

sentence (वाक्):

combination of meaningful words

Mimamsa - descriptions like -

- performed this kind of yajna
- this mantra to get this result etc.

In this, they described a 'sentence'.
वाक्

If you chant a part sentence in a wrong way, then you won't be able to get the effect of the mantra.

Mimamsa वाक् - written by Jaimini

Prabhakar School > 2 schools of thought on
Bhatta School Jaimini's text

In Sanskrit (Indian lit.), there's no fixed definition.

Things can be challenged and then a new defn. can come after 50-60 years.

→ It is a vast, intellectual way of thinking.

① (W₁ + W₂ + ...)

Meaningful / Sensible (the whole sentence → combination of words should make some complete sense)

② [Context]

The sentence should have some broad context. some complete sense)

③ (Sub. + —)

Subject is very important for a sentence.

① Combination of words:

i) पद सङ्ग्रहात् ज्ञ वाक्यम् : structural definition
words combination emerges

→ sentence is something that emerges from the combination of words.

ii) पद समूहो हि वाक्यम् अर्थपरि समाप्तो
combination emphasis) meaning/sense
of words nothing but structural definition

But:
(where car) (tree go under)
→ this is not a sentence as it does not make sense/ no syntactic connection between the words.
∴ the combination of words should make sense too.

iv) संकेतः परमात्मा एति (cognitive definition)
single unitary meaning/ idea/ understanding → There is no ambiguity in the meaning.
→ in the mind of the listener

eg: the cat chased the rat.
the rat was being chased by the cat.
v) मुखियानाम् वाक्यम् → Given by Nagesh
(a sentence should denote/ express a verb or action)
कारकान्वित क्रिया वीच
something that helps in combined verb something that expresses
from Koutilya's Artha shastra bringing about the action/ verb.
i.e., subject/object etc.
पदसमूहायां वाक्यम्
structural defn.
when someone says 'the cat chased the rat', in our mind we understand it by forming a picture of the cat chasing the rat.

संवा परमा एति: ।
no verb in this sentence.
According to new rules, verb is not necessary in a sentence.

These are examples of nominal sentences.

eg: What a great day today!

v) Sentence is a combination of words that denotes some action which is combined with different कारकाः

कारक examples :

Beneficiary - jisko diya gaya ho : दिया गया

कर्ता - agent

कर्म - destination / patient

उद्धिकरण - substratum (under the tree)

करण - instrument

(eg: I cut an apple with a knife.)

उपायोग - pt. of departure

(eg: A leaf is falling from a tree.)

मीमांसा सूत्र : २.१.४६

→ The whole sentence should give you one single idea.

→ If it gives you one single idea, it is a sentence.

(vi) अट्टक तालि वाक्यं साकाङ्क्षये।
single complete meaning / idea
one / single words should have mutual expectancy of each other

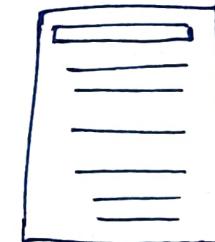
उत्तर रूपता रूप वाक्यं
↓ meaning singularity ↓ single sentence
someone who is getting the fruits of an action

① It is a single sentence if it is giving you a singular meaning/understanding.

(The goat was given to the Brahmin)

② Purpose → all sentences in the text convey a single purpose.

Then the whole text is also known as a sentence.



राजसूय



अश्वमेघ

वाक्यभेद / conflict



To avoid this conflict, the entire chunk / collection of sentences should be considered as a whole.

Everything should come under राजसूय e.g. a recipe in a cookbook tells how to make biryani. The whole recipe tells us a single thing / has a single purpose - how to make biryani?

the whole chunk

मीमांसा

राजसूय

Verb tells us → 1.) action
2.) tense
3.) who is performing the action

Noam Chomsky : Deep structure
↓
Surface structure

vii) Structural Defn. :

सूक्त - विद् वाक्यम् : from Katyayana's ...

1 verb

Interpretation 1: → Any sentence should have only 1 verb. If a sentence has more than 2 verbs, they will become 2 diff. sentences.

e.g.: (I ate mango in the morning) and sentence (went to market.)

Interpretation 2: → A sentence should have atleast 1 verb.

e.g.: What a great day today!

→ is not a sentence as per this defn.

Nominal / No-verb sentences are not sentences as per this defn.

e.g.: सूक्तं परमी धर्मः।

These interpretations are given in Modern linguistics.

→ महाभाष्य देशपाठः

viii) Structural Defn. :

विद् वाक्यात् सा वाय - कारण - विद्विष्ट् वाक्यम्

verb

in addition to

indeclinables

preposition

words

playing

semantic

roles

(like कर्ता,

कर्त्रि etc.)

Adjective

Given by

Katyayana

→ A sentence is something that has these things.

'The Great Commentary' / महाभाष्य : By Maharishi Patanjali

ix) Bhartrhari's Defn. : Cognitive Defn.

→ at deeper level, even here can be considered as sentences.

because at deeper level there also have verbs.

एको स नवयवः रात्रः

एक अनवयवः

1 (अन् अवयव)

2 (अन् अवयव)

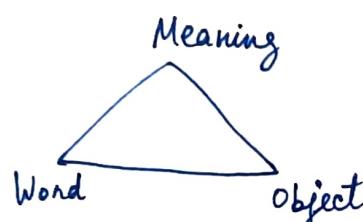
3 (अन् अवयव)

(parts) components

→ Sentence is something that has no parts) components. It is a single thing.

- निराकारी : has no expectancy from any other thing
- अव्यूत : one single thing
no parts/components
- This defn. is against मात्रा's defns.

ज्ञात : consciousness/intellect
this is one level above/beyond intellect.
consciousness prompts intellect to work.

- language
 - conceptualization
 - Thoughts/Proposition
 - Beyond Brain (cognitive level)
- Word Meaning

- ↳ Bhartrhari's defn. of sentence lies here.
- He says: everything in the world is clothed with वाचः:

Important:
 → It is something inner in the minds of the readers.
 → Before they speak & after they listen.

'sentence'
as per Bhartrhari's defn.

⑧ वाचसंहिता : By Bhartrhari

intellect वाचसंहिता
coming together

→ Sentence: coming together of all the words in the intellect.
 eg: just the word 'apple' can also be considered spoken by a small child a sentence.
 Because it conveys the whole meaning to the child's mom.
 ∵ children's language can be considered.
 language spoken by disabled people.

Conditions for knowing a sentence

Auxiliary Factors (given by मीमांसकः person who follows मीमांसा)

- (1) अतिकारः : expectancy → syntactic
 (2) योग्यता : compatibility
 (3) सन्निधि; proximity
 आसन्ति
 (cognitive closure) → congruence
Psychological
- eg: Mary put a book on the table furiously.
- ↙ ↘
- अतिकार अत्यधि
- ↙ ↘
- eg: Don ko pakadna mushkil hi nahi
- ↳ both syntactic & psychological expectancy

Grammatical Expectancy

eg: A barber gave a haircut at his father's home.

eg: हुक्कमत- ह- हिदुस्तान

eg: A barber gave a haircut.

→ these 2 words
can't be separated

nothing can be
inserted in between.

→ Grammatical expectancy.

eg: Mary put —
what? Mary put a book where?

Mary put a book on
the table.

This is the expectancy
of 'put'?

→ Syntactic expectancy

अतिकारः:
In absence of the other, the first word
cannot convey its meaning.

(2) The word meanings should agree with each other / there shouldn't be any contradiction.

→ Semantic compatibility / congruency

John went to the office.

John went to a cake.

↓
no compatibility

John ate a cake.

→ compatibility is there.

examples:

① दूषित : son of a barren woman

→ No semantic compatibility

→ How can a barren women have a son?

② वृक्षत : flower in the space : does not make sense

→ No semantic compatibility

③ चतुर्होङ्ग : rabbit with horns : does not make sense

→ It does not make sense as per our

understanding → that's why we consider it doesn't make sense.

→ Philosophical understanding.

→ changes the truth value of your comprehension
" " validity of truth of our comprehension.

→ Oxymorons

eg: she is pretty ugly.

(3) words should come out one after the other.
There should be no space.

Proximity → Temporal

→ Spatial

Also Known as Contiguity.

Jaimini

Mimansa Sutra

Sabara

Commentary (ग्रन्थ)

Kumarila
Bhatta
(भाट्टा
School)

Prabhakara
Mishra
(प्रभाकर
school)

D

(if asked in exam
to give eg. for this
just give example
of any sentence
that makes sense
and explain
how the
words of
this
sentence
come
one
after
the
other)

(4) तात्पर्यज्ञान : Given by नेत्रोन्यायिका
Neo-logicians

Intention Knowledge

— Knowing the intention of the speaker.

e.g.: Meeting kitne baje tha?

(when I come late to the meeting)

→ Sarcastic intention

↪ Inference

→ Aaj mera paratha hai

→ Par mera toh subah 8 baje class
hai

↪ we infer from here that he/she
won't be able to eat.

lies in
the
~~संकेत~~
sensitive
reader

① Accepted by Abhinava Gupta.

small children, parrot say many non-sense things

② Rejected by Vedantin.

complete sentence

③ Mimansakas : तात्पर्य lies in the whole passage/

3 types of तात्पर्य

→ वाच्य : expressed (e.g. Mom says:
I'm very tired today)
→ प्रतीयमान : implied implying
→ छनि-काप : suggested was just expressing anything?

should come from association of sense organs with the object.

→ eye - text

→ ears - speech

The sense organs should be perceiving the object.

→ Meditation / doing some prayer / yoga to God

Does not come under शास्त्रीय वृत्ति as my eyes are closed)
my ears are not listening to anything.
in thinking in my mind.
9th in written verbal speech / text
written

इन्द्रिय वृत्ति

Sense → obj

organs

शास्त्रीय क्रिया (association)

प्रथम वृत्ति: even if we see a duster and know that it is a duster, that is visual perception & not through

शास्त्रीय

language/
human
speech

comprehension / cognition

the meaning
should come

from the word

प्रेरणा

virtual
perception

hence X

पदार्थकृति

Given by

विश्वाय पर्यानन् in

कारिकावली

further simplified in

त्यायसिद्धान्त

पदार्थकृति करणम्, द्वारं तत्र पदार्थकृति:

शास्त्रीयः पलं तत्र, शास्त्रीयः सहकारिता ॥

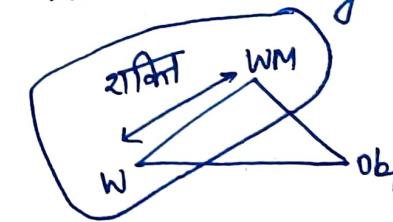
Result

In order to have successful lang. compr., ①, ②, ③ are important.

①: word knowledge

②: word meaning knowledge

③: (relation b/w word and word meaning)



वृत्ति / वृत्ति: attentive listening / reading

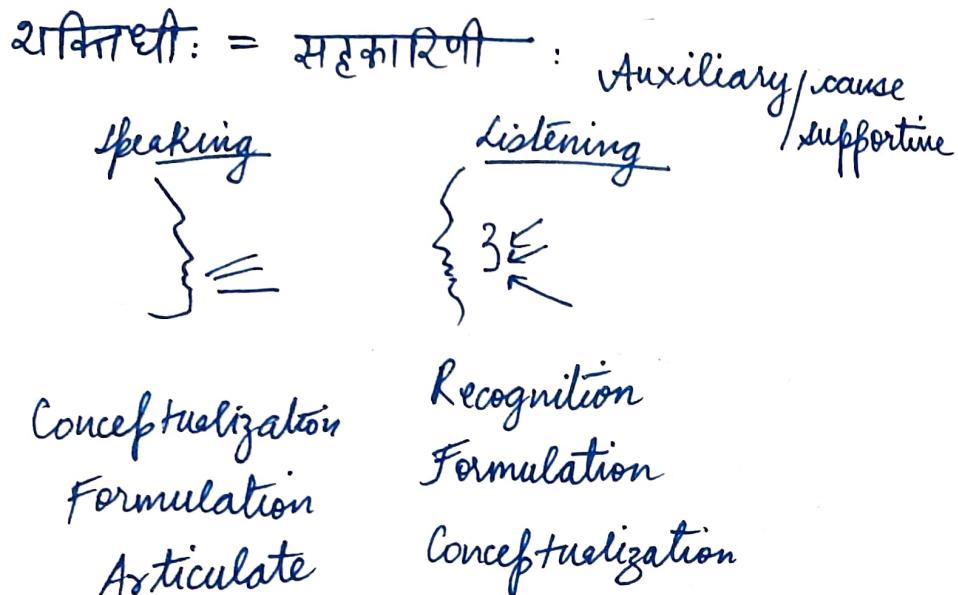
→ registering the words that I am listening / reading

: instrumental cause / special cause / most effective cause

प्रथम वृत्ति = करणम्

पदार्थकृति = द्वारं

efficient cause,



→ mind wandering
→ concentration / attention is not there

- ② → dang is known, words are not known
→ dang is unknown, orthography is unknown
eg: Chinese, German: arbeitslosig Keitsverschung
- Neurodevelopmental disorders

③ sometimes we know the word as it is separately.
and sometimes we know the meaning of the word separately.
But we don't know that this meaning itself is the meaning of that word.

This whole model is known as the 'Causal Model'
of अक्षरात्मक

Cause → Effect

Result

CRITICISM

→ These 3 steps are NOT sequential. They are mutually dependent. They do not happen one after the other. in a particular order.

① Incorrect phonological representation suffuses my verbal cognition.

eg: tomato bath
bhat

t → t

ṭ → th

→ In terms of spelling

In terms of pronunciation

(eg: Bengali pronunciation:

Aurghya → Orgho)

→ External disturbances like noise

अक्षरात्मक कारण: 5 reasons for not having अक्षरात्मक

→ too small

→ too near

→ too far

→ malfunction of sense organs

→ But these are HIERARCHICAL.

without ①, ② & ③ cannot happen.

e.g.: axe without axe, the action of
cut cutting can't take place.

axe : (1) without the wood being
wood : (2) there as operational
cut : (3) cause, the auxiliary
action of cutting
can't happen.

→ They are Mutually Dependent.

→ sometimes ~~it~~^{the} happens, but we don't understand the meaning of each word separately. We understand the meaning of the phrase as a whole.

e.g.: children understand: 'open your mouth'
F. t. is performed as opening

as the action to be performed as opening his mouth, but they probably don't know the individual word meanings.

→ ∴ skipping a factor, but still can have
 (Happens to adults also when learning a
 foreign language)

→ Are ① ② ③ sufficient for $\text{2Tcg} \neq \text{CT}$?

NO.

Sometimes these are also necessary → $\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma$
 $\sqrt{\pi}/f$ (intention)

sarcasm, idioms, metaphors,

Time is

Beating around

the
bush

where the
words
means/refers to metonyms.

something else (eg: black swan -

Myths: Black swan → unfateful event
Silver Fox → handsome, middle aged

old School

frozen metaphors (eg: hands of a
clock,
back of a chair)

Holistic Model of शाक्तवीदः:

- ① पदभान्, पदार्थिः, ...
- ② अभिधा, लक्षणा, ...
- ③ आकाङ्क्षा, योग्यता, ...
- ④ तात्पर्य

All these together are reqd. for शाक्तवीदः.

Word-sense Disambiguation:

पद अर्थ
Bhartshari (5th c CE)
वाक्यपदीय II 316-317

→ when there is a scope for more than 1 interpretation, in restricting it to only 1 meaning.

- ① विरोधिता : Dissociation / opposition ('hostility') ('versus')
- ② अर्थः - Purpose / Reason / Motive ('for')
- ③ प्रकरणम् : context / situation
- ④ लिङ्गम् : Indicatory sign ('from other sentences')
- ⑤ शब्दस्यान्यस्य सन्ति॒ष्टिः - Proximity other word
- ⑥ सामर्थ्यम् : capacity
- ⑦ अ॒चित्ता : propriety / congruity
- ⑧ दुरा॑ : place
- ⑨ काल॑ : Time
- ⑩ व्यक्ति॑ : Gender
- ⑪ स्वर॑ : Accent

→ Polysemous Words
many meanings

There are 14 ways to disambiguate:

- ① संयोगः : Association : Mutual. (with)
- ② विप्रयोगः : Dissociation : Mutual. ('without')
- ③ साहृदयः : Association (conual) ('and')

eg: Water Well
eg: SBI Bank

eg: स शख चक्र हरि → means lion)
gives meaning of the other word eg: स शख चक्र हरि → means monkey)
this tells it is husband of Sita Ma polysemous word eg: अवस्ता गौः → cow | but these 2 are weapons
of Lord Vishnu,
.. we know that here एक means colour yellow.

③ Mutual association with something

eg: राम-लक्ष्मण
→ रामलक्ष्मण

eg: Batman - Robin

eg: हरि-शिव

लक्ष्मीकान्त - प्रारंभिक

this can
also mean
a type of
bird.

④ समर्थनः
capacity

अनुदूरा कृति

a girl with no stomach
a girl with thin waist

⇒ unmarried girl
goddess Durga
heroine
daughter

Because the unmarried girl has the capacity
to have thin waist.

④ Mutual dissociation

eg: राम-रावण
Tom-gerry

Batman-joker

Rich-Poor

दुर्घाय गां श्रय

→ cow
→ cow for milk

कृष्णे गां श्रय

→ earth

→ do farming on earth

भौजनालयः आलय for भौजों

विद्यालयः आलय for विद्या

↳ kitchen

↳ school

कालाय तस्मै नमः

→ time
saturn

god of death

black ink

goddess Parvati

Lord Shiva

I go ^{to} that all powerful नमः !
bow down to the

$$\begin{aligned} 50 \times 3M &= 15 \\ 30 \times 5M &= 15 \\ 20 \times 10M &= 20 \end{aligned}$$

∴ based on purpose, meaning of नमः is varying.

Living room : Room for living
Bed room : Room for sleeping

नमः
place/home
/location

→ The word has the capacity to perform something.

eg: Marker

children used Marker in their drawing competition.

→ pen / highlighter ✓
→ computer marker

⑩ आयिति : Propriety / Congruity (Ability to perform)

eg. द्विजः पठनि

→ Brahmin
Crow
Teeth

what fits with the word पठनि?

→ Brahmin

द्विजः यात्रा ने

→ Teeth

∴ whatever has semantic compatibility / fits.

द्विज उड़ी था तो

→ Crow

eg: He held a chair in Physics.
→ headmanship / chairmanship / professorship

The narcotics team cooked an evidence.

→ falsifying / making up

⑪ गृहः - Place (Geographical)

eg: Order → diff. meaning

in
courtroom
restaurant } based on
the place

वर्ती सुधारा

here it means वर्तीताय place (religious)

consult a doctor → taking advice
I consult the integers → giving advice

⑫ काल - Time

eg: कालः दूरः ३८५६

काल
(morning
time)

so here this mean 'sun'.

मुजेतः - a stupid person

मुजेटः - a b'ful lady

१३ व्यक्तिः Gender

मित्रः - son

कृष्णः : Lord Krishna

मित्रम् : friend

कृष्णतः : Draupadi

कुण्डः - fort
कृष्णा - goddess

रामः : Lord Ram

रमा : Goddess Laksami

(4) रेतः Accent

→ Pronunciation in a particular way only

e.g. इ॒र्ण॑ श॒त्रुः व॒र्षस्य ।

Indra's enemy
should be
emphasized
so that he
becomes
powerful

creates
the
impact
of certain
mantras/
verses.

But while chanting, he emphasized on इ॒र्ण॑,
so इ॒र्ण॑ is the one who became powerful.

English is a 'Pitch Accent' language.

I got a job offer → 1.) Based on this play?

→ sarcastic tone

2.) Based on this play?

→ Genuine question

(5) प्रकरणम् : situation/context

soldier: cover me! → protect me

cover me with cloth/towel

soldier: we need air support → support from airforce

support from air (breathing support)

Sentential Meaning (how the sentence generates/gives us info.)

(1) संसर्गमया दावात्

: Nayanikas: Indian logicians
(word is meaningful)

(2) अभिहृतान्वयवाच्

: Mimamsakas (Bhatta)
(word is meaningful)

theory/
argument/law

संयोगः combination/coalescence

संसर्गः Mutual association

→ The theory of mutual association.

→ The law of mutual coalescence.

अभिहृतः

अन्वयः

मधुमत्तः कीकिलः (here it means sweet/honey-like due to Koxil voice)

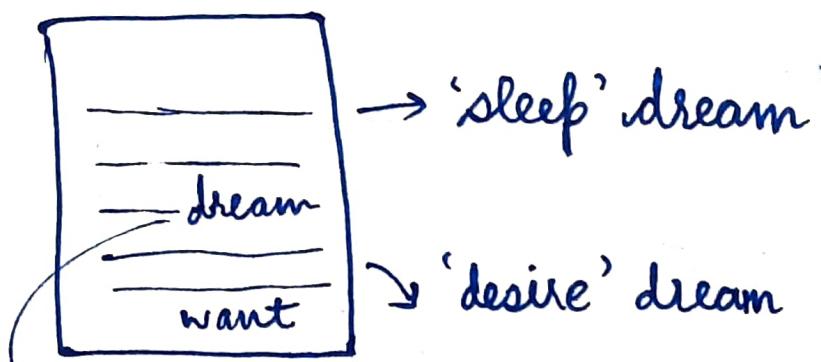
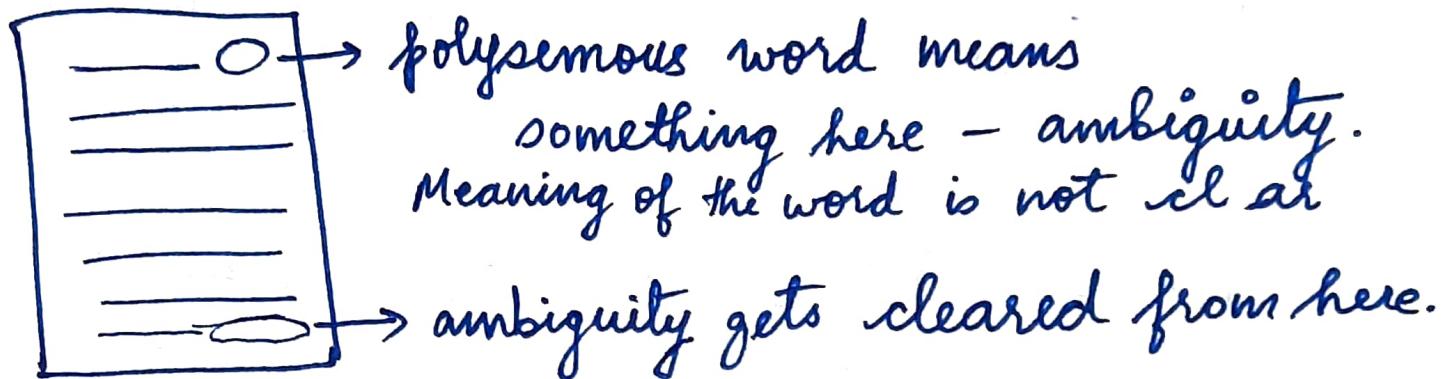
→ कंसत् (OK) can also be honey, sweet, nectar

sorry: apology, regret

finish it: complete it, kill, fine tune it

bananas: no. of bananas, I'm going bananas crazy

7. लिङ्गम् : Indicatory sign ('from other sentences')



∴ dream must come twice.

8. राष्ट्रस्यान्यस्य सन्तिः (proximity other word)

eg: रामौ जन्मदुर्भः → Based on जन्मदुर्भ, we say he is Parshuram but not रामः

जन्मदुर्भ is a character in Hindu literature. He is one of the saptarishi, and a descendant of sage Bhrigu.

परशुराम is his son.

→ words themselves come together to provide the meaning of the sentence.

→ words are meaningful

e.g: Ram & I are going to my home.

Are all the words meaningful?

Yes, all these words individually have meaning.

→ All the words simultaneously come together to provide the meaning of sentence. (by virtue of their juxtaposition)

→ The chunks are juxtaposed.

'Ram & I' (are going) (to my home)

the words have ~~THAT IS - AT~~ of each other)

expectancy

because one word comes after the other while speaking

↑ they are not simultaneous in speech, but in the listener's mind, the comprehension is simultaneous.

~~THAT IS~~ - impression of Ram & I is still there in my mind as the sentence progresses.

Recollection happens simultaneously in my mind of earlier words

~~THAT KARKE~~ ~~ARE~~ mind.

→ because they have left their impression in mind

Recollection of earlier words + the last word
* all pigeons come on the threshing floor together, not one by one.

कर्ता: Threshing floor

कर्ती: Pigeon

मृत्यु: death

② अभिहृत - अन्तर्य - गति : Bhatta school of Mimamsa
 expressed Relation Theory → Kumarila Bhatta
 ① ② (wrote Shlokavartika)

The Theory of expression precedes Relation.

→ The words first express their individual meaning independent of each other.

① W ↔ WM अभिहृत } expression
 शब्दित अभिहृत

② Relation

↪ based on virtue of
 the meaningful
 words now
 come together

अनुसंधान
 योग्यता
 सम्बन्धः

Example of ① : गुलाम् लक्ष्मी लक्ष्मी } you have to understand the
 blue lotus meaning of both words
 simultaneously to understand
 this.

गुलाम् लक्ष्मी
 (Noun - adjective)
 examples

You can't understand
 blue as a colour
 separately.

रामः दति गृहेण
 person forest going, present tense
 male agency object/destination
 Third person, singular

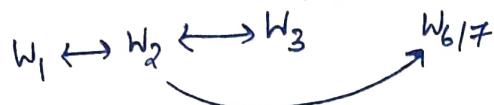
→ Let's say some Idiom/Metaphor is there. Even if we know the meanings of the words, we might not get the whole meaning of the sentence.

∴ Intention of speaker - नट्टर् is important.

e.g. Mom says : I love it when my son sneaks out in the night without informing me.

③ अन्वित - अभिधान - एटी : Prabhakar School of Mimamsa
 Relation Expression → by Prabhakar Mishra

→ words are meaningful only in the context of a sentence



① The first word has a meaning only in connection to the 2nd word....

→ by अधिकारी

योग्यता
संनिषेदः

The 2nd word has a meaning in connection to the 3rd word and 6th word....

→ This model has errors:

① Redundancy

(if 1st word gives mere relation to all other words, why are the other words there?)

② Ram & I are going to my home.

expressor Agent Agent plural cont.

② Sentence holism

already

→ तात्पर्य does not hold here as most of the intention is "conveyed through the relation b/w the words ① itself."

2) निराकारी - पदार्थ - वाक्यार्थः

word meanings

sentence meaning is nothing but where the words have no expectancy of any word outside the sentence. (eg: Ram is going to)

The sentence itself is a whole, complete.

X

प्रयोजनीय वाक्यार्थः : Speaker's Intention

दृष्टि व्युत्पत्ति

③ विकारी वाक्यार्थः : sentence meaning is in action
 संसृष्ट वाक्यार्थः : - doing something : प्रवृत्ति eg:
 combination of words - not doing something : निवृत्ति

sacrifice by curd
 ↳ this is imp
 By what is not imp

(combination of expressed word meanings is happening first)

Brahmins should not be killed
 who should not be killed is not imp.
 ('should not be killed' is important)

(2) and (3)

IT - २०५ - १८
with part view

→ The view that says that there are parts in sentences.
words

→ Atomism / Compositionality / Connectionism

(coming together of the words - word meanings to give sentence meaning)

* sentence holism - we accept word as the minimal meaningful unit

criticism
of (3)

(4) ३T - २०५ - १८

Sentence Holism / Monism

(5th c CE)

Theory of वाक् (Sphota) - Bhartrhari's Vakyapadiya (before him : Sphotayana)

→ we understand sentence as a single unit, not in bits/words.

* नरसिंह → when we see this word, we first understand it as the 4th avatar of Lord Vishnu.

This is the overall cognition we have when we see this word. We don't think of it as head of lion, body of man → we don't think of it in terms of the components parts.

considered as text of philosophy of language by modern linguists

1) Unification of sentence meaning

- sentence meaning is not coming from combination of words.
It is a whole unit on its own. single/unitary understanding

* sentence is like: पानीपानी

Paanipuri Pani

→ it is made of 20% sweet water, 30% salty water, 15% sour water etc. But when we consume it, we get an overall tangy taste in our mouth → and this final taste is what we remember as the taste of paanipuri pani. Not the individual composition.

एकः

: one / single / unitary

अन्यथाम्

: no parts

not separable /

निविभागम् / निरवयवः : no parts

निराकाङ्क्षम् : no expectancy

पद - व्यतिरिक्तम् : different than combination of words
not a combination of words

The unified sentence meaning is: स्फूट - अस्तित्वम्

स्फूट → to burst / manifest / reveal

स्फूट — स्फूट्यते वर्णः → something manifested by words

स्फूटति अर्थः अस्तित्वम् → from which meaning is coming out
(or)
that from which meaning is manifested

भर्तु हृति gives analogy of फिल्मेश्वर

→ cognition by analogy of a picture → when we see a picture, we understand the overall / holistic meaning that it is trying to convey, rather than the individual parts / components of it. For eg: when we see this pic:  we automatically understand in our mind that this is a scenery of a beautiful sunrise/sunset. We don't individually analyse the hill, sun, river, grass etc.

word → unreal / अस्तित्वम्

Grammatical fiction

Pragmatic purpose

} only for people with high intellect.

.. single overall understanding

पद - अभिव्यक्तम् : manifested by words

Sentence is like: पानकरम् : Paan → contains: green leaf, white chuna, brown Kattha
but after eating, final outcome is → red mouth (from which individual component we don't know)

→ but overall / final result is that mouth is stained red, irrespective of diff. coloured components / parts. *

sentence definitions

(1) से → one, devoid of parts → एकः अनवयवः शब्दः

(2) coming together in the intellect → बुद्धिनुसंहृतिः (Inner स्मृति) → अतः since this cognition

(3) जाति: सद्यात् वर्तनि

universal combination something
of words that rests

→ sentenceness

→ sentence is universal that rests in the combination of words.

Sent. ①: मैं पर जा रहा हूँ।
Sent. ②: मैं पर जाने गया हूँ।
Sent. ③: मैं पर जाऊँगा।

Though these 3 sentences have a diff. set of words, they all convey the same meaning.

∴ By theories other than Sphota theory, if sent. is a combination of word meanings/words, then these 3 sent. should mean diff. things. But they don't. They all convey the same thing. So this is a केत्र for other theories.
That's why, स्फृते theory states that sentence meaning is a whole/unary/universal understanding.

प्रतिभा : virtue by which we understand स्फृते / sentence meaning
→ lets you understand स्फृते / sentence meaning

→ intuition / understanding

→ inherent

→ sudden / immediate

अभ्यन्तरज्ञ - without efforts

प्रतिभा is inherent capacity of the sentence and can be manifested by itself.

Inner स्मृति → अतः since this cognition is happening internally → inside the mind

⑤ Apoha (अपोह) by फृदः नारा in 'प्रमाणशमुद्देश'

Apoha is translated as - mental exclusion
According to Buddhists, there exists -

→ supreme truth

→ empirical / practical truth