Section 5. Vyākaraņa

Viśesanavibhakti: an appraisal

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Visesanavibhakti, a case-ending applied to an adjectival or qualifying word, is an interesting point in terms of its meaning as *abheda* (non-difference or identity) and *bheda* (difference) accepted in the tenet of *Prakāratāvāda*. It is illustrated as 'nīlo ghatah' (the pot is blue) conveying 'nīlābhinno ghatah', more precisely, 'nīlarūpavadabhinno ghatah' (the pot is not different from or identical to something in the blue colour). Here, the word ' $n\bar{l}a$ ' means, (through 'abhidhā' in the tenet of grammarians, on the basis of Amarakośa, the Lexicon proof, or 'laksanā' in the tenet of the logicians), the thing in which inheres the blue colour, namely, something blue. Here, identity is asserted between a particular thing, i.e. the 'pot', and a particular blue thing. Here, the meaning of the visesanavibhakti is 'abheda'. Secondly the usage like 'rājñah purusah' (the man of the king) conveys: 'svatva-sambandhena $r\bar{a}$ *javisistah* or $r\bar{a}$ *javān purusah* (the man is associated with the king with the relationship of possession). Here, the visesanavibhakti applied to the word rājan in the form of sixth ending means 'svatva' (possession), i.e. bheda (difference). That is, there is a difference between the man and the king. Such 'bheda' or 'abheda', in spite of being the substratum of *viśesyatā*—qualifiedness or substanceness, (that is, it becomes *viśesya* or qualified), propounded by the *prakāratā* (adjectivevess or adjectivality) existing in the meaning of the originals (*prakrti*), becomes also the substratum of the *prakāratā*, adjectivality (that is, it becomes *prakāra*—adjective). This is why this tenet is called *Prakāratāvāda*—the theory of becoming the adjective or having adjectivality.

Visesanavibhakti, normally conveying abheda or bheda, need not be accepted separately; as such matters are well conveyed through vibhaktis. 'Abheda' on 'nīlo ghatah' is but the meaning of *vibhakti* (1st ending), in the light of the following discussion. Patañjali illustrates—"katam bhīsmam kuru, kato 'pi karma bhīsmādayo 'pi, tatra karmanītyeva siddham. athavā, kata eva karma, tatsāmānādhikarnyād bhīsmādibhyo 'pi dvitīyā bhavisyati". Here, the commentary *Pradīpa* clarifies the fact that *sāmānādhikaranya* (being in the same ending) implies the *abheda* conveying the same meaning (samānārthabodhakatvarūpah abhedah), (vide Pradīpa on Mahābhāsya to P. 2.3.1). Bhattojidīksita, on 1st case-ending, illustrates '*drono vrīhih*' and interprets that '*drona*' (a special type of measurement or quantity) is the meaning of the stem (*prakrti*) and the meaning of the ending 'su' applied to it (the word *drona*) conveys *parimāna* (measurement or quantity in general); where the meaning of 'drona' (prakrtyartha) is the viśesana of that of the 'su' (pratyayārtha) with the relationship designated as 'abheda' (Siddhāntakaumudī on P. 2.3.46). This fact also corroborates my thesis. Nāgeśa does not hold 'abheda' as sambandha or samsarga, but rather a special type of being the viśesana and viśesya (sambandhāntarānavacchinnaviśesanaviśesyabhāvah, vide Laghumañjūsā: Subarthanirnaya and Laghusabdendusekhara: Kārakaprakarana). In fact, the abheda is 'ekārthabodhakatvarūpasāmānādhikaranya (being samānādhikarana as conveying the one meaning. The *abheda* is not *vrttiniyāmaka* but *sambandhaniyāmaka*. The state of *ādhāra* and *ādheya* cannot be maintained in one thing (vide P. 6.1.77). Thus, abheda, in the final analysis, is a sambandha. 'Dronah parimānam' means 'dronasambandhi *parimānam*' with the relationship of *abheda*. This is only a direct $(s\bar{a}ks\bar{a}t)$ relationship, not indirect (*paramparayā*) one. This resides in both a word and its meaning (*padārthobhaya*nistha). In the phrase 'dronah parimānam' it is padārthanistha, and in 'drono vrīhih', it is *padaniṣṭha*. The *bhedasambandha* appears in the usages like '*rājñaḥ puruṣaḥ*', '*iko yaṇ aci*' (P. 6.1.77) etc. to be discussed in detail in the full paper.