A Note on Sanskrit Poetics

A note on Sanskrit terms that are used in the body of the thesis: (1) Abhida (2) Laxana and (3) Vyanjana:

It is important to notice that Sanskrit Linguists speak of these meanings as powers of 'vyaparas'. Mammata, for example, calls 'abhida' सूत्रोग्याय (Dixit:1959,p.15), 'laxana' as अरूपकालिकाधिकारिण्य: (ibid,p.16), 'vyanjana' as अरूपकालिकाधिकारिण्य: (ibid,p.29) and 'dhwani' as कल्यङ्कित (ibid, p.xxiii).

Abhida (Apte;1924, p.118)

The literal power or sense of a word, denotation, one of the three powers of a word: काल्पवा प्रभुि अभिद्वायन (साधित्यार्य) "The expressed meaning is that which is conveyed to the understanding by the words denotation", for it is this 'abhida' that conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) (which primarily made it a word at all).

Laxana (ibid, p.809):

An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one of the three powers of a word; it is thus defined (मुर्तमार्ध्यत दृष्टितो प्रथमान्तत्त्र प्रथमाभयं काल्पवा प्रभुि अभिद्वायन (साधित्यार्य)

Vyanjana (ibid, p.893):

The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense; its also insinuator figurative or elliptical mode of expression.
Dhwani (ibid, 532)

The first and best of the three main divisions of or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the expressed sense or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense:
