

b.—is] Notoriety ;[is exemplified in such sentences] as “The White gallops ;”—and where [the source is] a Motive—in such as “The Lances enter.” For, in these two cases, by “white” and “lances,” and the like, which, from their being things inanimate, cannot alone have a logical connection, as agents, with the actions “galloping” and “entering,” with a view to the establishing of this [logical connection among the things expressed in each sentence], “horses,” “men,” and the like, connected with themselves [i. e., with “white” and “lances”] are hinted [—so that we understand “The white horse gallops,” “The

Indication inclusive—twofold—according to its source.

men with lances enter”]. In the former [of the two cases exemplified], as there was no Motive [for speaking, for instance, of the horse as *white*—which term hints nothing beyond the whiteness,—the source of the Indicatory power in the expression is] Notoriety [—the horse being necessarily well known as “the white” by the person to whom the remark was intelligibly addressed]. In the latter [of the two cases exemplified], the Motive [for speaking, for instance, of “lances” instead of “men with lances”] was [to direct attention to], for instance, the extreme denseness of the [phalanx of] lances. And in these cases the *primary* sense also [§ 13.] is taken in [—for the whiteness accompanied the horse in its gallop, and the lances accompanied the men who entered with them]. But in [simply] indicative Indication there is implication only of something else [—to the exclusion of that which indicates]. Such is the distinction between the two [kinds of Indication] ; and it is this [first kind] that is spoken of as “the use of a word *without* abandonment of its sense.”

TEXT.

Indication indicative defined.

15. The abandonment of self, with a view to the establishment of the logical connection of something else with something in the sentence—this, since it is the cause of an indication [and of nothing more] is *indicative Indication* [or Indication simply]—(*lakshana-lakshanā*).

COMMENTARY.

a. For instance—“The impetuous Kalinga,” and “A herd-station on the Ganges” [—see § 13. a.—are examples of Indication simply]—for, in these two [examples], the two words “Kalinga” and “Ganges” give themselves up [—sacrificing their own sense—of a region and a