

4 Types of words:

① Noun : नाम

→ something that exists
that is being

eg: apple: exists somewhere

has सत्ता: beingness/ existence

② Verb : आख्यात

→ something that denotes 'action'

↳ has physical movement

+
'state'

↳ no physical movement

eg: trust
love
like

I trust you.

I like you.

I love you.

→ added before a verb

③ Preverb : उपसर्ग

dis + □ ; pre + □
continue

eg: प्र परा प्रति अव

हृ : steal

प्र + हृ : strike/kill

The meaning is changed on adding the preverb.

प्रति + हृ : strike back

सम् + हृ : to kill

आङ् + हृ : to eat/indulge in

परि + हृ : to abandon

The meaning of base word is either negated/
expanded/
changed.

④ Indeclineables : निपात / अव्यय

eg: To, from, on, at, towards, under : Preposition

Given by 'यास्क' in his text 'निरुक्त'.

eg. in Sanskrit : च : and

राम 'ही'

वन की
गया था।

हृ : emphasizing something

वा : or

तु : emphasize

अपि: and /also

- ① Derivative (यौगिक)
- ② Conventional (रूढ)
- ③ Derivative - Conventional (यौगरूढ)
- ④ Either &/c

① If you listen to a word, you know the process of that word formation.
eg: leader: from someone who 'leads'!

नायक
(न + अक)

पाचक

(पच + अक) : someone who performs the action of cooking/पच-
meaningful

wherever there is yoga (यौगः) of 2 components.
↓
union
to create a meaningful word.

- ② Can't make parts of the words & find meaning in it.
The meaning comes by convention.

eg: घट : earthen pot

Table : it just means table.

Wall

clock etc.

③ पङ्कज : means पङ्क जायते नन्

✓
this
in
usage
means
'lotus'

↓
mud

↓
born out
of

The meaning of this word is delimited by convention to mean 'lotus'.

But even algae and many other plants are born out of mud.

eg: मृग : by derivation : any animal in the forest

by convention : deer

पीताम्बर : someone wearing yellow clothes
by convention : Lord Vishnu

हिमालय : snow covered mountains

by convention : only the mt. peak we know as 'Himalayas'.

① Sometimes used as a Derivative word
" " " " Conventional word

eg: अश्वगन्ध → means
horse smell 'smelling like horses'.

conventional : plant अश्वगन्ध : therapeutic properties

Derivative : stable : horse stable : actually smells like horses

eg: अद्विगद् : D: coming out of the ground
C:

① I run everyday. : physical action

② I run a meeting

↳ no physical action : means 'conduct' / 'hold'

③ Thoughts are running in my mind.

↳ no physical action but means that it is ongoing.

① Primary word meaning / Literal meaning

② Secondary / Metaphoric meaning

③ Figurative meaning

① अभिधा : Primary / literal meaning
abhidha

Main aim of a dictionary is to provide primary meaning of the word.

→ Denotative power
of the word

मुख्य अर्थः

वाच्य अर्थः

Vishwanath
in his
'Sahitya Darpan'
text

② लक्षणा
lakṣaṇā

① when there is obstruction of
मुख्य अर्थः

② should have some relevance with
the primary meaning

③ should come by convention/
should be known
by the intention
of the speaker

मुख्यार्थ बाधः

तद् योग

③ व्यञ्जना
vyāṅjana

there is no
मुख्यार्थ बाध

Primary
meaning is
understood but
some extra
meaning is
attached
to it.

eg: break a
leg;
eye on
the
ball

रूढि / प्रयोजन

it's hearer-
relative.

व्यञ्जना: there is no fixed/rigid meaning
attached to it.

Eg: Gulzar's lyrics: Ae zindagi.... gale laga le.

अभिधा
लक्षणा

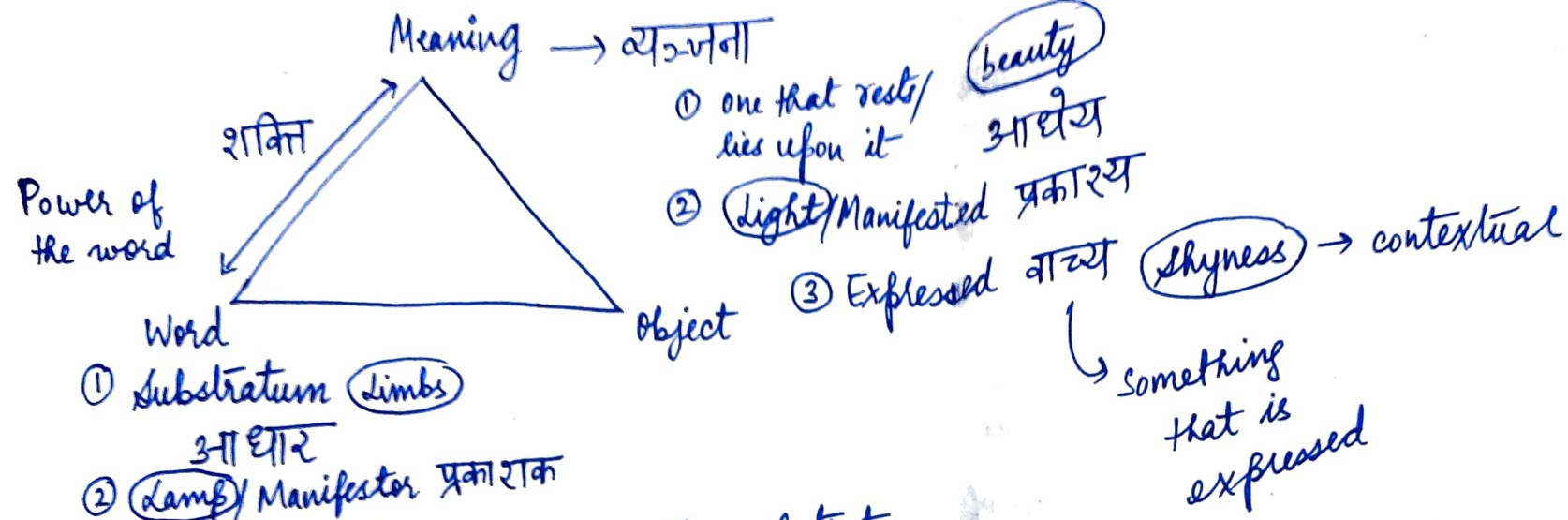
+ Extra
meaning

(used mainly in prose/poems)

आनन्दवर्धन: in his text 'धन्यामौक' he
mentioned about व्यञ्जना

appeals to someone
who has
a sensitive mind
→ who can appreciate
prose/poetry deeply

सुहृदय



① Substratum limbs
आधार

② Lamp/Manifestor प्रकारक

limbs of the beautiful woman is the substratum on which the beauty lies.

③ Expressor वाचक
lady → something that expresses

शक्ति ग्रह

knowing / acquiring / learning

Word ↔ Word meaning

before age 4, language learning in children is called acquisition

something that is learnt consciously

Text → 'न्यायसिद्धान्तमुक्तावली'

written by विश्वनाथ पंचानन

This was a commentary on the text

'कारिकावली'

technical/scientific texts
garhana
(garland of technical/scientific verses)

व्याकरण

1) Grammar (Syntax + Etymology)

2) Analogy उपमान

3) Dictionary कोश

4) Asking someone आपनान्त

5) Observe behaviour / usage व्यवहार

6) Sentence Context वाक्यशेष

विवृति

8) सिद्धपदस्य सन्निधिः

शक्तिग्रहं तु व्याकरणौपमानौ शास्त्रवाक्याद्व्यवहारतश्च
वाक्यस्य शेषादिवृत्ते वर्दन्ति सान्निध्यतः सिद्धपदस्य

2.

सिद्धाः

② Analogy: to show similarity/dissimilarity

eg: such as
just like
equivalent to

eg: इव (like)
सदृश (such as)

eg: white ox: गौ सदृश
↳ just like cow

Truck: just like a car, but bigger

③ Dictionary: Has both primary & secondary meanings
↳ these are provided later

Thesaurus → contains synonyms of the words too
↳ these are given first provided

① GRAMMAR:

Stem + suffix

lead er → leader

ने अक → नायक : Someone who leads

आयु वेद → आयुर्वेद : Knowledge of health/life

धनु वेद → धनुर्वेद : Knowledge of weaponry

prefix + stem

dis

un

ir

a

अरुणः / आरुणि / आरुणाय
↳ son of अरुणः
↳ grandson of अरुणः

दशरथः / दशरथि
↳ son of दशरथः

④ आप: Authoritative person

(OR)

someone very close to us

someone who is

Knowledgeable / experienced /

gives factual knowledge

आप्तवाक्य: statement of an authoritative person

⑤ व्यवहार: behaviour of people

✓
Grammarians say this is the first & foremost way of language acquisition (children learn by observing behaviour of adults)

→ using the process of assimilation & elimination

आवाप

- उद्वाप

⑥ वाक्य शेष remaining sentence
→ remaining part of the sentence gives you the idea of the word

eg: bank → Is it financial bank?
→ Is it river bank?

i.e., it gives context & helps us understand the word.

⑦ विवृति: Description
< All these are not mutually exclusive >

⑧ सिद्धपदस्य सन्निधि:
Known word proximity

→ Proximity of the Known word

मधु means: sweetness
honey

a demon

वसन्त ऋतु

मुष्ठा: → nectar
→ limestone

eg: Koel's voice is like मधु!
Here, by looking at Koel, we can understand that it means honey / sweet.