛtti, ibid., p. 2.

381. r ity eva īṣaraṇasya grahaṇam, ibid., p. 1.

382. tathā ca 'ṛty acaḥ' (1.1.75) ityādi īkāre'pi siddham bhavati, ibid., p. 1. Also: pp. 15-6, 18.

383. jari jaraḥ sve vā, Śākaṭāyana (1.1.133), ibid., p. 23.


387. *īṣad-vivartaṁ karaṇaṁ uṣmapāṁ/* vivṛtaṁ karaṇaṁ svarāṇāṁ/ *uṣmapāṁ ce 'ty anye/ iṣad-vivartaṁ karaṇaṁ svarāṇāṁ/ ce 'ty anye*, ibid., p. 4.

388. *akāraḥ samvṛta ity anye/ iṣad-vivartaṁ karaṇaṁ uṣmapāṁ/ vivṛtaṁ karaṇaṁ svarāṇāṁ/ ce 'ty anye*, ibid., p. 4.

389. *pañcako vargah*, Hemacandra (1.1.12), and also: varṇāvyayat svarūpe kāraḥ, Hemacandra (7.2.156).

390. samānānāṁ tena dīrghaḥ, Hemacandra (1.21.) is closer to Kātānta (1.2.1), TPr (x.2), APr (iii.42) and VPr (iv.50) than to P. 6.1.101.

391. *ivarnaḥ asve yavaralam*, Hemacandra (1.2.21). comp. with Kātānta (1.2.8-11).

392. *tau mumau vyañjane svau/, Hemacandra (1.3.14).

393. *anusvārasya vai pari-savarnāḥ*, P.8.4.58.

394. *dhuto dhūti sve vā*, Hemacandra (1.3.48).


396. *ivarnaḥ asve yavaralam*, Hemacandra (1.2.21); avarpasyevarpādinā edodaral, Hemacandra (1.2.6); rty ār upasargasya, Hemacandra (1.2.9) and īty āl vā, Hemacandra (1.2.11).


399. *sprṛṣṭatā, īṣat-sprṛṣṭatā, vivṛtatā, īṣad-vivṛtatā/ ... repaḥaśaśaḥānām tu sve na santi/ Svopajña-vṛtti, Malayagiri's Sabdānuśāsana, p. 5.

400. Ibid., p. 5.


402. *ik etah*, Malayagiri (1st sandhi, 6); rtaḥ an, (1st sandhi, 8; edādi ec, (1st sandhi, 9); e-o eh,
(1st sandhi, 10); Malayagiri's Śabdānuśāsana, p. 3.

403. Śākaṭāyana-vyākaraṇa, p. 1.

404. yaralava yañ, Malayagiri (1st sandhi, 17), p. 4.

405. Śākaṭāyana-vyākaraṇa, p. 1.

406. ikaḥ asve yañ, Malayagiri (3rd sandhi, 2), p. 10.

407. dīrghaḥ sve saparasvarasya, Malayagiri (3rd sandhi, 5), p. 11.

408. trṇīyasya svah anunāsikāḥ pañcame, Malayagiri (4th sandhi, 8); pratyaye, Malayagiri (4th sandhi, 9); mnām dhūti apadānte, Malayagiri (4th sandhi, 10); p. 17.

409. vyañjanāt yañ-pañcamasya sarūpe vā, Malayagiri (5th sandhi, 4), p. 21.

410. āvat svarghaplu, Mugdhabodha (5), p. 5.

411. ṅapo'k samo rna rk ca, Mugdhabodha (6), p. 6.

412. sāmyaṁ tv eka-sthānatvam, Vṛtti, Mugdhabodha-vyākaraṇa, p. 6.

413. capoditākāṇītā ṛnāḥ, Mugdhabodha (7), p. 7.

414. saha ṛne ṛghaḥ, Mugdhabodha (22), p. 17.

415. Comp. RPr (2nd pāṭala, verse 6), APr (ii. 31), APr (ii. 30), and Candra (6. 4. 155). All these rules use the term sasthāna instead of savarṇa.


418. ku-cu-tu-tu-pu, ibid., p. 4.


421. vargyo vargyena savarnaḥ, qt. in the Vṛtti, Sārasvata-Vyākaraṇa, p. 7.
422. r̥ṣvarṇayoḥ sāvarṇyaṁ vācyam, Sārasvata (63), pp. 10-1.
423. r̥ṣvarṇa-sthānīkatvād ralayar api sāvarṇyaṁ vācyam/
...ralayor dalayoś caiva śasayor bavayos tathā/ vadany
esāṁ ca sāvarṇyaṁ alāṁkāravido janāḥ/ Sārasvata-
vyākaraṇa, pp. 10-1.
424. tulya-sthānāsyā(prayatnaḥ savarṇaḥ, Sarasvatī-kaṇṭhā-
bharana (1.1.101), Pt. I, p. 27.
425. nājjhalau, Sarasvatī-kaṇṭhābharana (1.1.102), ibid, 
p. 28. No other text has a rule parallel to nājjhalau. 
However, Kṛṣṇadāsa’s commentary on the Kautsa-
Vyākaraṇa which is identical with the APr [= Saunakīyā 
Caturādhyāyikā] interprets the rule naikārukaṇāryoḥ 
sthāna-vidhau, APr (i. 41), as a rule prohibiting homo-
genity of vowels and consonants. This version of the 
Kautsa-vyākaraṇa, according to Kṛṣṇadāsa’s commentary, 
[Vaiḍika Sansodhana Maṇḍalā, Poona, Ms. E4179, 
folio 9] has a rule: sasthāna-karaṇaṁ savarṇam. This 
would make two sounds homogeneaus with each other if 
they share the same point of articulation and internal 
effort. Kṛṣṇadāsa [ibid., folio 5] holds that vowels 
and spirants are both vivṛta. Thus this creates the same 
problem that Pāṇini was faced with. Kṛṣṇadāsa interprets 
aikārukaṇāryoḥ sthānavidhau as: hrasva-dīrgha-
plutānāṁ svarānāṁ para-sannikarṣanat a i e a u o au 
 ebhir vyānjanānāṁ sandhau sāvarṇyaṁ neti niṣedhah/
 nājjhalav iti pāṇiniḥ/ ibid., folio 5. This is, however, 
a very doubtful interpretation.
427. aādayo titālīsa vannā, Moggallāna (1.1), p. 1; dasādo 
sarā, Moggallāna (1.2), p. 1.
428. dve dve savanna, Moggallāna (1.3), p. 2.
429. para-samaṇṇā payoge, Kaccāyana (1.1.9), p. 12.
430. kva cāsavaṇṇaṁ lutte, Kaccāyana (1.2.3), p. 18.
431. rassa-sarā saka-saka-dīghehi aṇṇamaṇṇaṁ savanna

Deshpande, Madhav M. Critical Studies In Indian Grammarians I: The Theory of Homogeneity (Sāvarṇya). E-book, Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Center for South Asia Studies, 1975, https://doi.org/10.3998/mpub.19360. Downloaded on behalf of 35.160.27.221
nāma sarūpa ti pi vuccanti/ Kaccāna-vāṇāṇa, Kaccāyana-vyākaraṇa, p. 13.


433. Burnell (1875), p. 27.


435. śiksāṁ vyākyāsyāmāh/ varṇāḥ svarah/ mātrā balam/ sāma santānaḥ/ ity uktā śiksādhyāyāḥ/ Taittiriya-Upaniṣad (vii.1.2).


438. Ibid., pp. 2 ff.


442. On P. 1.1.1 (vṛddhir ād-aic), Kātyāyana explains the purpose of adding the marker /T/ to /ā/, by saying that /ā/ is a non-/ā-N/ sound and accents etc. are distinctive. Thus, /ā/ would not cover homogeneous varieties differing in accent, unless it is marked with /T./ [ākārasya tapara-karooṇām savarṇārtham bhedaṅkatvāt svarasya, Vārttika on P. 1.1.1, MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 113.] He has no such doubts about /ai-C/ sounds.
in the same rule. On the other hand, he positively fears that /e-C/ sounds might stand for short /e/ etc., as well as for extra-long varieties. [atapara eca igghrasvādeśe, and ekādeśe dirghā-grahānam, Vārttikas, MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, pp. 78-9.] This clearly indicates that he accepts /a-N/ in P. 1.1.69 to be formed with /N/ in the Śiva-sūtra: I(a)-N. Also see: Deshpande (1972), pp. 226, 249-51.

444. Ibid., p. 71.
445. Ibid., p. 73.
446. Ibid., pp. 73-4.
447. Ibid., p. 80, Fn. 20.
448. Ibid., p. 80, Fn. 19.
449. edaitoh kanṭha-tālu/ odautoh kanṭhośtham/ ...vivṛtam uṣmaṇāṁ svarāṇāṁ ca/ SK, p. 2.
453. praśliṣṭāvarṇāv etau (eṇau), vivṛtatarāvarṇāv etau (aićau)/ etayor eva tarhi mithas savarṇa-saṁjñā prāpnoti/ naitau tuly-sthānąu/ MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 155; also: imāv aicau samāhāra-varṇau-mātrāvarṇasya mātrevarṇopvarṇavyoh/ MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 78 and Vol. III, p. 426. Siddheshwar Varma is off the point in describing Patañjali's views: "Here an objector states the opinion, attributed to Śakaṭāyana, that both the elements of the diphthongs /ai/ and /au/ were equal, being one mora each....Patañjali, however, does not accept this opinion; he seems to follow the opinion expressed by the Ṛg-Prāt. and the Pāṇinīya-śikṣā,
that the second element of the diphthongs /ai/ and /au/ was longer." Varma (1929), pp. 180-1. Contrast: bhāṣyakāro vārttikakāram paryanuyūkте/ 'aicoṣcottara- bhūyastvād' iti vādatā vārttikakāreṇa sama-pravibhāgatvaṁ 
neṣṭam iti bhāvaḥ, MB-P, Vol. III, p. 427, and sama-
pravibhāga-pakṣa eva bhagavato bhāṣyakārasya sammata
iti bodhyam, MB-P-U, Vo. III, p. 427, on P. 8. 2.106.

454. i-c(a)-ś-e-yāś talau (i. 66), u-v-o-ḥp(a)-pāh oṣṭhe (i. 70),
aikāraukārayoḥ kaṅṭhyā pūrvā mātrā, tālvosthayor
uttarā (i. 73), VPr, p. 3; akārārdham aikāraukārayor
ādiḥ (i. 26), ikāro'dhyardhah pūrvasya śeṣeḥ (i. 28),
ukāras tūttarasya (i. 29), TPr, pp. 65-6; sandhyāksarāṇi
samṣṛṣṭa-varṇāṇy eka-varṇavad vṛttih (i. 40),
aikāraukārayoḥ sthāṇa-vidhau (i. 41), APr, pp. 34-5;
sandhyāṇi sandhyāksarāṇi āhur ekē dvisthānataiteṣu
tathobhayeṣu/ sandhyeṣy akāro'rdham ikāra uttaraṁ
vujor ukāra iti śākatāyaṇah/ mātrā-saṁsargad avare
prthak-'ṛtuḥ hravānusvāra-vaṭiṣaṅgavat pare/ RPr,
13th patala, verses 15-6, pp. 56-7; sandhyāṁ dvivarṇam,
(3.4.5), Ṛk-tantra, p. 22. The word dvivarna here
refers to /ai/ and /au/, and clearly refers to their
composition in contrast to /e/ and /o/.

455. e ai tu kaṁṭha-ṭālavṣ o au kaṁṭhoṣṭhaṇau smṛtau/
ardha-mātrā tu kaṁṭhyā syād ekāraikārayor bhavet/
okāraukārayor mātrā tayor vivaṭa-saṁvṛtam/ Pāṇiniyā-
śikṣā, verses 18-9. These are very unclear lines.
Even Weber has different, but much more corrupt
lines ["Die Pāṇiniyā-śikṣā," Indische Studien, Vol. IV,
Berlin, p858, pp. 353-4]. Also: svarāṇāṁ uṣmaṇāṁ
caiva vivaṭtam karanaṁ smṛtaṁ/ tebhya'pi vivaṭāv eẖau
tābhyaṁ aicau tathāva ca/ Pāṇiniyā-śikṣā, verse 21,
p. 386. The Pāṇiniyā-śikṣā-sūtras have, in this respect,
the same thing to say, see: Śikṣā-sūtras, pp. 11, 12,
20-1.

456. Deshpande (1972), pp. 221-2, 225, 236, 238.

457. Ibid., pp. 213-4.

458. tapaṛa-karaṇāṁ dīṛghe'pi sthāṇini hrasva eva yathā syāt-
acikṛta, KS, Vol. 6, p. 136. Also: Deshpande (1972),
pp. 236-7.

460. Patañjali in his Mahābhāṣya on the Śiva-sūtra l(a)-N seems to suggest that by P. 1.1.69 /y/, /v/ and /l/ stand for /ʏ/, /-vars/ and /l/, and that the sequences /yy/ etc. are eligible for the designation samyoga "cluster." MB, Vol. I, Sec. I, p. 86. Here he does not bring up the question of /y/, /v/ and /l/ being "non-effected" for P. 1.1.7 (halo’nantarāḥ samyogaḥ), which is quite a legitimate question.

461. dvirvacane parasavarṇatvam, Vārttika on P. 8.2.6, dvirvacane parasavarṇatvaḥ siddham vaktavyam/ sa-vya, sa-vatsarah, yallokam, tallokam iti parasavarṇasyāsiddhatvāt yara iti dvirvacanaṁ na prāpnoti/ MB, Vol. III, p. 373.

462. [A] atha kimartham antaḥṣṭhānāṁ ansūpadeśāṁ kriyate/
[B] iha sa-vya, sa-vatsarah, yallokam, tallokam iti parasavarṇasyāsiddhatvād anuvārasyaiva dvirvacanaṁ/ tatra parasya parasavarṇe krte tasya yā-ghanaṇa grahaṇāt pūrvasyāpi parasavarno yathā syāt/
[C] naitad asti pravojanam/ vakṣatya etat-dvīr vacane parasavarṇatvaṁ siddham vaktavyam-itī, yava-tā siddhatvum ucyate parasavarṇa eva tāvad bhavati/
[D] parasavarṇe tarhi krte tasya var-ghanaṇa grahaṇād dvirvacanaṁ yathā syāt/
[E] mā bhūd dvirvacanam/
[F] nam ca bheda bhavati-sati dvirvacane triyakāram, asati dvirvacane dvīyakāram/
[G] nāsti bhedaḥ, satyapi dvirvacane dvīyakāram eva/ katham/ 'halo yamām yami lopah' ity evam ekasya lopena bhavitavyam/
[H] evam api bhedaḥ/ sati dvirvacane kadācid dvīyakāram, kadācit triyakāram/ asati dvīyakāram eva/ sa eṣa katham bheda na syāt? yadi nityo lopah syāt/ vibhāsā ca sa lopah/
[I] yathā bhedas tathāstū/
[J] anuvartate vibhāsā śaro'ci yad vārayaty ayaṁ
dvitvam/ (Śloka-vārttika)/ yad ayām 'śaro'ci'
iti dvirvacana-pratīṣedham śāsti, taj jñāpayaty
acāryāh-anuvartate vibhāṣetī/ katham kṛtvā
jñāpakam? "nitye hi tasya lope pratīṣedhārtho na
kaścit syāt" (śloka-vārttika)/ yadi nityo lopah syāt,
pratīṣedha-vacanāṁ anarthakam syāt/ astv atra
dvirvacanām, "jhāro jhari savarne" iti lopo
bhaviṣyati/ paśyati tv acāryāḥ-vibhāṣā sa lopah-
iti, tato dvirvacana-pratīṣedham śāsti/
[K] naitad asti jñāpakam/ ...tasmān nitye'pi lope'-
vaśyaṁ sa pratīṣedho vaktavyah/
[L] tad etad atyanta-sandigdham acāryānāṁ vartate-
vibhāṣā nuvartate na veti/ MB, Vol. I, Sec. I,
pp. 96-7.

463. halo yamāṁ yami lopah ity ekasyātra lopo bhaviṣyati/


466. Bhāṭṭoji Dikṣīta says in his SKB that, since, according
to Patañjali, features like nasality are non-distinctive,
/y/, /v/ and /l/ would naturally stand for /ṣ/, /v/ and
/l/, and hence it would be proper to have only /a-C/ in
P.1.1.69. However, Pāṇini uses /a-N/, including semi-
vowels, in P.1.1.69, in order to indicate that features
like nasality are distinctive and that, without a rule,
/y/, /v/ and /l/ cannot stand for /ṣ/, /v/ and /l/.
yady api guṇānāṁ abhedakatvenaiva sānumāsika-yavalanāṁ
dvītva-siddher grahanaka-sāstrej-grahanam evocitāṁ na
tv an-grahanam, tathāpi 'guṇah bhededākāḥ' ity api pakṣām
jñāpayitum an-grahanam/ SKB, p. 61. For the
controversy bhedakā guṇah and abhedakā guṇah, see:
Sec. 6.5-6.13, and Deshpande (1972), pp. 226-30.

467. acāryopadeśa-pāramparvāt tu jñāyate-anuvartate
vibhāṣā' iti/ tasmāt trivyaṇjana-saṁyoga-śraṇāṇyā
'apūdī' iti nakāreṇa prayāhāraḥ kṛto na cakāreṇeti

468. jñāpakāntaraṁ grahaka-sūtraśṭhān-grahaṇam/ tad dhi
saṁyantety ādau yādīnāṁ sānumāsikānāṁ dvītvārtham/
lopasya nityatve tu vyartham eva syat/ BSR, p. 149.

469. an-grahanaj jnāpakād ity api kaścit/ tat tu vārttika-
kṛtān-grahana-pratyākhyānān noktam/ MB-P-U,

470. See: n. 461.

471. savarṇa-savargīya-parah (na dvīḥ) (xiv.23), TPr, p. 307;
sasthāne ca (iii.30), AP, p. 142; savarṇe (iv.110),
VPr, p. 62. These rules would not allow doubling of
/y/ in forms like sāyantā.

472. George Cardona does refer to the commentators’ question
as to why Pāṇini did not use /a-C/ instead of /a-N/ in
P.1.1.69, and says: "The answer is, of course, that
the semi-vowels /y/, etc. given in the śiva-sūtras
should denote also their nasal counter-parts /my/ etc."
Cardona (1969), p. 35. On p. 21 he discusses the rules
involving semi-vowels. In (1965a, pp. 229-30), he
discusses how it is necessary to have /y/, /v/ and /I/
homogeneous with /y/, /v/ and /I/. However, no
scholar has so far answered the question as to why /y/,
/v/ and /I/ are needed to stand for /y/, /v/ and /I/.
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Bṛhat-paribhāṣā-vṛtti by Sīra deve, see: PBS.

BSR Bṛḥacchabda-ratna by Hari Dīkṣitā, on the PM, see: PM.


Hemacandra-vyākarana-nyāya-saṁgraha by Hemaharṣaṇagaṇi, see: PBS.


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KM Kārikāvalī-Muktāvalī by Viśvanātha Tarkapaṇcānana Bhaṭṭācārya, with five commentaries, Sri Balamanorama Series 6, Madras, 1923.


KS-N Nyāsa by Jīnendrabuddhi on KS, see: KS.

KS-P Padamaṇjarī by Haradatta on KS, see: KS.


LSR Laghu-śabda-ratna by Nāgeśabhaṭṭa, see: PM.

LSS Laghu-śabdendu-śekhara by Nāgeśabhaṭṭa, with six commentaries, Rajasthan Sanskrit College Series 14, Banaras, 1936.

MB Vyākaraṇa-Mahābhāṣya by Patańjali, with the commentaries Pradīpa by Kāiyata, and Uddyota by Nāgeśabhaṭṭa, three vols., published by Motilal Banarasidass, Delhi, 1967.

MB-D Dīpikā [or Tiṅka] by Bhartṛhari on MB, ed. by Abhyankar and Limaye, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Post Graduate and Research Department Series 8, Poona, 1970. The same text is edited under the title Mahābhāṣya-ṭīkā by V. Swaminathan, Pt. I, Hindu-Vishvavidyālaya-Nepāla-Rājya-Saṁskṛta-Granthamālā, 11, Banaras, 1965. This is occasionally quoted for better readings.
MB-P Pradīpa by Kaiyata on MB, see: MB.

MB-P-U Uddyota by Nāgēśabhaṭṭa on MB-P, see: MB.


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TPr Tāttvītīya-prātiśākhya, with the commentary Tribhāṣyaratna, ed. and tr. with notes, by W. D. Whitney, New Haven, 1871.

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