TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION  
Sutra literature with special reference to grammar — six kinds of rules — features of paribhāsa

CHAPTER II. INTERPRETATIVE CANONS IN THE MAJOR PRATISĀKHYA WORKS IN COMPARISON WITH THE PARIBHĀSĀS OF PĀṇINI. Pages 7–87


CHAPTER III. RULES OF PĀṇINI DESIGNATED AS PARIBHĀSĀ AND RULES SIMILAR TO PARIBHĀSĀ. Pages 28–132

Pāṇini, his originality — clue to the determination of the locus of a grammatical operation — vowel gradation — replacement of r and l — position of augments and suffixes — question of the bare form of the stem — the extent of the scope of letters — order of enumeration — the form of the stem with attribute appended to it at the end — homogeneity between the original and its substitute — the single letter treated as either initial or final — single euphonic substitute to be treated as original — clues to the solution in case of conflicts — relative insufficiency of rules in order of enumeration — the conditions of a rule relating to complete words — accentuation.

CHAPTER IV. INTERPRETATIVE CANONS IN THE VĀRTTIKAS. Pages 133–238

Vārttikas and interpretative canons — clue to the determination of the locus of a grammatical operation — nominal stem inclusive of gender variants — a precept which enjoins an operation with reference to the bare form of a verbal root must apply to the operation conditioned by a primary suffix — identity of form in spite of partial modification — indicatory letters how far construed as components — dominance of the rule of internal affinity — the scope of technical meaning vis-a-vis popular meaning — relative importance of the principal and the subsidiary — the scope of particular references vis-a-vis general references — relative importance of verbal case-endings over non-verbal.
case-ends—cases of compounds of which the final member is an incomplete word—analagical application of knowledge from popular experience in the field of grammar—the effect conditioned by juxtaposition must not affect the juxtaposition itself—rule of construction relating to components and not the whole—insignificance of the role of consonants in accentuation—extended application in respect of general features and not the particular—a substitute not to be treated as its original in the context of relative inefficiency of a rule.

CHAPTER V. INTERPRETATIVE CANONS IN THE MAHABHĀSTYA

The Mahābhāṣya—the question of definitions of obligatory and non-obligatory rules—exceptions to the rule of internal affinity—concept of exceptional rule—exceptions to exceptional rule—relative importance between the primary meaning and the secondary meaning—superiority of the conjunctive role to the restrictive one—preference of a suffix to non-suffix—claims of consideration for an associate factor—indication of the effect of association in a rule—overriding force of prohibition—the scope of an operation in letter vis-à-vis an operation in a stem—the verbal root inclusive of its causative variant—indication of similarity by either the negative prefix na or the comparative post-position iva—the suffix -an inclusive of the suffix -na—the locus of an operation is not the conditioning cause of the same—insignificant gender and number in rules—difference of gender and number in the stem and its resultant—instances of irregularity of forms—the question of derivation of words—a bahuvrīhi compound where the meaning of the principal member is not irrelevant—non-obligatory singular number in words of co-ordinate compounds.

CHAPTER VI. A DISCOURSE ON INTERPRETATIVE CANONS IN THE LIGHT OF AUTHORITIES, VYĀDI, PURUSOTTAMA, ŚIRADEVA, NILAKANTA, NAGESA, BHΟJА AND OTHERS


CHAPTER VII. CONCLUSION

Select Bibliography